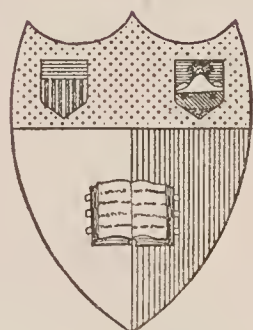




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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY



One of the First Jobs of the New Year

How Much Are You Really Worth?—By V. B. Hart

What Is Cow Manure Worth?

An Unimportant Quarrel and More Important Crop Experiences

Question: Would you give me an idea what a truck load (or cubic yard rather) of well rotted cow manure would be worth at the barnyard? What should I get?—H. A. Q., New York.

We referred this question to Mr. A. F. Gustafson, Professor of Soil Technology of the New York State College of Agriculture, and he answered it as follows:

WE have your letter of recent date regarding the value of a cubic yard of well rotted cow manure. In a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover, manure applied at the rate of eight tons to the acre at the Missouri Experiment Station gave crop increases worth \$1.62 for each ton of manure. The Ohio Station secured similar results from a light application of manure. Here at Cornell in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat with timothy three years, 10 tons of manure to the acre applied on the first and third timothy crops, 20 tons in six years, gave increases in yield worth \$2.50 for each ton of manure. In this case no clover was grown on the check plots so the returns from manure may be regarded as somewhat higher than could be expected on the average farm.

I have used what may appear to be a low price for crops but we believe it to be the ap-



ANOTHER OLD TIMER

Here is a picture of another old horse. Billy Cronk of Ossining is the boy in the picture, with his great grandfather's horse Nellie, born April 5, 1890. She has always lived on the same farm and been in the same family 34 years, as was her grandmother and her mother. Old Nellie, the past summer has helped do all kinds of farm labor. Nellie has a daughter named Nellie, 12 years old, born April 25, 1912, in the same barn and in the same family.—E. F. Young, New York.

proximate value of the crop unharvested in the field. This is where the manure produced the increase. Each unit of increase must bear its own share of harvesting and marketing expense.

The following figures were used: corn 50c, oats 30c, wheat 70c, and hay \$6 a ton. A cubic yard of the manure in question will weigh approximately 1300 to 1400 pounds. Based on the above data, \$1.60 for manure at Missouri and \$2.50 here, a cubic yard is worth from \$1 to \$1.50. Under average farm conditions \$1.00 a cubic yard is probably a fair price, which means about \$1.50 a ton.

You will appreciate that other conditions, such as quality of seed used, the condition of the land—whether it is the manure supplemented with the phosphorus or not—the care and cultivation given the crop, together with many other factors, will influence the returns which may be expected from manure in common with other soil treatment. These conditions are usually more nearly ideal on experimental plots than on the average farm. Consequently, we seldom hope to secure as good returns under farm conditions as under experimental conditions.

* * *

An Old, Old Controversy

YOU were certainly right in thinking other breed fanciers would get "het up" reading Mr. C. F. Bigler's article on the Holstein cow.

First he says he owns a herd himself and can milk by hand. Then he asks the question, do I know cows? Instead of answering he gets by, by slurring every other breed. It would seem unnecessary for him to throw mud at all of them when he claims the breed he fancies holds all the records obtainable and the receipt for raising babies and keeping the earth inhabited.

Referring to Jersey and Guernsey calves he says they have to be watched for months lest the cats catch them. Let me remind him that good things often are done up in small packages and this is very true in this case.

Other breed fanciers cheerfully admit that the Holstein produces more milk than the other breeds but when you consider profit above feed cost she does not head the list. The result of the Ohio University test was for every one thousand pounds of feed consumed, the Jersey produced 65 pounds of butter while Holstein produced 47 pounds.

Figures showing the production alone of an individual or breed are misleading and mean nothing to the average farmer until the cost of that production is considered. It is the net balance after all feed bills are paid that jingles in his jeans. In this respect the Jersey is supreme and in the final analysis this is the condition on which all breeds must compete.

I have not tried all other breeds like Mr. Bigler, but will say I started with Holsteins and found they were not adapted to my farm which is sandy loam. I changed to Registered Jerseys and can truthfully say and prove by cow testing records that they are better and pay me more profit than any cows I have ever owned.

If Mr. Bigler is content to be married to the Holsteins, I am certainly not going to try to alienate his affections from them, but I am mighty glad I got a divorce from them myself.—H. N. ROBB, Essex County, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We publish the above letter because we believe in being fair by giving all sides. But as a matter of fact there is not much point in the everlasting debate about best breeds. The best breed depend upon the man and the farm.

* * *

Desirable Oat Varieties

"Will you name some good varieties of oats for planting in this section."—E. R. P., New York.

THE Department of Plant Breeding at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca has been testing oats for many years, and they have found that without question the six best varieties are: Cornellian, Empire, Standwell, Comewell, Victory and Selection 343.

This Department particularly warns farmers against the so-called "horse mane" or side oats. They look well, but they are usually very poorly filled. Neither do they stool out much at the base, so that they do not fill up the space where the seeding is thin. The heads are easily broken off, too.

* * *

Do You Get An Ear to the Hill

THE vital importance of selecting seed corn early and storing it in a dry, well-ventilated place has been emphasized so persistently in the past few years by our agricultural colleges and county agents that it would seem entirely unnecessary to mention the matter again. But there are still farmers who do not select their seed corn at the proper time and who are not careful to see that the seed corn is well dried out before frost can injure it.

Last spring County Agent McDonald of Audubon county, Iowa, tested over one hundred samples of corn for the farmers of his county and found that a large percentage of the kernels were dead, moldy or weak. Tests in Guthrie, Cass and other counties in the state brought out the same results.

Here is a graphic illustration that shows

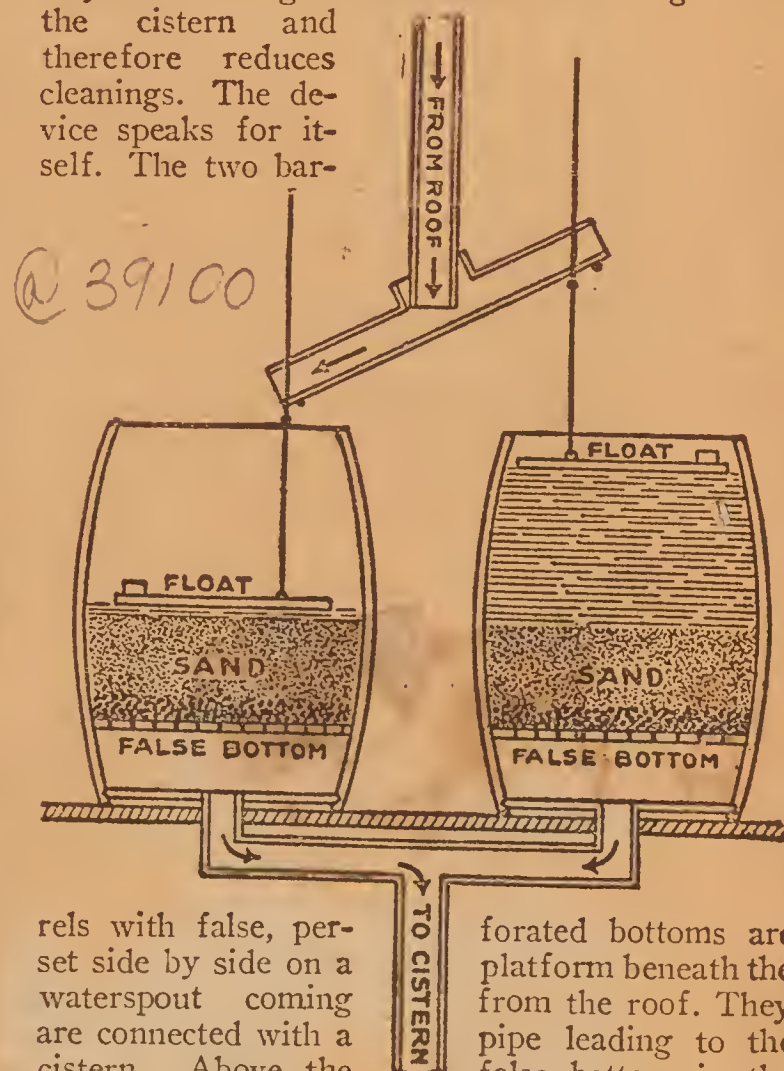
what good seed corn of strong germinating quality will produce from an acre of ground. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre. If the rows of corn are planted two and a half feet apart there will be 6,970 hills. If each hill produces only one good-sized, solid ear of corn the yield will be nearly seventy bushels. If these figures seem too high, cut down the estimate ten per cent and you still have a yield of sixty-three bushels. There isn't a state in the corn belt that can show an average yield that high.

It is true that soil and weather conditions are factors that enter into the yield of corn, but by far the most important factor is the seed you plant. Is one good-sized, solid ear of corn too much to expect from six and a quarter square feet of high-priced corn belt land?

* * *

A Filter for Cistern Water

HERE is something that is interesting. About the greatest trouble with a cistern is the job of cleaning it out. About the only way to get around that job is to keep dirty water from getting in. It is said that this contrivance will go a long ways to reducing the amount of dirt that gets into the cistern and therefore reduces cleanings. The device speaks for itself. The two bar-



rels with false, per-set side by side on a waterspout coming are connected with a cistern. Above the barrels are layers of sand, coarse gravel at the bottom and fine sand at the top. A layer of coarse charcoal might be added to run through the sand also. A float rests upon the top of the sand. As the water comes from the roof, it strikes the float. To prevent the water from the spout washing a hole in the sand, the incoming stream strikes the little one-inch strip that is on the float. This spreads the flow. In fact, a little layer of gravel at the surface would help to prevent too severe washing of the sand on the surface.

As the float rises in the one barrel, it gradually tips the spout so that the water flows into the other barrel. The water should filter away fast enough to avoid any overflowing. The delivery pipe from the barrel to the cistern should be large enough to take off the flow easily.

When the sand becomes dirty it doesn't take long to put in a new batch. It will tend to keep the water in the cistern clean and will greatly reduce the number of times the cistern must be cleaned.

* * *

If things ever break it is just when you are busiest. Next time you are in town lay in a supply of hooks, screws, bolts and so forth for the haying and harvesting tools. You won't be sorry.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

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Number 1

How Much Are You Really Worth?

This Article Shows How You Can Take a Farm Inventory in Half a Day

By V. B. HART

AT THIS SEASON of the year we are in a place on the road of old Father Time where we can look both ways. As the old man with his scythe and hour glass goes out of sight over the hill and the young fellow in the rabbit skin comes trudging down the trail, we can look back over our businesses for the past twelve months and lay plans to stop the old leaks and make the new year more successful than the last.

The past year has not been a prosperous one for farmers. Prices of farm products have been low and feed, fertilizer, and labor have been very high. The war time motto of "Food will win the war" has disappeared and the farmer has his eyes on a new one that reads "Economical Production."

The first step to take in planning for a more economically operated farm business for 1925 is to take a farm inventory.

What Is A Farm Inventory?

A farm inventory is a complete list of all the resources and liabilities of a farm at a given time, together with the value of each item. A farm inventory is the simplest form of farm financial record and for the time required to take it shows the farmer the most about his business of any form of accounting that he can do. The entire inventory on the average farm can be taken by the farmer himself in less than half a day. All that is necessary is paper and pencil and the desire. Most of our state colleges are prepared to furnish farmers with a bulletin containing simple directions for taking a farm inventory and also space for recording it.

Value Of A Farm Inventory

An annual farm inventory will do five valuable things for you. It will:

1. Show your net worth above all debts.
2. Show whether or not you are getting ahead financially, and how much.
3. Make a good basis for preparing a credit statement.
4. Help put your farm on a business basis.
5. Provide a valuable list of all property for use in case of fire, in settling estates, or for other purposes.

An annual farm inventory will show your net worth above all debts and put your farm on a business basis. Men are apt to judge their financial condition by the amount of money they have in hand, or on account at a bank. Many farmers feel at the end of the season that because they have less cash in the pocket than at the beginning of the year that they have run behind in the year's business. An inventory may show that because of the purchase of stock or machinery they are really worth more than at the beginning of the year. In a similar way because a farmer has sold off some of his stock and has more ready cash on hand he may feel that he has gained during the year when in reality he is worth less than he was a year ago.

One inventory tells us our net worth at some particular time. If this inventory is taken again at the end of the year we once more know our net worth, and by comparing it with our net worth of a year ago, can tell how much we have gained or lost during the year. Probably one of the most important reasons for a farmer taking an annual inventory is that it makes a basis for preparing a credit statement. A farm credit statement is simply a summary of a farmer's inventory with some additional information, such as the size of his farm, tax assessment, insurance on buildings, etc.

There is no type of farming that does not use

an inventory of his farm business and make out a credit statement.

A farm inventory provides a valuable list of property for use in case of fire or to be used in settling an estate. A farmer hopes that he will not be burned out but farm buildings do sometimes burn and in case of fire a complete inventory of property lost is of considerable value in settling an insurance claim. The writer knows of an instance where a farmer's inventory showed that he had lost stock, tools, and produce inventoried at \$2400. The owner said that before figuring up the loss from his inventory he would have been perfectly willing to have settled his claim for \$1500. The insurance company drew him a check for \$2400. His inventory had saved him nearly a thousand dollars.

When To Take A Farm Inventory

For most general farms, the best time to take an inventory is between January 1 and March 1. For strictly poultry farms, the best time is about November 1. Convenience is the most important consideration. If the inventory is to be used for computing income tax, the best time to take it is January 1. The inventory should be taken at the same time each year.

How To Take A Farm Inventory

The average farm inventory can be taken in less than half a day. No special knowledge of bookkeeping is necessary. The requirements are three, viz.: paper, pencil, and the desire. The inventory is simply a list of the farm property with values attached and a list of the farm mortgages and other debts. The inventory should include the real estate, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, farm tools, hay, straw, grain, silage and other farm feed and supplies. In fixing values on the various items of farm property use your best estimate of what the animal or article would sell for if you had a reasonable length of time in which to dispose of it. This will usually be about the price one would have to pay to buy something just as good at a well attended farm auction.

In inventorying cattle, if one owns all pure bred cattle it is best to inventory each animal separately, recording the names and number. With a grade herd, if desired, the cows and heifers can be bunched at so much per head.

In inventorying farm machinery there is no set rate of depreciation to be charged off for each year. The best rule is to use your own judgment as to what the piece of machinery would bring at a well attended farm auction.

In inventorying hay about 500 cubic feet of well settled timothy hay can be figured to equal a ton. The deeper the mow or stack the heavier, of course, the hay would weigh out. In inventorying grain in bins figure one and one-fourth cubic feet per bushel. A convenient method is to compute the bushels of grain that bins will hold for each foot of depth and mark with a heavy lead pencil the number of bushels on the

(Continued on Page 13)

Example of a Completed Farm Inventory

Farm Inventory—Jan. 15, 1925

	Value 1925	Value 1926
RESOURCES		
Farm, 165 acres	\$9000	
Horses, 3 teams	810	
Cattle, 15 head purebred; 21 grades	2760	
Hogs, 3	45	
Poultry, 150	200	
Feed and Crops	1120	
Miscellaneous Supplies	125	
Equipment	1650	
Fall Plowing and Winter Grain	110	
Accounts Receivable	200	
Cash and Other Property	75	
TOTAL		\$16095
LIABILITIES		
Mortgages and Accounts Payable		5625
NET WORTH		\$10470
GAIN OR LOSS FOR YEAR		

A summary of this kind shows a person the difference between what he owns and what he owes or his net worth. There is just one thing better than an inventory to show a man where he stands and that is another inventory taken a year later. Two inventories show the net worth of the farm business at the beginning and end of the year and their difference shows the gain or loss for the year.

credit in some form. Crop farming means buying seed and fertilizer in the spring and selling the crops in the fall or winter. Dairy farming gives more or less of a regular income throughout the year but dairymen use considerable credit to finance their farm business.

Feed dealers and fertilizer agents are not in as good a position to extend credit as are banks and for this reason credit obtained from merchants costs farmers much more than the usual rate charged for bank credit. Any farmer who buys feed, fertilizer, machinery and other farm supplies on credit could usually save money if he could borrow from a bank and take the usual discounts given for cash. Banks cannot advertise to furnish unlimited credit to farmers but there are many farmers who are in sound enough financial condition so that banks would be glad to loan them money for productive purposes if they put their farms on a good business basis and asked for credit in a business-like way. The best way for a farmer to find out for himself and for his bank whether he should have credit is to take

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Inventorying Is Interesting

DID you ever take an inventory? It sounds like a big job, but it is not. It is really one of the most interesting things we ever did in connection with the farm business. How few of us there are that really know just how we stand with our business! The inventory gives this information.

The first few days of January are the best days in the year to size up your business by an inventory. The feature article this time tells how it can be done in less than half a day.

Fluid Milk Consumption Increasing

ONE of the hopeful signs in the milk market situation is the constantly increasing sales of fluid milk in this territory. Over sixty per cent. of the milk received in New York State at milk plants is now sold as milk or cream. This statement is contained in a bulletin entitled "Statistics Relative to the Dairy Industry in New York State," just issued by the Department of Farms and Markets.

This report shows that New York is now the leading state in the Union in dairying. The total production of milk in the state in 1923 was 7,124,300,000 pounds. This was produced by 1,394,000 cows. Both the production and the number of cows in 1923 are lower than for 1922. This is a hopeful sign especially as the cows which were disposed of were for the most part poor producers, or those which have been condemned for TB.

Amend the Automobile Law

THE new law in New York State preventing boys and girls under eighteen from driving cars in making a lot of trouble for rural people. We are receiving many letters every day objecting to this injustice.

The New York Review, in commenting on this phase of the law, says:

"A hard and fast rule of unconditional exclusion from motor vehicle operation of all persons under eighteen years of age is harsh and unnecessary and is based upon a fact of not sufficiently close relation to the characteristics of mental alertness, poise, judgment, discretion and physical strength. Surely it cannot be affirmed that all persons under eighteen years of age are, by reason of youth and immaturity, rendered unfit to operate an automobile. The ideal system would not consider age at all but only the qualities of mind and body which in combination do or do not constitute

fitness for the purpose considered. Many men and women of fifty, even after years of experience, are less skillful in the operation of automobiles and exercise poorer judgement in emergencies and are far more ignorant mechanically than many boys and girls of sixteen.

"But if the legislature must have an arbitrary age requirement, eighteen years is too high; and to enforce such a law in the rural portions of New York State would cause extreme hardship and inconvenience. No state of which we know at the moment fixes the age requirement at as much as eighteen years and we are told that in several states there is a provision for so-called junior licenses, after a special examination, for persons below the general age requirement. Such a provision should surely be incorporated in the New York law, allowing junior licenses in country communities for specially qualified operators, say of the age of sixteen years or over, after a special examination to ascertain the fact."

We are heartily in accord with this suggestion for a junior license; and we will work for the passage of such amendment in the coming session of the legislature. May we suggest that if you are interested, bring the matter to the attention of your own assemblyman and senator.

Farm Children Not Inferior

A SURVEY or an investigation involving 20,000 high school pupils, representing every state in the Union, showed that farm children make better progress than other children through high school. This was particularly true of farm girls. For some reason or other, the boys did not make such a good showing, possibly because they stay out more to help with the farm work.

The United States Bureau of Education, commenting on this fact, says:

"We must abandon the myth that the farm stock is decaying and that all of the brains have migrated to the cities. The farm stock is still virile and intelligent. It is yet educable. We need not fear to offer to country children an unbiased liberal education, and permit, even encourage, those so minded and fitted to seek opportunity wherever it beckons, whether it be upon the farm or in the professions or trades."

The reason why country children forge ahead so rapidly in high school and in life itself is the farm homes from which they come. In these homes farm children are taught through chores and other labors of the farm habits of responsibility and respect for the simple homely duties that make up the work of the farm and the home. Farm children like to play as well as other children and they have opportunity to play. But they know that the work and the chores must come first. The ball game or the party are all right; but first the milking must be done, the calves fed and the eggs gathered. So they come to realize early in life the value of work, the need of application, and the self control to put business before pleasure.

The Time To Be Sorry

OUR mail every day brings requests to our Service Bureau to help somebody avoid carrying out his part of an undesirable contract. When these requests clearly show that our people sign these contracts under fraud or misrepresentation, we do everything we can to help our folks get out from under them. Also, when it is shown that disaster of one kind or another has made it impossible without great hardship for a signer of a contract to meet his obligations, we will take the matter up with the other party in an effort to get an adjustment.

But in the ordinary course of business, a contract signed in good faith by both parties is an honorable agreement to carry out an obligation and as such it should be met to the letter by both parties. One of the finest things that can be said about a person is, "his word is as good as his bond," and the thousands of men and women of whom this can be truly said will leave no stone unturned to meet every obligation, legal, literal and moral. No better rule can be laid down to avoid a lot of trouble in carrying out a hard contract or agreement than to be absolutely sure you

want a thing before you allow someone to fool you into signing up for it.

We have a letter before us on our desk now where a person was sorry that she had signed a contract to buy a set of books two minutes after the salesman had left the house. Yet she had signed a legally binding contract agreeing to purchase the books. The books were all right, too, and the company which published them responsible. The time to be sorry is ten minutes before a contract is executed, not ten minutes after.

Cash Checks Promptly

WE are very much pleased with the way our people are using our Service Bureau. Letters are pouring in every day and all of them have very prompt and careful attention, except the few which we receive that are unsigned. All names will of course be held confidential, but we cannot give any attention to unsigned communications.

May we make the suggestion also in passing that it is dangerous business to hold a check for any length of time without getting it cashed. Very frequently, we have complaints brought to when presented to the bank for payment. In some cases, there was evidently money in the bank our attention of checks that have been protested when the check was made, but not after the farmer had held it for several weeks or even months.

Eastman's Chestnuts

TUCKED away in the old County of Warren in the historic Lake George country of Eastern New York, there lives a class of farm people who have my very great respect. For generations these men and women have wrested a living from the barren mountains of the Adirondacks, maintaining a high standard of life and in spite of the struggle, have obtained some happiness for themselves and rendered their full share of service to their fellows, their country and their God.

Some few years ago these Warren County farmers hired to assist them in their struggle for better farming and better living a county farm bureau agent who signs himself K. D. Scott, but who is better known to his friends as "Scotty." Now this chap is "some" county agent. He knows the farm business from the practical farmer's standpoint, and best of all he knows the hearts of his people and what to do to bring a little more happiness to them.

It is claimed on good authority that Scotty also knows Ford cars. Those who are foolish enough to ride with him claim that he drives the mountain roads at sixty or a hundred miles an hour with long knees and one hand up around the wheel and with the other hand calling the attention of his paralyzed passenger to the beautiful scenery or a farm bureau demonstration plot along the road.

One story has it that Scotty was seen one day leaping from crag to crag with his Ford in pursuit of a mountain goat. It seems that he had read in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that goats were good milkers and did not have TB, and he therefore went out to get one for a farmer who had just lost most of cows from that dread disease. This may be an exaggeration.

Anyway, Scotty knows how to drive Ford cars. He does not need much gas either. One day a big Pierce Arrow drove up in front of him at a gasoline station and ordered twenty gallons of gas with which to negotiate the next five miles of mountain roads.

After the driver of the big car had obtained his twenty gallons, Scotty drove up and said to the garage man:

"A pint."

"Gosh," exclaimed the amazed gasoline man, "what're you tryin' to do—wean it?"

"The language of friendship is not words, but meanings. It is an intelligence above language."
—THOREAU.

Canning Crop Growers Pay the Fiddler

Failure Should Lead to Building Again on a Better Foundation

THE New York Canning Crops Cooperative Association, Inc., is about to close its affairs and liquidate its obligations. This cooperative association came into being in December 1921, as an outgrowth of a loosely organized federation. It attempted to do a large business without an adequate business organization or system, lost money for its members by attempting to engage in manufacturing without adequate experience or capital, organized superficially, lacked the necessary supervision by a board of directors that felt and accepted its responsibilities and finally failed to practice a "pay as you go" policy. Disaster was inevitable. Naturally the fiddler has to be paid. Members are



M. C. BURRITT

now paying him with fifty dollar assessments.

At a meeting held in Rochester on December 15, 1924 acting manager Leo S. Allen, reported on the affairs of the association. He showed a total deficit of \$42,897.22 of which \$13,235.78 has been paid, leaving \$29,661.44 yet to be paid. To apply on this debt the association has good current assets of \$8,894.13 and collectible assessments on nearly 1000 members. Some money is still owed growers on 1923 products which went off condition and on which heavy losses were incurred. If all assessments are collected the association will be able to liquidate all obligations.

In this critical period in the life of the present cooperative movement, it is particularly important that members of the Canning Crops Association and American Agriculturist readers understand the reasons for the dissolution of this cooperative and profit by it in their attitude toward and conduct of other cooperatives. Some of these experiences are perhaps necessary. Cooperatives like individuals (of which they are but collections) can frequently learn needed lessons only in the expensive but effective school of experience. It isn't so bad to make a mistake once. What is unpardonable is to fail to learn the lesson and then make the same mistake a second time. As I view it, this stage of this cooperative does not necessarily mean failure of the marketing of canning crops by this method. On the other hand it may mean real and substantial progress if we learn necessary lessons and profit by them. The notable failure of Lewis Sands of Albion, "Bean King," does not vitiate the business principle of a corporation. Neither does failure to operate successfully a cooperative marketing organization prove the cooperative principle unsound.

How It Came About

The cooperative selling of New York grown canning crops began with local and county associations, the movement being especially well developed in Niagara and Orleans Counties. Following several preliminary local meetings, an organization conference to bring these groups together into a State-wide federation was called at Rochester by C. R. White in January 1920. The organization there set up elected J. A. McCollum of Newfane, president;

By M. C. BURRITT

Milford L. Hakes of Albion, vice-president, and Frank E. Rupert of Seneca Castle, secretary. At this time there were some 43 locals and county associations in Western New York, not all of which, however, were affiliated with the new State federation. They had a total membership of around 3000 growers and were doing a gross business of upwards of \$1,000,000. The county associations affiliated with the State federation, included Niagara (which alone had a membership of about 700) Livingston, Genesee, Orleans, Wayne, Monroe, Onondago, Wyoming and Steuben. Later on the Madison County market pea growers and a few others counties came in.

This federation was essentially a sound bargaining organization. The first year it was organized, it influenced the canners to increase

five year contract drawn by Aaron Sapiro. Under this "plan for strengthening" adopted in January 1922, the new association elected C. A. Rogers of Bergen, president; B. E. Brophel of Leicester, vice-president, Thomas E. Wright of Webster, secretary-manager and George W. Wayne of Bergen, treasurer. Nine directors were responsible for the association's business. Practically neither the directors nor executive committee held enough meetings to thoroughly understand the business and know what was going on, but left this almost wholly to the manager during 1922 and 1923. Except for the meeting just held only one general mass meeting of members has been held since organization in 1922—the annual meeting of January 1923.

Drifting Policies

The policies of the new association so far as it could be said to have definite ones, seemed to

be to organize all the canning crops growers of the State, affiliate them with similar groups in other states and deal with the canners collectively attempting to secure better prices through collective bargaining. But they did not stop here, either through carelessness or mistaken intent, and also planned to undertake the processing and preserving of fruits and vegetables themselves, contrary to the original plan. No clear distinction was made between a bargaining and a manufacturing and merchandising concern. Nor was any limit placed upon the kind of produce handled. All this business was handled from one central office in Rochester. Except for membership getting purposes, practically no local machinery was set up. How it was all handled without a worse mix-up and greater losses, was and remains a mystery to many. On top of this, money was invested in cherry pitters and a canning plant without sufficient capital or experience to see it through successfully.

Were these matters ever adequately considered by the directors or at all? Did the officers know all that was going on at the time? Did they sufficiently exert themselves to find out and check up the business of men for whom they were the trustees? Did the members make any effort to inform themselves about their own business, or feel any responsibility until they began to receive

small returns and have assessments levied upon them? These are all pertinent questions the answers to which furnish the key to the closing up of this cooperative's affairs.

In the spring of 1924 the directors brought to a sense of their own personal responsibility for the association's heavy borrowing and inability to pay, and by pressure from outside public sources, began to take greater interest in their affairs and to try to determine where they were drifting. This inquiry resulted in a request for the resignation of the secretary-manager, in an assessment of fifty dollars per member to pay off accumulated debts and losses and finally in the present process of complete liquidation.

These are the facts very briefly stated. They are worth consideration not as an academic post-mortem but for the purpose of determining causes and avoiding similar mistakes in

(Continued on Page 17).

What "Letting George Do It" Did.

THE article on this page is the best thing that has ever been written on cooperation. Disaster overtook the Canning Crops Association. M. C. Burritt tells how and why this occurred, and fearlessly fixes the responsibility. Mr. Burritt is himself a director in two large cooperative organizations and sells his own fruit through one of them. He knows what he is talking about.

Of course he believes in organization. He knows that it is the farmer's only way out of his marketing difficulties. But we all know that if cooperation is to succeed it is time for common sense thinking, plain speaking and fearless action. There has been too much of a tendency with all of our cooperatives to think of them as "cure-alls" and that they will run themselves. All that most farmers seem to think necessary is to sign up, pay the dues, and leave the rest to someone else. Cooperation is not a panacea. It is a business, and if not run on business principles, failure is sure. As Mr. Burritt so well says: "We don't buy cows and entrust their feeding and care to others without oversight and interest. Why should we take a share in a cooperative enterprise and leave it entirely to others to look after?"

The inevitable result of "letting George do it" is disaster and that is why the Canning Crops Association is in the ditch. In recent years hundreds of cooperative associations have been organized. Some of these are bound to fail, but the failure of one here or there certainly does not prove wrong the principle of cooperation. In fact, those organizations which live and bring better times to farmers will profit by these mistakes and these failures and the greatest profit will come through the increased sense of responsibility which every member of every organization must feel if the cooperative movement is to finally succeed.—The Editors.

their tomato prices from \$15 to \$20 and \$22.50 per ton, their pea prices from \$65 to \$80 a ton and to add to their sweet corn prices from \$5 to \$7.50 a ton—and this after opening prices had been announced and some contracts signed. Its members constituted nearly one-fourth of all the growers in the State. Professor Thompson believes that this organization put more than one million dollars in growers pockets this one year. Much business was done by the locals this year, on which they were to have paid the federation one per cent. Had this been collected and the central organization remained a federation, this chapter need not have been written. Its members and officers did not function well, few meetings were held and the early advantage was lost. Then the centralizing idea took hold.

In December 1921 a prospectus was issued calling for a merging of the Federation in a centralized State association with an iron clad

BIG 'C' LINE

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Longer Wear Saves Money!



'Nebraska'

All Rubber Overshoe

This rugged overshoe represents the highest standard of material, workmanship and design. So well made that long wear and real comfort *can't help* but be there. Warm wool lining and a gusset reinforced against chafing of buckles. Wide extension White Tire Sole and 'Stubgard' toe and heel prevent snagging or scuffing uppers. The best cost less in the long run because it wears longer. *'Nebraska' can't be made any better!*

"Something just as good" CAN'T be sold for any less.



'Ruff Shod'

For real boot satisfaction you want 'Ruff Shod.' Has no equal for wear, and it's comfortable besides. Fits perfectly, can't shuck up and down at the heel. Wide extension sole protects uppers and does not collect mud. Look for the White Top Band and the Big 'C' on the White Tire Sole—then you know it's 'Ruff Shod.'

Look for the White Top Band and the Big "C" on the White Tire Sole.

Ask Your Dealer

Find out also about the other leaders in the Big 'C' Line, the 'Watershed' cloth top overshoe, the 'Warmfut' gaiter and 'Caboose' work rubber. Footwear for the women folks and the youngsters, too. If your dealer hasn't the complete line in stock he will quickly get what you want from our nearest office. Write for circular—give your dealer's name.



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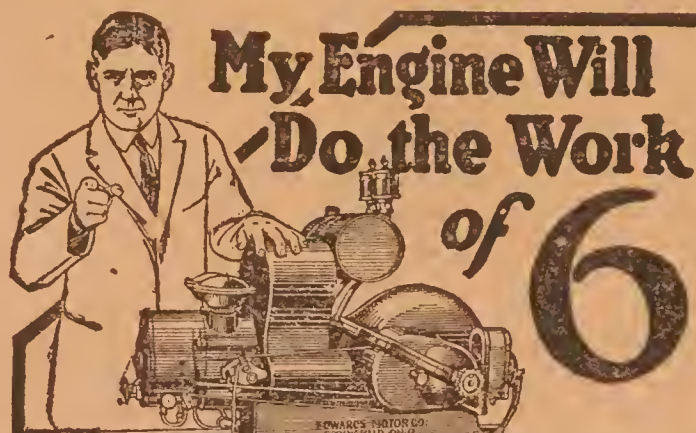
Post Your Farm

— and —

Keep Trespassers Off

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the New York law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City



My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.

433 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio

Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name

Address

American Agriculturist, January 3, 1925.

Some Good Farm Books

AT LEAST five books on farming have recently come from the press which are worthy of being read by every farmer.

One of these is "Farm Engineering" by Professors Behrends and Robb, published by John Wiley & Sons. This book is so practical and the explanations and illustrations are so easy to follow that no farmer should be without it. Farming, more than any other trade perhaps is a mechanical operation. Dozens of times a day a farmer is called upon to use his mechanical skill. Until the book by Behrends and Robb appeared there was little in print that could help. This book is based on experience, and it tells how to do a thousand and one mechanical jobs on the farm so simply and interestingly that it fills a real need.

The Great Fruit Book Is Here.

Another farm book that has claimed our attention is "American Fruits", written by Samuel Fraser, a noted fruit grower of Western New York, and published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company of New York City. The price is \$4.75, but the book is well worth it. It is the most comprehensive, the most readable, and most practical fruit book we have seen in a decade. "American Fruits" starts with a discussion of the problems of the young fruit grower, taking up the relation of fruit to climate, soil, tillage; the varieties of all the known fruits, the most recent knowledge on diseases and how to handle them; the various marketing problems of the fruit grower, including storage, transportation, dried fruits, and the cost per acre of growing the different kinds of fruits. In the latter part of the book there is a very interesting description of the various tropical fruits, many of which are little known to North Temperate consumers. Among these are the pomelo, lime, citron, satsuma, kumquat, breadfruit, pineapple, the date, and many others. The appendix contains very comprehensive variety descriptions. This volume will be invaluable in every college and high school library and to every farmer who is making a business of growing fruit.

Farm Management, by App

"Farm Economics, Management and Distribution" by Frank App, Professor of Agricultural Economics of the New Jersey State University, is another good farm book just off the press. It is published by J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. Mr. App's book discusses the problem of making a living on the farm under present conditions, compares agricultural with city incomes; the standard of life in the country as compared with that of the city; and then takes up in detail the problems of production and marketing from a straight business standpoint. The price of the book is \$3.00.

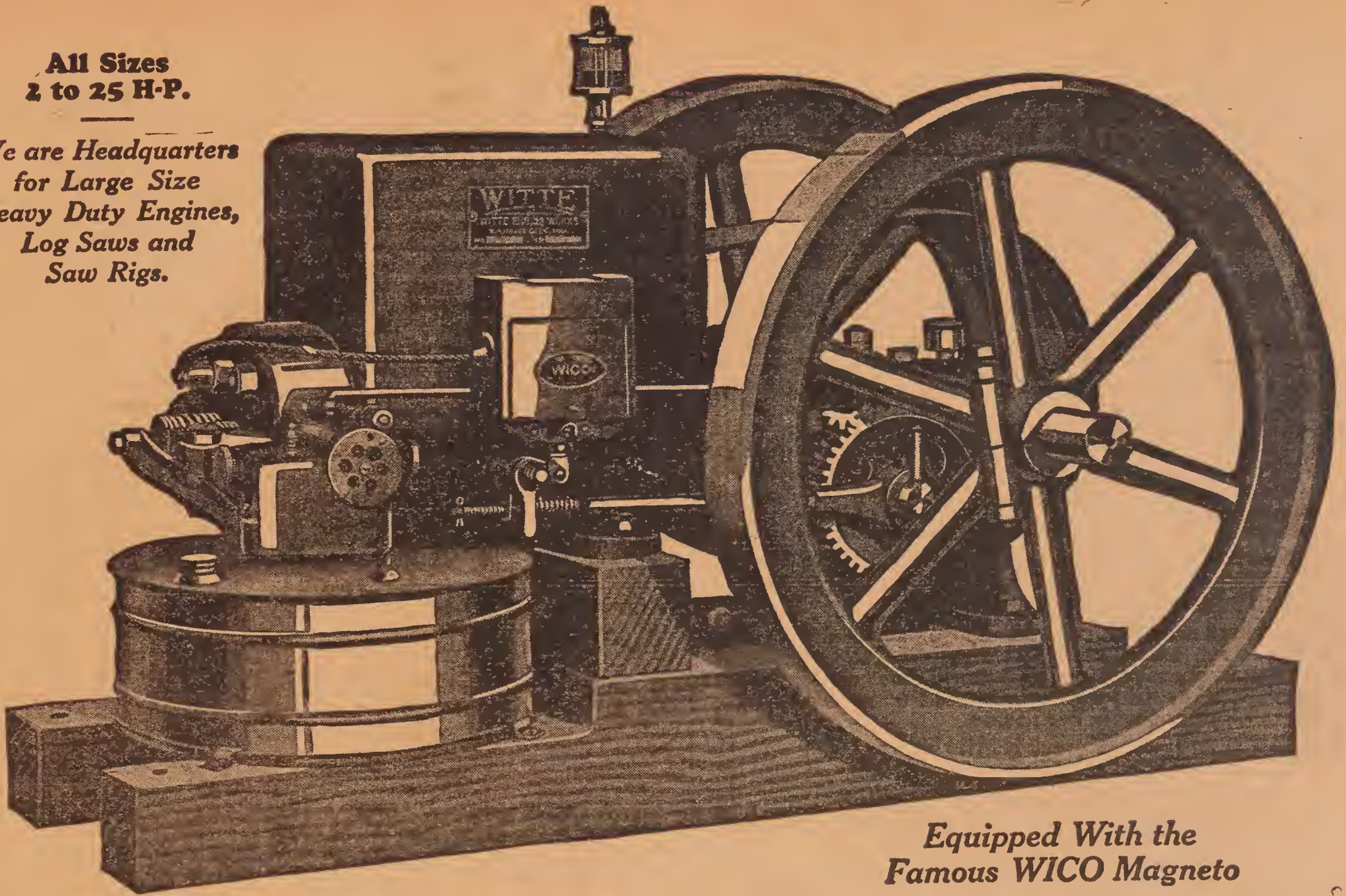
A New Book by Warren.

Perhaps no author of agricultural text books is better known in the United States than Professor George F. Warren of Cornell University. John Wiley and Sons are just bringing out a text book, entitled "The Agricultural Situation", written by Prof. Warren in cooperation with Professor F. A. Pearson. Prof. Warren has the power of making dull statistics talk in so startling a manner that they read like a story and stay in the mind afterwards. Most of his new book is devoted to statistics. It is filled with pertinent comment in Dr. Warren's usual pithy and readable style. The chapter on taxation alone is worth the price of the book.

Feed Hogs Tankage. Tankage is not a substitute for corn, but should be used to supplement it in hog feeding. It replaces a large part of the corn and insures satisfactory and economical gains which the farmer with a short crop of corn cannot afford to neglect. At the present price of grain, tankage is probably the cheapest feed, considering result obtained.

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2 to 25 H-P.**

**We are Headquarters
for Large Size
Heavy Duty Engines,
Log Saws and
Saw Rigs.**



*Equipped With the
Famous WICO Magneto*

Easy! Now Only \$5⁶⁹ Puts a Witte to Work

GET away from high-priced hired help—get away from the hard, back-breaking chores with the rugged, dependable WITTE Throttling-Governor Engine. There's an extra profit of \$500 to \$1,000 every year you have this engine on your place doing the hard jobs. WITTE ENGINES deliver 50% surplus power with a big saving in fuel. So simple that a boy can operate it. Trouble-proof, too—the WITTE works every day in any kind of weather. Easily moved from job to job, it answers every power need on your place.

Fully Equipped

The WITTE has many exclusive features not found on any other engine, such as the celebrated WICO Magneto, the best system of high tension ignition known. Far superior to the old-style battery engine—dependable and economical. A new device makes starting easy in the coldest weather—just a turn and away it goes. The perfected motor-style carburetor and WITTE Hot Spot get the last bit of power out of every charge of fuel. Any speed you want by merely turning a thumbscrew on the Witte Speed Regulator. The WITTE ENGINE is scientifically designed and ruggedly built to last a life-time.

The Famous Thirty Year WITTE Crankshaft Guarantee

WITTE Crankshafts are Guaranteed absolutely against breaking, bending, warping, crystallization and wear for thirty (30) years, regardless of nature of work done, climate or any other conditions. Ed. H. Witte,
WITTE ENGINE WORKS.

I know of no other engine crankshaft with such a guarantee. WITTE Crankshafts are drop forged and heat treated in oil. They are ground to a glass finish on precision lathes to an accuracy of one-thousandth of an inch. Is it any wonder that WITTE Throttling-Governor Engines are known all over the world for their continuous superior performance?

Uses Kerosene Gaso- The WITTE uses any fuel—kerosene, line, Distillate or Gas gasoline, distillate or gas. Costs less than (No Special Attachments Needed) 2 cents an hour to run on a full load. No need to bother about fuel prices—always use the cheapest and get the best results—50% surplus power.

Sold Direct From Factory to You—Save 20 to 40 Per Cent I employ no salesmen—WITTE Throttling-Governor ENGINES come from my factory direct to you at the lowest price. You can save as much as 40% by buying direct.

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I make it very easy for anyone to own a WITTE—if you want easy terms you can have them. Take a year to pay if you want to—just suit yourself on time.

90 Days FREE Trial on Any Size

WITTE Throttling-Governor ENGINES come in all styles and sizes from 2 to 25 H-P. So confident am I that this engine will make you money and is the best and cheapest power you can buy, that I will gladly let you try a WITTE for 90 days at my risk. And if for any reason it's not right, I simply say "I'LL MAKE IT RIGHT AND IT WON'T COST YOU A CENT."

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Write for It Today! I want to send you my new engine book—the most interesting book about farm power that you have ever read. Fully illustrated. Tells all about this remarkable engine and how easily you can get it to do the hard jobs on your place. Shows details of equipment, many exclusive features and hundreds of vital points about the application of power to your farm. I'll also send you letters from my customers all over the world—over 150,000 of them—people who are actually using WITTES on hard jobs and who know how it can work.

Write me today, a postal will do or clip out the coupon and send it in. You are under absolutely no obligation by writing me, and my big book is sent at once, all postage paid.

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The baby beef feeder got his watch

Letter from Ohio's Boy Champion
Baby Beef Feeder for 1924

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio.

Dec. 9, 1924.

Gentlemen:

In the fall of 1922 I decided to enter the boys' and girls' Baby Beef Club.

These beeves were put out by the Montgomery County Fair board, among boys and girls of Montgomery County.

These beeves were fed by boys and girls and exhibited at Montgomery County Fair. I met with defeat, as I obtained ninth prize.

Last fall I decided to raise another one. So on November 17th I received my Aberdeen Angus beef to be raised for the Fair of 1924.

The first month he gained only five pounds and did not eat well. At the beginning of second month I began to feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, along with his daily rations. At the end of second month he gained sixty-five pounds.

As I saw it was a great help in making him gain more, I continued feeding the Stock Tonic.

On 1st of September I exhibited my Baby Beef at Montgomery County Fair. On September 2nd the thirty-one beeves were judged—I obtained first prize in county and first in State of Ohio.

It made a gain of 525 lbs. in 290 days.

The prizes I received were trip to Columbus, trip to Chicago and gold watch, given by American Angus Association.

I feel as though it was through the feeding of your Stock Tonic that I obtained first prize. I wanted you to know this, as my experience may be of great benefit to other stock raisers.

Yours very truly,

LORNE B. GILBERT,
Germantown, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 1.

Cold Frames For Everybody An Easy Way To Get Early Vegetables

By DAVID STONE KELSEY

It is a shrewd farmer that gets paid for his crop production these days, but there is one crop—as sure as milk—that always pays, and pays double, the farmer's garden.

Go into any lunchroom. Meats excepted, the common garden products, fruits and vegetables alike, are the most expensive items of the menu. One can fill up cheaply on field-grown stuff—bread, potatoes or corn-cake—but onions, lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, cucumbers, cauliflower, cantaloupe, raspberries—anything! My, but they will soak him for any of these!

Therefore the farmer's own garden is his best paying crop, for about always he eats at home. Those whom he best loves eat there too and both can live on the fat of the land—if he has or has had a good garden.

Gardening Makes Better Husbandmen
That is one "pay" that the gardening farmer gets. The other is equally sure and shows up in actual dollars; for the practice of gardening soon makes of him a better farmer—more thorough and so, more successful. It is a far cry from the tractor plow and grain-drill to getting down on both knees of an April morning and looking keenly over a baby transplant to inquire: "Good-morning, little one! How are you? Have you had a pleasant night? Have you plenty to eat, that is good for you, and within easy reach? Are you comfortable?"

Does that sound ridiculous? All right, then answer this: Which is the successful dairyman; he who studies closely the comfort of his animals, or the rough-shod, careless stock man?

Plant comfort is the key note of field-crop success, precisely as animal comfort is of livestock success, and the man who makes a success of his garden—in learning plant comfort there—is forever a better, more successful farmer too.

Cold Frame the Ace in Gardening

The first winning card in gardening is the cold frame. One reason why so few farmers have a really adequate garden is that they have had no cold frames, having dismissed the idea as difficult or too fussy. Yet it is not at all hard to succeed with well-set frames, and the little work comes when time is plenty—February and March. There is almost no expense—no fire-heat or manure-heat used, and time and attention are repaid by the keen interest developed.

Great for the Boy

There is no more wonderful invention to keep a boy interested and teach him the fundamentals of successful farming—than in setting and running cold frames.

Late March days are longer and brighter than even September. It is only the ground that is cold in Spring. After March 20th (on which date the sunlight day is exactly 12 hours long all over the world) the farther north you are, the longer is any day. But the sun's rays are more slanting, and must be "caught," that is all. This is the secret of the famous "Montreal muskmelon." By June, the Canadian day, of -bright, clear-air sun, is sixteen or somewhere, seventeen hours long. In our Klondike, the June growing day is 22 hours long! Forty-seven of Long Island's sunshine days per month up there! No wonder their oats and potatoes grow like a miracle!

The Principle of the Cold Frames

The principle of the cold frame is that of catching and utilizing the strong March sunshine—six weeks ahead of time. The resulting products are two: early stuff directly for the table, and excellent transplants for the open garden—cabbage, beets, carrots, cucumbers, summer squash, onions, tomatoes, eggplant, even lima beans—practically everything but sweet corn. Here is a record from our cold frames and resulting garden: The spinach only, was started in the frames in the fall

(latitude of central New York state). From the frames, in March, April and May: spinach, rare-ripes, radish, cress, lettuce, beet-greens, young beets and young carrots. From the garden: beets, June 8th, carrots June 14th, Cabbage June 20th, potatoes June 25th, Cucumbers July 3rd, summer squash July 8th, and tomatoes July 15th.

Just show this list to the Madame—she who each day has to rack her wits wild to provide that least bit of variety, relish and breadth of menu for her family thru these spring months.

Where to Place the Cold Frame

A cold frame should be set south of a windbreak, a tight building or high-board fence, fronting south or south-south-east—where there is no shade all day. This arrangement takes advantage of the natural ground-warmth, for the cold frame must squat tight down on, or a little into the ground, and without, be well banked up even with the glass on every side. The frames slant moderately, 15 inches above the inner surface at the upper end and 10 inches at the lower.

Our frames are made of old piano box lumber. The eight sash are full-length, second-hand storm windows, bought in town of a house-wrecking firm. Kept well painted, they last a life-time.

How We Do It

We usually fork up the ground in late fall, working in plenty of well-decayed manure containing no weed or grass seed, but whether or no, we like to have our cold frame ground freeze up hard once. After this, or in making new ones, in early January, we clear away all snow, put the frames in place and over them lay a deep blanket of leaves or straw—to draw the frost out.

Promptly, in early February this is removed and the glass placed on, putty side up—so fitted that no cold winds can seep under, and no rains leak through. At this time there must also be provided a warm cover for the glass, to let down over it each night and to be kept there at all times when the sun is not actually shining, to conserve the heat so far absorbed. We make this quilt of old sacking or waste rags, or cast-off quilts. Better ones can be bought, but our aim is to keep down costs.

We sometimes fit the pads to a light frame, the edge hinged so that the whole thing can be instantly turned up and back against the wind-break, when not wanted. This can be rigged with a pulley so that a child can let it down any time the very minute the sun leaves the frames or it clouds up.

When We Plant

Whenever the earth is warm—feels good and comfortable to the hand thrust down into it—then we plant, rows seven inches apart, running up and down. A close watch must be kept upon the free air thermometer—even into late April. In March it will freeze right through the glass, or anyway, chill and greatly retard all growth.

Our estimate is that our eight frames average us easily \$50. worth of stuff, besides the handiness of it, the far better plants free, for setting out in the garden, and best of all, the fun of success and of giving away the surplus.

Gran'pa says: I always feel that even if a machine cost nothing, I'd hate to see it standing around like an eye-sore all winter.

Poultry house lights should not be used on breeders until January 1 to 15, say poultrymen at the Ohio State University.

Rabbits and mice lose interest in an orchard that offers no material for building nests.

Reduce Your Labor —
Increase Your Profits

IRON AGE Drills and Wheel Hoes include special and combined tools to suit every grower's need. Iron Age Seed Drills sow so accurately that thinning is unnecessary, if you have confidence in your seed. The operator can always watch the dropping seeds—no chance for skips.

Our No. 306 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe is known to thousands of Iron Age users as "The Complete Gardener." It sows all kinds of garden seeds; can be quickly changed from Seeder to Wheel Hoe, single or double wheel style. Cultivates, ridges and furrows. Takes all drudgery out of gardening; multiplies the pleasure and profit.

Write for folder describing Hill and Drill Seeders, Single and Double Wheel Hoes.

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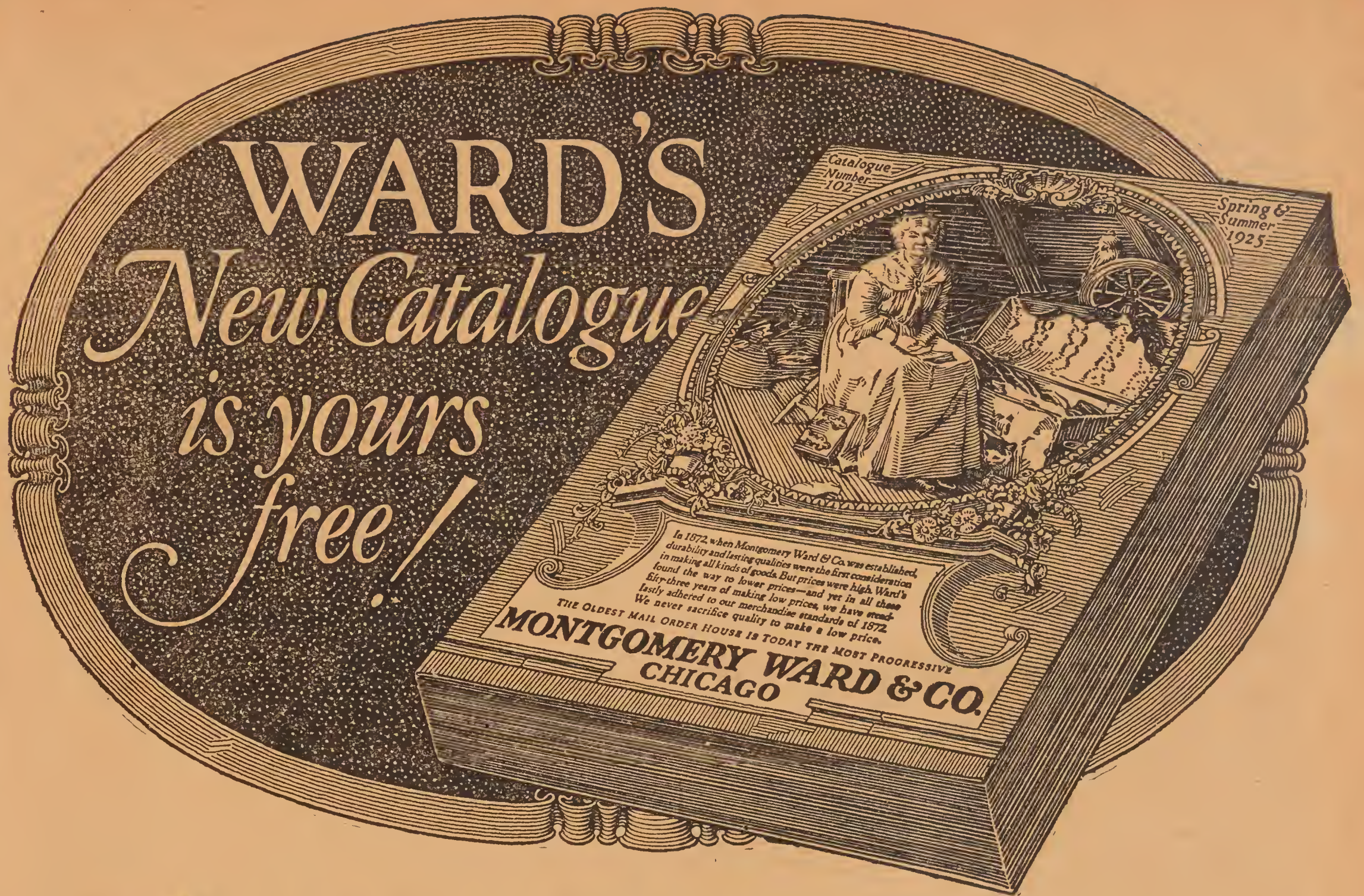
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SEEDS

The Most Successful Gardeners use HARRIS' SEEDS

That's one reason they are successful. Another is that, to succeed, a gardener must be a shrewd man and one who knows where to buy seeds to the best advantage. Harris' seeds are grown in the north and produce earlier and better crops than seeds grown further south. They are raised according to modern scientific methods of breeding which keep them up to the highest possible standard as to quality and yield.

We are large growers of Farm Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Gladiolus, Dahlia and other bulbs and many flowering plants. Our new catalogue in colors contains many unusual suggestions for your garden and offers you the opportunity of buying seeds of a very superior quality direct from the grower at wholesale prices. Send for Free Catalogue. If you raise vegetables for market ask for our Market Gardeners' price list also.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., R. F. D. 12, Coldwater, N. Y.



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But in our world-wide search for bargains, we never lose sight of Quality. We do not believe

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At Ward's we never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We will not deal in "cheap" goods that are not worth the price you pay. We will not cut serviceability to make a lower price. Your satisfaction with everything you buy, we place first.

Everything for the Home, the Family and the Farm

The Woman's needs are nearly all supplied in this Catalogue. The most beautiful fashions for Spring and Summer, dresses, hats, coats, everything in wearing apparel in the best style for the school or college girl, the young woman or the matron, has been selected in New York by our fashion experts.

Every Man's wants are supplied. Almost everything a man or boy wears or uses around the home or farm, at prices that mean a big saving.

For the Home, there is every new thing, from household inventions to the newest patterns in rugs and curtains, the best designs in furniture. Everything that goes to make a home more delightful and more convenient is offered at a saving.

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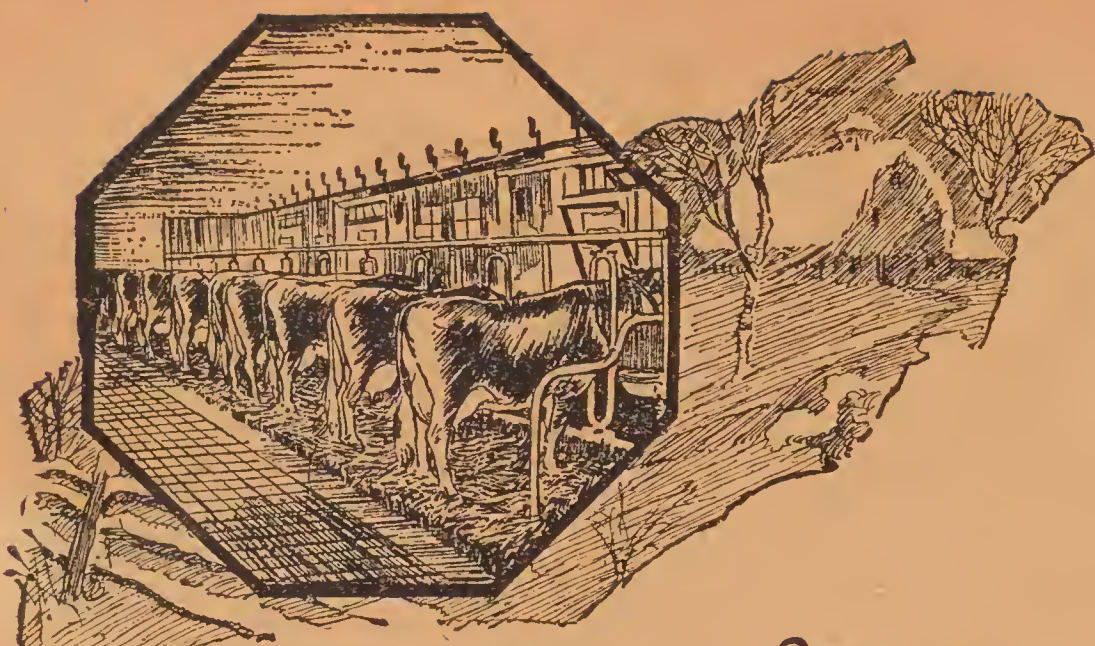
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Avoid the Winter Slump in milk yield—

The winter months are the critical period of the year for the dairyman. The herd may come through the summer showing a nice profit—only to see it wiped out by a slump in milk production, or disease, or both.

No need to suffer an annual dairy loss in winter. By investing a few cents a day in *Kow-Kare* the milk-making organs of all your cows will be invigorated so that the strain of dry feeding will not break down their production.

Kow-Kare is a medicine-*tonic* that acts directly on the milk-making organs, the digestion and assimilation. It builds a *permanent* vigor in these key organs, enabling the cow to thrive and milk to capacity on the regular winter diet.

To use *Kow-Kare* is a sane investment. It is health and profit insurance. Its slight cost is returned many times in the quickly-noticeable improvement in milk flow.

The *Kow-Kare* feeding plan is winning thousands of new recruits among dairymen yearly. The usual method is to feed a tablespoonful of *Kow-Kare* twice a day, one week of each month during the winter. The cost averages only about a cent a day per cow.

Begin now with *Kow-Kare*. Your dealer has it—feed stores, general stores, druggists—in \$1.25 and 65c packages. Order direct if yours is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.

Do You Have A Sick Cow?

Kow-Kare has back of it a quarter-century record of success in the treatment of such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc. It builds up the digestive and genital organs to a vigor that makes them function naturally.

As an aid at the Calving period *Kow-Kare* has no equal.

Send for valuable free treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor."



\$25 Down Buys Holstein Bull

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One of these offerings traces back, both on his sire's and his dam's side, to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, "Old Dutch," the greatest proven transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad, the famous "milk" sire. The calf's sire is a grandson and his dam is an own daughter, of Dutch—milk blood on both sides of the family. Dutch has 95 A.R.O. daughters, 16 having 7-day records of 30 pounds of butter or better, two are in the 1000-pound class. The calf's sire has 22 A.R.O. daughters with records up to 29.83 pounds butter in 7 days and is the son of a 30-pound cow. This well-bred individual can be bought "on time."

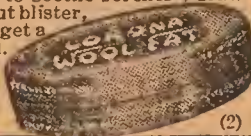
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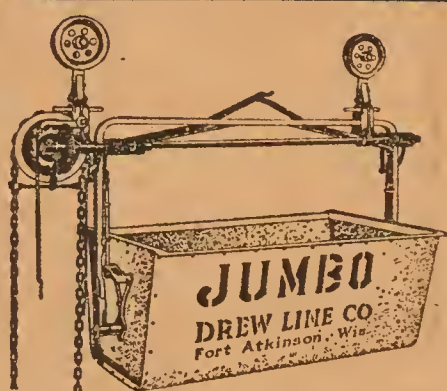
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Feeding Lambing Ewes

Mark J. Smith Tells How He Gets Results

I am a reader of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* and am a breeder of sheep as are lots of others in this locality. I would like to see a good grain ration published, one suitable for lambing ewes. In this locality we try to get early lambs or hot house lambs as they usually bring us better money than late ones. I would appreciate a grain ration for ewes before and lambing so that the lambs will grow fast and fat up quickly for best results.—J. P. C., New York.

The sheep industry of your section is quite distinctive where large flocks are kept on high-priced land and affords an eloquent testimonial to the value of sheep manure in the production of truck and other intensive crops.—Mark J. Smith.

Points to Consider in Selecting Milk Goats

ALL milk goats are not profitable animals but here are some points to consider in purchasing stock.

Each breed has its characteristics, but personally I know nothing of importance about any other breed than Saanens. One starting in the business would no doubt do best to select the breed which the majority of breeders nearest him own, as by so doing exchange at breeding time and accommodation in buying or selling would probably help considerably.

When purchasing a goat considerable attention should be paid to the conformation of the animal. A grade doe is one whose sire is pure-bred and if the dam is also a grade, each generation brings it nearer pure. Pure-breds are those having both sire and dame of pure-bred stock of the same breed. Cross breeding of pure stock (stock of different breeds) will result in kids having to be registered as grades, the breed of the kid being determined by that of its sire.

Fine Points of Good Milkers

Some does give a lot of milk when fresh but only for a few months, will milk continually and are hard to dry off,—so giving more milk in the long run. As a rule good milkers have a rather long but well made head with broad forehead, and tapering toward the muzzle. The horns, if any, should be small and tapering. The doe should possess a feminine appearance especially about the face and her ears should not be coarse. A masculine looking doe will rarely make a good milker. The neck should be rather thick and tapering toward the throat. A long deep body usually indicates a heavy milker. Depth back of the shoulders indicate a good constitution. A good type of doe should be wedge-shaped—that is, she should be deeper at hind quarters than chest, also broader over hips than at shoulders. The back of the animal should be straight and free from surplus flesh as their food is converted into milk rather than fat. The hip bones are generally prominent and should not be too close together. The hide should be loose and of medium thickness. I large udder is not always an indication of a good milker—some of the best producers show very little udder when dry, while a large udder may be meaty. The teats should be of fair size—well apart and will develop with milking.

Doe Best At Five Years

If a registered goat is purchased the buyer should receive a certificate of registry transferred to him. By purchasing kids the cost is much less.

The doe is said to be in her prime when five to seven years of age and they generally live to be twelve or thirteen years of age.

In selecting a buck he should differ from the doe in those points where masculinity shows itself. The head will be stronger and more masculine. The neck will have a prominent crest and the shoulders will be heavier and the back more masculine. The hips will be somewhat narrower and the hide may also be a little thicker. The buck should always be pure-bred and it is best to find out all particulars concerning his ancestry.

Lambing Drains Resources

Ewes that are nearly due to lamb are undergoing a heavy drain on their resources—during the last month the unborn lamb develops rapidly—we are told that one third of its weight is added during this period. Within a few hours after lambing a ewe will have lost twice the weight of the lamb. Obviously bone and muscle building materials are needed by the ewe and fortunately these same materials will encourage the milk flow after the lamb is born. The old reliable feeds for breeding ewes are: clover or alfalfa hay, whole oats or barley and oats and wheat bran. Other valuable feeds are: root crops, corn silage, bean pods and corn fodder and I have known sheepmen to fill up the racks with straw at bed time just to add variety to their roughage.

At the Indiana Experiment Station it was found that with 160 pound ewes a ration of oats .35 pounds, corn silage 1.7, mixed hay 2.96 caused a daily gain of .16 pounds over a period of 90 days. Another ration fed consisted of grain mixture of oats two parts, bran one part, corn one part, 1.04 pounds of this mixture being fed with four pounds of clover hay. The daily gain was .14 pounds over a period of 120 days. These are given to illustrate what is required by a pregnant ewe in a day when she is gaining as she should.

A Good Old Standby

It is difficult to improve the much use grain mixture of two parts whole oats and one part wheat bran fed with mixed or clover hay—ewes fed clover hay with this grain mixture should really have some carbonaceous roughage along with such a ration. Good bright corn stover is excellent. Properly speaking stover means corn with ears removed. Silage is good for it supplies the much needed succulence without which a real professional shepherd would feel lost. In your country it would seem that much low-priced cabbage could be used to supply succulence. After lambing, ewes that are highly fed on hay and grain may produce milk that the lambs cannot handle.

It is an old rule that a ewe will eat her weight in hay a month but much depends on what she has in addition to hay. Very little corn should be fed pregnant ewes in good condition close to lambing time—especially our mutton breeds.

For hot-house lambs you will no doubt feed the lambs behind creeps. A good mixture that has been used successfully to start the lambs off is: be a little thicker. The buck should crushed oats 2 parts, ground corn 2 parts, wheat bran one part and linseed oil meal one part.

Locating Trouble Makers

Dairymen Who Found and Sold Non-Producers

WHETHER you keep cows, or your cows keep you, you will be interested in the records given on this page of what the men are doing in different cowtesting associations. Although it is easier to get good records by belonging to a dairy improvement or cowtesting association, it is not absolutely necessary. Any dairyman can get some very valuable records himself if he is willing to make a little additional effort. As far as the butterfat is concerned, it is fairly constant for the breed. It is the amount of milk that the cow gives that really determines the biggest part of the story. Therefore, the chief way of finding whether or not a cow is any good is to weigh her milk.

It is not necessary either to weigh every day. Of course, this is ideal for more interest would be taken, in her production from day to day if daily weights were taken, but nearly as good results can be obtained by weighing the cow's milk at the morning and evening milking once a week and taking the result as an average for that week.

HAMILTON

R. H. Bresee

There is more interest being shown in the association work in Madison county at the present time, than at any time since the association was organized nearly five years ago. The highest herd in the association is a grade Holstein herd of 32 cows, 25 of which are in milk, the average of which for the month of October is 1187.2 pounds milk, 42.7 pounds fat. This herd was purchased by Mr. F. E. Williams, from different farmers around this section. The roughage is all hay, of good quality, and the grain ration is equal parts, wheat mixed feed, hominy, and oil meal, which gives us about a 20 per cent. protein ration. This association has taken on two new members this month, and has one ready to start next month. The boarder cows fare hard in my association, as the members realize that it does not pay to have them around.

MONROE

G. E. Upton

In welcoming our new members it may be well to note that some have already taken steps to improve their herds. For instance, some have sold off their entire grade herds and in their place purchased a few purebreds as a

FIVE HIGH COWS FOR BUTTERFAT IN THE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW YORK STATE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1924

Owner	County	Breed	Age	Lbs. Fat	Lbs. Milk
W. W. Fortune, Essex, N. Y.	Essex			67.4	1606.2
M. R. Pardee, N. Clymer, N. Y.	Chautauqua	Short Horn		65.8	1644.0
P. Schneible & Sons, Rome, N. Y.	Oneida	G. H.	8	64.1	1830.0
L. Anson, Clinton, N. Y.	Oneida	Ayr.	7	62.7	1959.2
O. E. Cross, Niobe, N. Y.	Chautauqua	Jersey	13	61.5	750.0

Even getting the weights once a month is better than nothing. All that is necessary are weight sheets, which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be glad to furnish upon request; a pair of milk scales, which can be supplied by almost any good hardware store, dairy supply house, or mail order concern; and interest enough to take the trouble to do the weighing.

This is the beginning of the year; why not give it a trial and find out for sure which individuals in your dairy are paying for their feed and which you are carrying at a loss?

There follow the names of dairymen, many of them owners of grade dairies, together with the names of their cows which have made good in cowtesting associations in New York State during the month of October. Look them over. Probably some of these men are your neighbors. The information is supplied by Mr. George W. Tailby, Jr., supervisor of Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State.

SHERMAN L. B. Mapes

The four highest herds for October are:

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	No. Cows
N. O. Hadley	1127	35.8	12
John Ganton	888	31.3	8
J. B. Lowe	849	31.2	13
C. G. White	625	30.5	18

CHENANGO VALLEY W. W. Sadler

Mr. Neidlinger's cow, "Aaggie" still stands at the head of the list of butterfat and this is her second month since freshening. For October she has 71.42 pounds of fat and 1785.6 pounds of milk. Mr. Peckham has a cow, "White Face" that has tied Aaggie for pounds of milk but not for fat.

SOUTH LEWIS H. L. Stahlman

During October 232 cows were tested, 220 milking and 12 dry. Earl Potter's No. 9 shows the most profit for the first six months of the year. She produced 7637 pounds milk and 277 pounds fat, average test 3.62. At \$1.88 per cwt. we have \$143.42 for milk and taking out \$37.35 for cost leaves \$106.07 profit over feed cost. Six cows made the honor roll. F. K. Brooks, Mgr., of Constable Hall Farm, Constableville, N. Y., recently purchased purebred Holsteins for foundation stock. These females have very creditable records. Lewis County farmers who are in the market for high production bulls in the future should look at this stock so near at home.

foundation herd while others for the time have merely sold their low producers and either purchased better grades or a few pure bred. Already we find some new members who have cows appearing on the honor roll. One of the most striking facts to be learned in connection with the honor roll, is that there appears to be an utter lack of sympathy for "Star Boarders" on the part of the owner whose cows appear most frequently on the honor roll. In other words, these men have no time for an average, a fair or a pretty good cow. She has to produce the goods or lose her boarding place.

BOONVILLE

H. L. Stahlman

During October 398 cows were tested, 342 milking and 56 being dry. There were 27 cows on the honor roll, 14 of which belonged to Thomson & Son at Holland Patent. Schneible & Sons' "Betz" a grade Holstein is high this month. She produced 66.7 pounds fat from 1906.5 pounds milk.

FIRST ONEIDA

K. Scholefield

Earl Davies had high herd average, with his 23 cows averaging 935 pounds milk and 30 pounds butterfat. Kenotin Farms second with herd of 23 averaged 900.1 milk and 35 pounds butterfat. This includes only the cows in milk.

SARATOGA

H. L. Barnes

Clifford Rugg has a grade Guernsey that has been fresh six months making 340.2 pounds fat, her high month being July when she made 75.6 pounds fat, low month October 40.3 pounds.

DRYDEN

W. A. Boyd

The herds of Thomas Halbert and Howard Howland passed clean Tuberculin tests last month.

Ten boarder cows were sold during the month.

* * *

Kill a Kow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my heard between now and March 1, 1925.

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Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

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250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.

Telephone 1476

JERSEY calves, either sex from 1 month to 8 months old for \$40 and up. Bred from world's record stock. S. B. HUNT, Hunt, Liv. Co., N. Y.

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The bulls offered are few in number but very choice—good enough to head really high class herds. About half a dozen of them are from dams with records of 30, 33, 34, 35 and 36 lbs. butter in seven days, and others not far below these figures. They are sired by New York State's best and most famous sires.

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New York Farm News

Western New York Crop Notes by M. C. Burritt

WINTER is on in earnest now—a little earlier than usual too. Since my last notes were written we have had considerable open weather in which most of the ditching out of fields for winter has been accomplished and a good bit of fall plowing done. At present, December 20, we are in the grip of a peculiarly severe ice storm. For nearly two days it rained a fine mist which froze as soon as it fell. Roads are a glare of ice, so hard that chains on the car wheels do not dig in, but become like skates under the cars. I never saw more slippery roads. The trees too are all covered with a coating of ice. Small branches and possibly buds have been broken by a wind which snaps them off, brittle with ice as they are.

Both the cabbage and the apple markets have been draggy all the month. Cabbage is selling for from ten to fifteen dollars a ton F. O. B. but it has to be choice to bring the top price. The average price is nearer twelve dollars. When storage shrinkage and handling costs are deducted, this is no better than the fall price.

Apple Market Dragging

The apple market has not responded to the storage report of December 1 as was anticipated in spite of the fact that this showed about 50 per cent. less holdings than a year ago. Prices have held very well but sales are not at all brisk. Lately there is some tendency to reduce prices slightly in order to move the fruit.

The present and the following week represents the first real hard farm work due both to the weather and to the holiday season. The last year's work is pretty well closed up or as near as it is likely to be. There is much corn to be husked and more plowing might have been done. But these tasks must go over into next year now.

It won't be long now before farmers' thoughts will be turning to the new year's work ahead. Purchases of seed, fertilizer, new equipment hinge on the making of another year's plans. Then the pruning, the working up of the year's wood supply, overhauling equipment and other endless tasks must be done before spring opens up.

Good Time To Read

These ought to be days for reading. Most of us do too little of it. In taking an inventory of reading matter, I am amazed at the amount of it, especially good free agricultural and business matter. I find no less than ten good publications on my desk all of which are useful and all of which I try to read more or less. Two of these I value especially: Dr. Warren's "Farm Economics" published monthly by the College of Agriculture and "Agriculture Economics" published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These are quite necessary to keeping abreast of economic conditions. Other good United States department publications are: "Agricultural Cooperation," interesting news of cooperatives everywhere, "Marketing Activities," "Crops and Markets," the "Official Record," and market reports. Add to these the County Farm and Home Bureau News and the National City Bank monthly statement of economic conditions and there is no reason for a farmer being uninformed about his business life and conditions.

But these of course, aren't all the available current reading matter a farmer should have available. "American Agriculturist," "The Dairymen's League News" and the State College Student Magazine, "The Cornell Countryman," give one the farm news of the day and stimulate one's thinking. For general reading the "National monthly maga-

zine, two women's magazines, two religious papers and two children's magazines, completes the list. This is ten more subscriptions papers to be added to the free list, making twenty in all for current reading. Is it too many? Of course, even a large family cannot read them all, perhaps not even look them all over. Would it be better to concentrate on a half dozen?

Then, of course, there are a world of books, many of which every well-informed person must read. Here discriminating choice is important. I am especially fond of good biography. The helpful direction in reading which goes with a book-shelf like the "Harvard Classic," wife and I find most stimulating and helpful for "fifteen minutes" a day.—M. C. Burritt.

G. L. F. Buys Share In

Big Fertilizer Plant

THE Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange of Ithaca, N. Y., recently completed the purchase of a part interest in the Summers Fertilizer Company at Baltimore, according to a recent announcement by N. F. Webb of Cortland, president of the Exchange.

A plant, which is located on deep water in the Baltimore harbor, formerly owned by the Hubbard Fertilizer Company, has been purchased by the Summers Company. During the past several weeks repairs and additions have been made to complete its facilities for handling a large volume of mixed fertilizer, acid phosphate and fertilizer ingredients. The plant is now in operation.

"The board of directors and management of the G. L. F. has contemplated this move for some time," says Mr. Webb's statement. "The purchase of an interest in the Summers Company is in accord with our policy of controlling the manufacture of the farm supplies handled by the Exchange for farmers."

"This arrangement gives patrons of the Exchange the advantage of combining their fertilizer volume with that of the Summers Company, and it gives the Exchange the very important advantage of an experienced manufacturing personnel, already employed. The location of the plant is particularly desirable, as it can receive raw materials direct from ocean going vessels."

"The announcement has already been made to G. L. F. shareholders that savings during the first year or two will be held as surplus; thereafter such savings will go into the patronage dividend fund and will be returned on a pro-rata basis to patrons."

Mr. Webb and W. L. Gay, manager of the G. L. F. fertilizer service, have been made members of the board of directors of the Summers organization. Mr. Gay is also on the executive committee.

New York County Notes

Essex County—October was a very dry month here in Essex County which aided the harvesting of crops but delayed plowing. Less plowing than usual has been done this fall due to dry weather. Potatoes were a bumper crop, but at this writing the second week in December they are rotting badly. Much corn is fed to pigs and cattle. Threshing is done. Some oats ran too poor to thresh. Fall pigs are selling at \$2.50 apiece at 4 to 5 weeks old. Eggs have been bringing as much as 65c a dozen.—M. E. B.

Steuben County—We have been having some very mild weather for mid-December. Farmers are threshing beans, cutting wood and butchering. The bean crop has turned out to be a poor one. Pods are not filled out. Not many potatoes are being sold at present. Most are being stored for higher prices—35 cents being paid at the present time. Common farm horses are scarcely worth anything. Many tenants are leaving the farms.—C. H. E.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairyman's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of January for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk.....\$3.07
 Class 2A Fluid cream..... 2.10
 Class 2B Ice cream..... 2.25
 Class 2C Soft cheese..... 2.15
 Class 3A Evaporated whole milk
 Cond. whole milk..... 1.90
 Class 3B Whole milk powder.... 1.85
 Class 3C Hard cheese other than
 American..... 1.65

Class 4 price will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

These prices are the same as those for December, with two exceptions. Classes 3A and 3B have advanced 10c in each case.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3%

milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 price determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Class 1 advanced from \$2.80 to \$3.07, while Class 2 advanced 20c, and Class 3 advanced 10c over December prices.

Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairyman's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1 \$2.80 | || Class 2 | 2.20 | |
| Class 3A | 1.80 | |
| Class 3B | 1.75 | |

Class 2 advanced 20c over the December price, while Class 3A advanced 20c.

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER MARKET EASIER

The butter market has taken on an easier tone and in some quarters it looks as though a weakness will develop. Fresh goods have been coming in quite freely which, added to the enormous amount of business that is being done in storage butter, has resulted in considerable accumulations and the resulting easier feeling in the market. Just before Christmas, there was very free buying on the part of jobbers of fresh goods to carry over the holidays. In general, however, the buying is cautious and only heavy enough to meet current needs. As a result fresh goods have not cleaned up as well as they should.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM

The cheese market continues to maintain its firm tone, although trading has been a little bit quieter and prices have been maintained right along. Advices from the West indicate that prices are higher out there and asking prices on fresh cheese in Wisconsin are above a parity on New York. The demand here is chiefly for fancy held stock. Fresh make is rather quiet, although asking prices are fairly well sustained. Fancy whole milk State flats, held, that grade fancy to special are bringing from 23½ to 24½c, while average run held goods are bringing from 22 to 23c. Fancy to special fresh whole milk State flats are bringing from 22½ to 23c, while average run fresh goods are quoted at 22c. Some undergrades have been cleaning up as low as 18c, but these stocks have been fairly well cleaned up, and in general the market on these is now running as high as 21½c.

EGG PRICES LOWER

Nearby eggs are coming in more freely and as a result prices are a few cents below last week. The market in general is well supplied. Southern sections are sending in more fresh stock and even the West is sending in a little bit more than the trade really needs, in spite of the serious weather conditions out there. As a matter of fact, the market is in such a condition that there is some shading being done on western marks. Naturally these conditions are effecting our nearby trade and prices are bound to become easier under such conditions. The fanciest nearby whites are meeting a more or less of a quiet market, and some receivers report the lack of ability to effect a prompt clearance. Cases showing badly mixed sizes are moving very slowly and prices on these are trending easier. Eggs that are well packed, especially the mediums, are holding steady. It is very likely that from now on we are going to see a more critical egg market, allowing, of course, for climatic conditions that may create temporary changes.

POULTRY STILL WEAK

The live poultry market has not yet recovered from the serious set back it suffered following the declaration of the embargo. It is still quite a cripple. The fear still exists in those quarters where large quantities of live poultry enter the

retail trade that all poultry is diseased and that such is not fit for consumption. Just before Christmas express fowls which were in light supply met slow sale, although chickens were working out fairly well. Much in contrast to fowls, broilers were decidedly firm. Poultry other than chickens have met a good market. Express turkeys have been meeting a better market than at Thanksgiving time. Values went up to 55 and 60c. However, trade was slow at this point and prices were cut 5 cents

The Market at a Glance

The following are the prices on the New York Market, at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers, sold on December 24.

Eggs, nearbys (cents per dozen)

Jersey hennessy whites, closely selected	69 to 70
Other hennessy whites, extras	67 to 68
Extra firsts	63 to 65
Firsts	60 to 62
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	60 to 64
Undergrades	57 to 59
Pullets	51 to 58
Hennery browns, extras	66 to 68
Gathered browns and mixed colors	51 to 63

Butter (cents per pound)

Creamery (salted) high score (93 score)	44½ to 45
Extra (92 score) c.c.	43½ to 44
Firsts (90-91 score)	41 to 43
Firsts (88-89 score)	38 to 40

Hay and Straw, large bales (per ton)

Timothy No. 2	25 to 26
Timothy No. 3	23 to 24
Timothy Sample	20 to 22
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2	23 to 24
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 2	26 to 27
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 16

Beans (domestic, per lb.)

Marrow	9¼ to 10½
Pea	5½ to 6¼
Red Kidney	8¾ to 9¼
White Kidney	9 to 9½
Yellow Eyes	—

Live Poultry, via express (cents per lb.)

Fowls, colored fancy, heavy ..	25
Fowls, leghorns and poor ..	15
Chickens, colored fancy ..	—
Chickens, leghorns ..	—
Broilers, colored ..	45
Broilers, leghorns ..	40
Ducks, nearby ..	45
Ducks, Long Island ..	50
Turkeys ..	50 to 55

Live Stock (cents per lb.)

Calves, good to medium	10 to 13
Bulls, common to good	2½ to 4
Lambs, common to good	11½ to 15½
Sheep, common to good	5 to 6½
Hogs, Yorkers (200 lbs.)	8½ to 9¾

and at these latter figures the trade took hold much better and buying was stimulated.

In view of the condition in the live poultry market, we strongly advise shippers to write their commission houses first to find out the condition of the market and ask for instructions on making their shipments. It is rather risky to send on stock in a hit and miss fashion these days. The market is too uncertain to take chances.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There is no change in the potato market. Prices remain the same as they were last week. Long Islands have been having slow movement at prices we reported, usually anywhere from \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 150 pound sack F. O. B. east end points. Bulk stock from Long Island is now moving quite as freely and prices are a slight bit easier and lower. States and Maines are meeting the same market they had last week. Maines are being delivered in New York City at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per 150 pound sack. States are still around \$1.65 to \$1.75.

BEAN VALUES SUSTAINED

Offerings in general have been well sustained on all varieties during the past week. Red kidneys are doing a little bit better. However, trade is dull and uninterested.

How Much Are You Really Worth?

(Continued from Page 3)

corners of the bins. For estimating the quantity of silage in a silo use capacity tables found in silo catalogues, farm account books or furnished by your farm bureau, or see December 13 issue of American Agriculturist.

After inventorying all stock, machinery, tools, and feed and supplies, list any other assets such as the value of winter grain in the ground, fall plowing,

liberty bonds, certificates of indebtedness, bills owed you, and cash.

After inventorying all resources next list the liabilities. These will include mortgages, notes and bills owed. Then make a summary of all the resources and liabilities as shown in the center of first page.

After you have taken your inventory this year, take a copy of your summary down to the bank and file it. Such a summary of your farm inventory will give the cashier of your bank a good picture of your farm business in a form with which he is familiar, and will help you to establish a better credit standing with your bank.

So before old 1924 gets out of sight over the hill, let's resolve to start the 1925 farm year off in a business like way by taking a farm inventory and filing a credit statement at the bank.

Note—The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., has a free publication entitled "How to take a Farm Inventory and make a Credit Statement" which will be sent free to any farmer in New York State requesting it, or can be obtained from your farm bureau. This bulletin contains full directions for taking a farm inventory and provides space for recording the 1925 and 1926 inventories and also contains two farm credit statements. Other state colleges can furnish similar inventory books.

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New Jersey Farm News

Farm Bills Before The Legislature This Year

THE New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture is whipping into shape the legislative program authorized this season by the organized farm groups in New Jersey. A number of measures touching upon such agricultural problems of public interest as deer legislation, mutual insurance, labeling of nursery stock, licensing of milk dealers and sale of farm products by weight are being prepared.

Among the legislative measures, a bill to permit farmers to organize themselves into mutual insurance companies to write automobile liability insurance is a very general importance, according to a statement issued this week by the New Jersey Federation. A bill is now being drawn up for presentation during the early days of the 1925 Legislature, the purpose of which will be to amend the present state insurance laws to this end. Farmers in Central and Southern New Jersey have had such legislation in mind for several years and measures of similar intent have been well advanced in the State Legislature at previous sessions.

Indemnity for Deer Damage

The question of state indemnity for damage done by deer is another issue considered vital to the organized farm groups. The rigid protection which the State has given to deer, places these animals in the position of state awards, the farmers maintain, and as such the State is responsible for injury to orchards, market gardens or growing crops. The farmers further point out that the New Jersey Board of Fish and Game Commissioners have refused to look into the matter of damage after being invited to do so as guests of Atlantic County Board of Agriculture; it was hoped by the farmers that changes in existing statutes which would allow more rigid control of deer in Southern New Jersey counties might have been worked out as a result of this meeting. A measure now being prepared by the State Federation will ask for an appropriation to permit reimbursement of farmers for deer damage. As pointed out by the farm groups this will cause the Fish and Game Commissioners and

To Regulate Sale of Nursery Stock

Fruit growers in Central New Jersey, uniting with public spirited citizens throughout the State will present a bill to the Legislature through the New Jersey Federation, asking for a law to regulate the sale of nursery stock. Serious loss has been reported in trees which have not come true to name, this applying not only to general orchard stock, but to trees used for ornamental or other purposes. Laws giving protection against loss from trees that are not of the variety for which they are sold, are on the statutes of several nearby states.

Among other matters upon which New Jersey farmers believe legislative action is needed, is an amendment to the present law providing for the bonding and licensing of all dealers in milk. A measure will be presented to the effect that the failure of a dealer to apply for a license is prime facie evidence of intent to defraud. Daylight Saving may again come up for airing in the legislature, if a measure now being drawn up is presented. Control of weeds along the highways through compulsory cutting of the weeds just prior to the maturity of the seeds is also being considered.

To Standardize Containers

The sale of farm products by weight along the lines of the law passed by the 1924 legislature and which went into effect last July, is heartily approved by the farmers. However, the Legislature may be asked to define the term 'standard containers' as it appears in the law, the farmers desiring that the Legislature define such containers to be those already listed in previous statutes as legal packages. This will make arbitrary rulings on the provisions of the law unnecessary. Some attention has been focused upon a revision of the trespass laws, to protect land owners more effectively against infringement upon their property rights.

Pennsylvania Grange and Farm News

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

AT the 52 annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Grange held recently at Reading, Phillip H. Dewey of Gaines, Tioga County, was elected Master, succeeding John G. McSparran of Lancaster County. Mr. McSparran declined reelection after serving most acceptably for the long and eventful term of ten years, which period has marked a most phenomenal gain in membership. Mr. McSparran's closing address was characteristic of his verile use of the English language in behalf of all that was intended to promote our agriculture resources.

The Grange took definite action for and against a number of bills to be introduced at the next session of the general assembly. It also entered protest against some of the prevailing conditions in the state and nation. This included strong opposition to the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Other Officers Elected

In addition to the election of State Master Dewey, the following officers were elected; Overseer, R. N. Benjamin, Bradford; Lecturer, J. H. Light, Lebanon; steward, J. B. W. Stuff, Somerset; assistant steward, J. J. Cleand, Washington; chaplain, G. W. Hatch, Huntingdon; treasurer, Frank P. Willits, Delaware; secretary, Fred Brenckman, Carbon; gatekeeper, M. A. Spleen, Elk; ceres, Mrs. W. P. Caldwell, Allegheny; pomona, Mrs. Louise Taylor Rodgers,

Washington; flora, Mrs. C. C. Rankin, Chester; lady assistant steward, Jennie Cole, Northampton; executive committee, William Armstrong, Luzerne; finance committee, John Dale, Centre; Keystone Grange Exchange, W. R. Tucker, Crawford.

K. S. Bagshaw, Assemblyman—elected from Blair County, was elected master of the Blair County Pomona Grange at their annual meeting this fall.

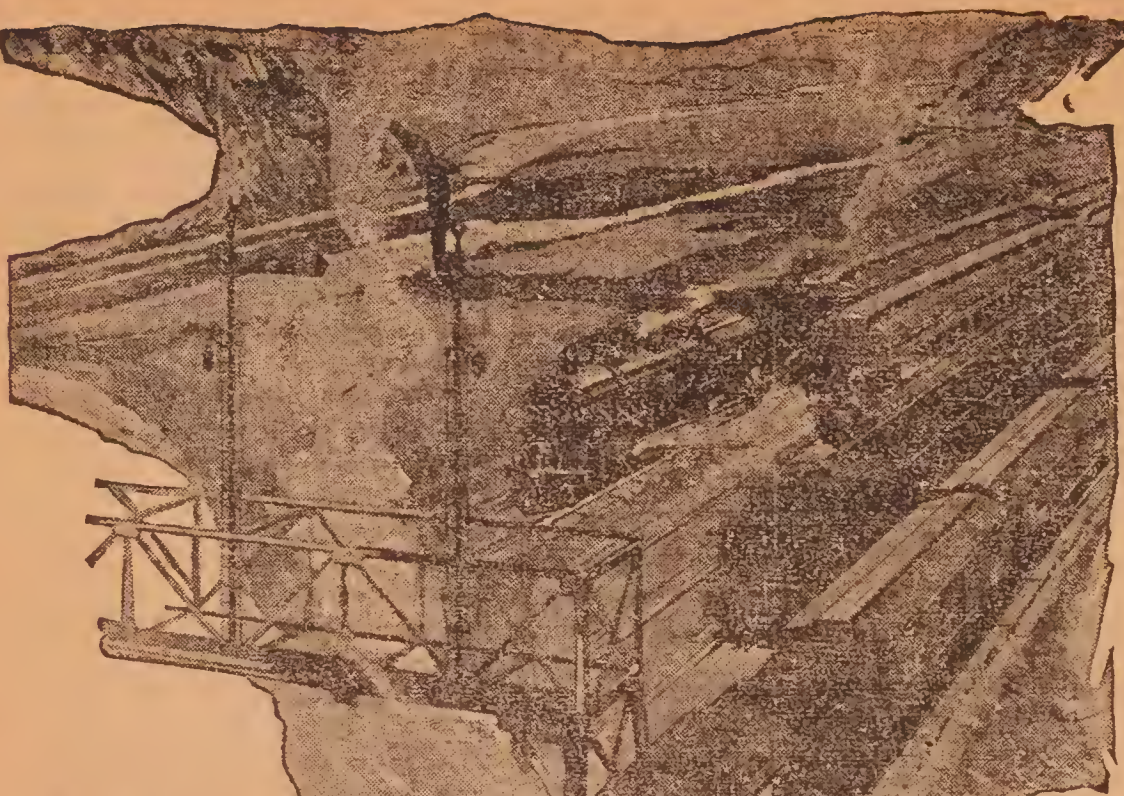
Other Pennsylvania Notes

J. K. Gross, an old retired Pennsylvania railroad official residing in York, has adopted grape culture as a hobby and now has over 200 varieties growing in his vineyard.

Chestnut tree sprouts three years old and free from the evidence of the deadly chestnut tree blight, have been found in Berks County, creating hopes that a new era of chestnut timber may be established on the denuded Blue Mountains. Very few old trees survived.

One of the best farms in northern Berks County was advertised recently at a public sale but no bid has appeared. The scarcity of help even at a high cost is given as a reason for no interested buyers.

An increased activity in the Lancaster cattle market is prevailing, indicating that fattening steers has resumed the importance of former years, regardless of the high cost of corn.



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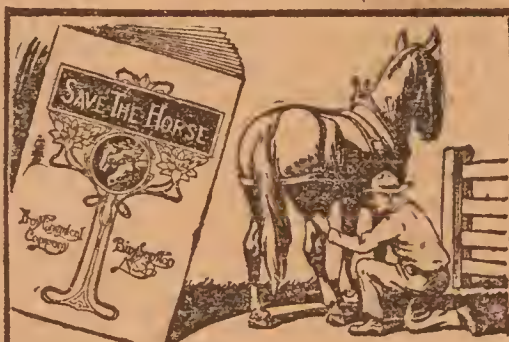
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Service Department

More Licensed and Bonded Commission Dealers

HERE is a list of commission merchants who have been licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. As we have said before when publishing other lists, we wish it understood that we do not stand responsible for the conduct of these firms, we are simply printing the list of the licensed and bonded merchants as they appear in the files of the state department.

It is always more satisfactory to write to a dealer before you make a shipment. Notice under the dealers dealing in nuts, honey, maple sugar, etc., some deal in only one commodity while others deal in several. It is only through correspondence that you will find out whether a man is in position to handle your produce. The same holds true with live stock. Some of the dealers only handle lambs, others handle beef, while some may handle several different kinds of produce. Again, if you are shipping lambs, calves or hogs, write first and have it thoroughly understood that your shipment will be accepted. Furthermore when you ship save all receipts of the express company or carrier in order that you will have evidence in case something goes amiss.

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Empire Produce Co. (Honey, Seeds) 71 W. Market St.

ELMIRA:
Empire Produce Co. (Honey, Seeds) 101-105 E. Gray St.

HORNELL:
Empire Produce Co. (Honey, Seeds) 69 Canisteo St.

HUDSON:
Van Deusen, C. A. Co. (Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup) 15 N. 7th St.

KINGSTON:
Everett & Treadwell Co. (Maple Sugar, Maple Syrup) 534-535 Broadway, 128 Front St.

NEW YORK:
Allison, Geo. & Co., Inc. (Honey, Nuts) 295 Washington St.
Cohen, Wm. H. & Co. (Nuts) 232 Washington St.
Cavagnaro, A., Inc., (Nuts) 224-226 Washington St.
Cuneo Bros. (Nuts) 230 Washington St.
Jelliffe, Wright & Co. (Maple Products) 284 Washington St., West Washington Market, 60th St. & North River, 40th St. & North River.
Paton, The John G. Co., Inc. (Honey) 217 Broadway.
Swift & Company, Inc. (Nuts, Honey) 32 Tenth Ave., 13th St. Market.

OLEAN:
Empire Produce Co. (Honey, Seeds) 121 W. State St.

ROCHESTER:
Whipple, Walzer & De Smit, Inc. (Nuts) 28 Public Market.

SYRACUSE:
Roscoe Fruit Co., Inc. (Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup) 417 No. Clinton St.

UTICA:
Swift & Company, Inc., (Nuts, Honey) Main St.

MEATS, LIVESTOCK, CATTLE PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS

BROOKLYN:
Blanchard, L. & G. Co., Inc. (Calves, Lambs, Pork Products) 185-187 Ft. Greene Pl.
Mayer, David (Meats) 152 Ft. Greene Pl.
North 6th St. Independent Meat Corp. (Meats and Provisions Wholesale) 120 North 6th St.
Tantleff, H. & Co. (Meats and Provisions) 157-159 Ft. Greene Pl.

BUFFALO:
Bickel, W. G. & Co. (Livestock) Live Stock Exchange
Clay, John & Co., Inc. (Livestock) 1039 William St.
Dalton Meeks Co., The (Livestock) 17 Live Stock Exchange
Ford & Holloway (Livestock) Live Stock Exchange
Hanes, John L. (Livestock) Live Stock Exchange
Langdon, Geo. W. & Co. (Livestock) 963 William St.
McCarthy, T. & Co. (Livestock) Live Stock Exchange
Maxwell & Son (Livestock) Stock Yards
Meeks, Boren & Miller, Inc. (Live stock) 1147 William St., Live Stock Bldg.
Ransom, Mansfield & Co. (Livestock)

Buffalo Stock Yards
Rice & Whaley Co. (Livestock) 1047-1053 William St., 15 Live Stock Exchange
Stacy, Bement & Beadle (Livestock) 10 Live Stock Exchange
Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead Commission Co. (Livestock) Buffalo Stock Exchange
Wattles' Son, J. B. & G. M. (Lard Compound) 152 Michigan Ave.
West, W. H. Co. (Livestock) Stock Yards
Williamson Commission Co. (Livestock) 16 Live Stock Exchange

EAST BUFFALO:
Dunning & Stevens, Inc. (Livestock)
Imhoff Commission Co. (Livestock) 24 Live Stock Exchange
Sadler, Rorick & Co. (Livestock) William St.

JAMAICA:
Jamaica Independent Meat Corp. (Meat, Provisions—Wholesale) 94-05 Sutphin Blvd.

NEW YORK:
Abrams, Wm. & Sons (Meats) 17 Hewitt Ave.
Allison, Geo. & Co., Inc. (Meats) 296 Washington St.
Alpaugh, E. S. & Co. (Meats) 18 Bloomfield St.
Applegate & Co., W. D. (Dressed Lamb) 50-58 Thompson Ave.; W. Washington Market
Archdeacon & Co. (Calves, Lambs) 100 Murray St.
Blanchard, L. & G. Co., Inc. (Calves, Lambs, Pork Products) 423 W. 14th St.
Bodine & Hinrichs (Meats) 28-30 Lawton Ave.; W. Washington Market
Bovers & Rosenblum (Meats) 2284 12th Ave.
Bronx Independent Meat Corp. (Meats and Provisions—Wholesale) 651 Brook Ave.
Butweniq, H. & Co. (Meats) 132d St. & Willis Ave.
Cohen, Wm. H. & Co. (Meats) 332 Washington St.
Conron Bros. Co. (Meats) 40 10th Ave.; 131st St. & Twelfth Ave.
Curtis, J. G. & Son (Livestock) 312 W. 60th St.; N. Y. Stock Yards
Dennis & Herring (Live Rabbits, Meats) 50-58 Thompson Ave.; W. Washington Market
DeNoyelles, S. & Co. (Meats) 34-36 Hewitt Ave.; W. Washington Market
Farmers Commission House, Inc., (Calves, Lambs) 403 W. 13th St.
Frank, Abraham L. (Goats, Calves, Pigs) 38 Lawton Ave.
Hance Bros. Co. (Meats) 32 Bloomfield St.; West Washington Market
Hawk, G. Z. & Son Co. (Meats) 34 Loew Ave.; West Washington Market
Herring, C. M. & Co. (Calves, Veal) 23 Thompson Ave.
Hinrichs, George F., Inc. (Meats, Livestock) 341 Washington St.; 33 Hewitt Ave.; W. Wash. Market; 131st St. & 12th Ave.
Hollis, H. H. (Livestock) Foot W. 60th St.
Jelliffe, Wright & Co. (Livestock, Meats) 284 Washington St.; W. Wash. Market; 60th St. & North River; 40th St. & North River
Jewell Bros., Inc. (Calves, Lambs, etc.) 25-31 Loew Ave.; West Wash. Market
Kahn, Adolph (Meats) 18-28 Thompson Ave.; West Wash. Market
Lewis, G. H. & Sons, Inc. (Meats) 25-29 Lawton Ave.; West Wash. Market
McCabe, Dreelan & McCabe (Livestock) 312 W. 60th St.; N. Y. Stock Yards
Mayer, David (Meats) 523 West St.
Melrose Meat Co., Inc. (Meats) 653-657 Brook Ave.
Mowerson, Wm. H. & Son, Inc. (Calves, Hogs, Goats) 38-48 Lawton Ave.
Mullen, Stafford & Miller (Livestock) Foot W. 60th St.
Nagle, Samuel, Inc. (Meats) 19-24 West St.; West Washington Market
New York Independent Meat Corp. (Meats and Provisions—Wholesale) 2302 12th Ave.
Oliver-Lehman Co., Geo., Inc. (Calves, Pigs) 28 Hewitt Ave.; West Washington Market
Otis, B. W. & Co., Inc. (Meats) 2-26 Hewitt Ave.; West Wash. Market
Patrl. E. Moore (Calves) 11 Thompson Ave.
Paul, A. Jr. & Co., Inc. (Lambs, Calves, Pigs) 50-62 Grace Ave.; West Washington Market
Pearson & Walmsley (Calves) 446-448 West 13th St.
Peck & Nicholas (Meats) 452 W. 13th St.
Perrine, I. H. (Veal) 56-60 Hewitt Ave.; West Washington Market
Richardson, J. Smith & Co. (Dressed Calves and Pigs) 39-47 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market
Rosenstein, Harry, Inc. (Rabbits) 60 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market
Savage, G. N. & Co., Inc. (Game, Rabbits, Livestock) 321 Washington St.
Steers & Menke (Meats) 20 Lawton Ave.; West Washington Market
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Van Nostrand, A. B. & Co. (Calves) 1-4 West Washington Market
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When You Build a Poultry House

Here Are Some Pointers on Rafter Framing

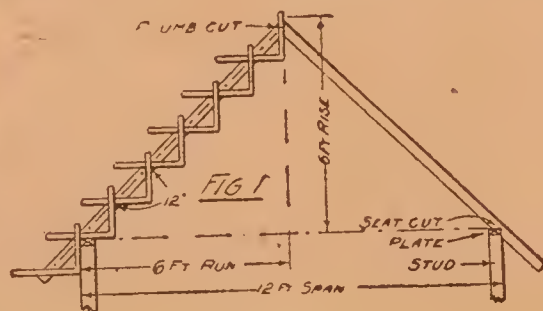
By L. M. ROEHL

WHEN farmers desire to construct a poultry house, implement shed, milk house, or other farm structure, the cutting of the rafters is the part of the construction work which seems the most difficult. It is, however, a simple matter if one has a steel square and has in mind a few points concerning its use.

Before one can lay out the rafters for a building he must know the span of the structure and the pitch or rise of the roof. By span is meant the distance between the outside walls. By rise is meant the vertical distance from the level of the plate to the peak. Figure 1 shows a building with a 12 foot span and a 6 foot rise. If the rise of a roof is equal to half of the span, as is the roof in figure 1, it is called a half pitch roof. If the rise is one-third of the span it is called a one-third pitch roof. If the rise is one-fourth of the span it is called a quarter pitch, etc.

The run of a rafter is equal to one-half of the span. The rafters in figure 1 have a 6 foot run.

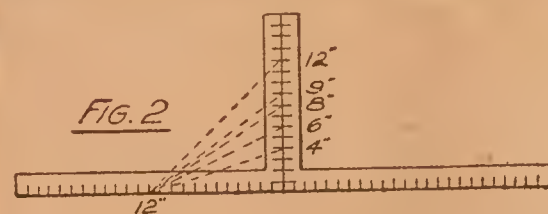
In laying out a rafter, the square is placed on the rafter as many times as there are feet in the run and once for



each foot of cave or overhand. Thus, in figure 1, there are 6 feet in the run and 1 foot of overhang, and the square is placed on the rafter 7 times.

Figure 2 shows the figures on the steel square which are used most usually for building roofs. The figure 12 on the blade is always used to represent the run, and a figure 4, 6, 8, 9 or 12 on the tongue of the square to represent the rise. If a person desires a fairly steep roof he may use the figures 12 and 12. If he desires a roof more nearly flat he may use 12 and 8 or 12 and 6. The dotted lines on figure 2 show the exact angle or pitch of roofs resulting if the figures indicated are used.

Some steel squares have a table stamped on them showing the length of rafter per foot of run. This is very handy for figuring the length of ma-



terial to get for the rafters of a building. The following table shows the length of rafter per foot of run for the pitches of roof most commonly used:

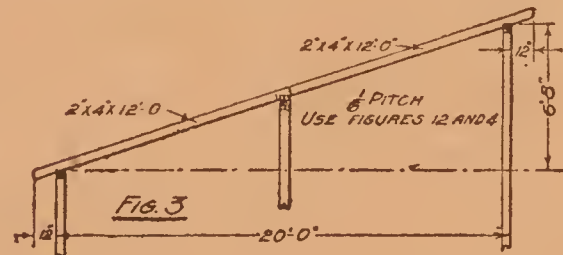
Pitch of roof	Run of rafter	Rise of rafter	Length of rafter per foot of run
1/2	12	12	16.97 or 17 inches
3/8	12	9	15 inches
1/3	12	8	14.42 inches
1/4	12	6	13.42 inches
1/6	12	4	12.65 inches

Since the rafter in figure 1 is for a 1/2 pitch roof the figure 12 and 12 on the square are used and the distance between these two figures is 16.97 inches. This is so near 17 inches that carpenters use 17 inches instead. This distance is required for every foot of run and overhang, which in this roof is 7 feet. The length of timber required then is 7x17 inches or 119 inches, which equals 9 or sulphates changing it back into active

as may be seen requires 12 foot pieces for rafters.

The rule is to lay the square on the rafter as many times as there are feet in the run and overhang. In figure 1 it will be 8 times. If the overhang is more than 1 foot the square is used once for the foot and again using such fraction of a foot as is desired. For example: if an 18 inch overhang were to be made instead of 12 inches as in figure 1, the run would be 7 and 1/2 feet and the figures 6 and 6 would be used for the added half foot.

If a shed type of hog or poultry house is being built, only half of a full roof is



used. Figure 3 shows such a roof. The span is too wide for the roof to be carried by single rafters and so posts and stringers need to be run lengthwise of the building at center. Poultry houses are usually built with rather low pitched roofs. In figure 3, 1/6 pitch is used. Referring to the above table it will be noted that 1/6 pitch calls for the use of figures 12 and 4 and the length of the rafter for each foot of run is 12.65 inches. The roof is built with a 1 foot overhang at both front and back, making a run of 22 feet for the rafters; 22 times 12.65 inches equals 23 feet and 2 inches. Thus it is evident that two 12 foot pieces are needed for each rafter and there will be sufficient lap over the center beam to make substantial construction.

Go Easy with Battery Boosters

DURING the past few years there has been placed on the market a large number of patent or supposedly secret formulae or preparations which it is claimed will recharge a wet battery—some claim instantly, thus doing away with the old slow 48-hour method. Naturally, situated as he often is at a distance from recharging outfits, it would be a fine thing for the farmer if true, and he could recharge a battery instantly as is claimed. Yet before trying it, let him carefully consider the following.

Scientific investigation demonstrates that when a storage battery has become discharged its electric pressure or voltage is reduced and that in this discharged condition the battery plates become coated with inactive material or sulphates, and the electrolyte or liquid content is greatly reduced in acid strength—low gravity; it is termed. Now this weakened electrolyte finds great difficulty in penetrating this coating of inactive material in order to get at the small amount of active material still on the plates. Science further proves that the addition of a strong sulphuric acid solution to the electrolyte will enable it to cut through the inactive coating on the plates, allowing it to get at and attack the remnant of active material still present. Which action thereby raises the voltage of the battery. However, as there is only a small amount of active material still left, the sulphuric acid added cannot maintain the increased voltage for any length of time, and it follows that while the strong acid may temporarily raise the voltage, in the end it only makes matters worse by increasing the amount of inactive material upon the plates.

Now in normal charging, the electric current breaks down the inactive material feet and 11 inches. This building, then,

material or lead oxide and sponge lead. During which process the sulphuric acid is released, going back into the electrolyte and raising its gravity. This is normal recharging and sulphuric acid unaided by the electric current cannot accomplish it.

Therefore, as analysis and tests of a number of these so-called battery charging solutions have proven that they mainly consist of varying proportions of sulphuric acid and water, nor are they electricified as is claimed, the alleged "charge" they impart to a discharged battery depending on the old trick of adding acid, it behooves us to beware. The process adds no additional electrical energy and its after effects are more than likely to be detrimental, since high acidity cuts down the useful life of a battery in direct proportion to the increase in quantity. High acid content tends to disintegration of the positive plates, mushy and gray negative plates, and rotted separators.

Follow the maker's instructions in caring for it, and unless a battery is nearly ready to throw away, don't "dope" it.—Ed. HENRY.

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Canning Crop Growers Pay the Fiddler

(Continued from Page 5)

future. The causes which have resulted in the abandonment of this particular attempt at cooperative marketing, as I see them, are apparently chiefly four: (1) and primarily, failure of membership directors and officers to realize and seriously assume the responsibility for the big job they had undertaken; secondarily (2) failure to limit their functions to a bargaining agency as originally contemplated; (3) too rapid expansion without sound local development and (4) failure to charge and collect the cost of doing business and to "pay as you go."

Responsibility

Not until members look at their co-operatives as a part of their marketing equipment just as they do their plows and harrows as a part of their production equipment; not until elected directors accept their election as a responsible trusteeship of their neighbors' property, will the success of cooperatives be possible. In the case of the canning crops organization members seemed to have no active interest in their association's affairs. Nor did officers interest themselves sufficiently in what the manager was doing. Very few meetings were held. Practically the whole business was left to the manager. While much blame might be attached to him, it is the directors and officers and finally the membership who are responsible and who pay the bills. Not until repeated borrowings had to be authorized to cover uncollected expenses and losses did the directors finally wake up to the real situation. And similarly it has taken a request to remit fifty dollars as an assessment to cover expenses and losses to arouse the members to their responsibilities.

Moral: We don't buy cows and entrust their feeding and care to others without oversight and interest; why should we take a share in a cooperative enterprise and leave it entirely to others to look after?

Bargaining versus Merchandising

There is a vast difference between merely acting as the sales agent for members and undertaking to process and merchandise products of members. The one requires chiefly bargaining ability, knowledge of values and the backing of volume under contract, all of which the cooperation possessed to a degree. The other calls for large capital, knowledge, skill and experience in manufacturing and merchandising, none of which the cooperative was sufficiently possessed of. The principle of commodity marketing was violated by attempting to handle everything. It was the boast of the management that it would sell anything its members owned—not only peas for canning or market, tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, but apples, pears, cherries, plums and even veal calves. This scattered effort could never permanently succeed. That it did not result more disastrously was probably due to the small quantity of miscellaneous products really handled and to rather remarkable sales agility.

Wrong Emphasis

It is desirable to have large numbers of canning crops growers acting together. To have independent groups here and there is merely to increase the size of the competitive unit. There should also be correlation of effort with similar groups in other states. But the most important thing is a strong local unit. This, like the foundation of a house, ought to come first. But the visions of organizers often travel faster than their ability to materialize them. It is somehow easier to make an apparent big showing to get away with superficial organization on a large scale, where details escape careful scrutiny than where efforts are confined to definite localities. The organization force

available was not sufficient to develop strong locals and at the same time organize the whole state and correlate it with other states, as was attempted. As events have proved a state-wide organization and national cooperation is of little value when the organization is not sound and functioning at home.

Better to Pay as You Go

When the new State association was first organized, it inherited a debt of \$1,500 from the old federation which had incurred expenses but failed to collect its one per cent. This was a bad start. Ever since, "debt" has been the "middle name" of the association. Charges for its services were kept low (5%) to make a good showing, and failed to pay the cost of doing business. Organization expenses were all deferred, without any plan for subsequent annual amortization, an important omission. The expense simply piled up. When to these accumulated expenses were added heavy losses in inventory of cherries, tomatoes, and equipment, it is easy to see how a net deficit of \$43,000 was finally accumulated. Early in the year the directors levied an assessment on all old members (i. e., all except those who had joined the organization in 1924) of fifty dollars apiece. On this assessment about four hundred members had paid \$17,382.81 up to December 5, 1924. If all indebtedness is to be paid and a few groups of cherry and tomato growers reimbursed in part for their almost complete losses, the remaining thousand members must pay in \$50,000 more. It is to be hoped that this will be done. About one half this amount would pay creditors other than growers. A friendly suit has been filed and heard to enforce the contract, but the judge has not yet rendered decision. There is every reason to expect a favorable decision and the collection of all assessments.

What of the Future

To the meeting in Rochester on December 15 at which the condition of the State association was fully reported,

(Continued on Page 22)

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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XIV

JIM TAYLOR sat in the farm bureau office at Speedtown with the telephone receiver glued to his ear. It was a peaceful October Sunday afternoon, but the messages coming to Jim over the wire from all parts of the county had nothing to do with peace. They were the reports of any army in action. The milk war was on.

As Harry Bradley, the county agent, sat at his desk and listened to Jim at the telephone, he marvelled at the man's executive ability. So well had the work of organization in the county been done in the limited time that the machine was working smoothly in every community. The man who sat at the telephone calmly but surely directing that machine, made Bradley wonder to what heights Jim Taylor would have attained if his lot had been cast in a different field.

"Thomas Gray was right," he mused aloud. "There are a whole lot of men who might have been great leaders, but:

"Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul."

"What did you say?" asked Jim, who had ceased to telephone for a moment.

"Nothing. Just quoting poetry."

"Jingle" signalled the telephone bell again. While Jim turned to receive the report, Bradley went over to another desk and took down the extension to listen also.

"No milk went out of Richland today," someone was saying.

"Good," said Jim. "Hope you can do as well tomorrow."

"This station," reported someone else, "has fifty-three patrons. Forty-two stopped today, and most of the others have promised not to draw tomorrow."

"Did they all join the League?" asked Jim.

"More than half of them. What'll we do with them that keep on drawing?"

"Let them alone, except to talk to them. Remember, Pratt, any fighting or violence will do us more harm than good. By the way, what's your milk superintendent doing?"

"He's out talking his head off trying to get the boys to bring their milk back tomorrow morning."

"Do you know what he's saying to the farmers?"

"Oh, yes; he no sooner leaves a place than they call me up and begin to cuss him out. He's tellin' them that this strike can't last, that farmers won't stick together, that most of them will be coming back with their milk, and those that persist in staying out won't be taken back by the dealers."

"Better watch out, or he'll convince some of them. Why don't you get some help and follow right on the heels of the superintendent so as to give the boys some encouragement? Tell them that eight stations of the twenty-eight in the county did not get enough milk this morning to wet the bottom of their receiving tanks. Tell them not a single station got a full supply. Every one of our local committees has reported that they will all get less tomorrow. Tell them all we've got to do is sit tight for a few days and we'll have the dealers licked."

"All right, Taylor. We're with you. Keep us informed. I'll call again tomorrow."

FINALLY the telephone ceased to ring and Jim sat back in his chair.

"By thunder, Harry," he said, "this time we win. Every committee we appointed is working red hot. They got the word out to the farmers and most of them just forgot to deliver their milk this morning."

"Their little old forgetters were right on the job, weren't they?"

"The best of it is, a lot of those who were half-hearted came sneaking in with their milk this morning, and when they saw there were so few there to deliver, they either took their milk back home, or promised the picket committee they would not bring it tomorrow. By gosh, we've really got something started that's going to get somewhere at last!"

"That sounds pretty good, Jim, but better keep your feet on the ground, for this is only the first day. Wait until these plant superintendents begin to get next to farmers. They won't have any milk to take care of, so all they've got to do is get out and spread propaganda. Already Shepherd, the local man here, has circulated the story that you're being paid for stirring up all of this trouble. Says all of the League officers are getting rich and that farmers will have to pay the fiddler."

"Every League officer is a dairyman

there's few people left who really know how to make good butter. Butter making on the farms is a lost art and it's kind of too bad. Some of the home made butter I've bought in the store would drive a dog off a garbage wagon."

"That's so, and when all of this rotten home made butter is put on the market as a result of this strike, I can see how a lot of people are going to be driven to eating oleo."

"Yes, you're right," said Bradley. "But after all, that's a detail. The big job is to win the strike, and I don't know whether you know it or not, but the worst part of that job is right here in Speedtown, and it centers around John Ball. He has a lot of influence, and he and his following delivered quite a lot of milk down at the local station this morning. Moreover, that man Shepherd, the plant superintendent, not only will not stop at anything but he's mighty clever. This morning old Ball sent Bill Mead down with their milk.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

THE great milk strike is on! Jim Taylor, forgetting his own troubles in his enthusiasm for the cause, leads the fight in Speedtown. Jim speaks at a farmers' meeting, but is opposed from the floor by old Johnny Ball, father of Dorothy, Jim's childhood sweetheart. Dorothy is there, but for days has been coldly polite to Jim and gone everywhere with young Bradley, the young farm bureau agent. After a hot discussion which shows the great majority of the farmers to be with Jim, Johnny Ball stalks angrily out of the meeting. Dorothy stays to congratulate Jim but he avoids her, and she goes home to a family argument over the controversy. Later that night she slips out into the dark, finds her father smoking there reflectively, and they talk over many things. It is then that old Johnny Ball gives Jim the name of "Trouble Maker."

and is keeping his milk out just as he's asked others to do."

"Oh, of course, that's true, but the hard job is trying to keep farmers from believing those lies. The dealers will do anything, you know, even to bribing farmers with bonuses to get their milk started again. It won't take much either to discourage some of the boys, particularly after the enthusiasm has worn off, and after the women folks have tired themselves out with skimming milk and churning butter from the big dairies for a few days."

"I know it, Brad. We've got to organize our good men to work almost day and night at meetings and with individuals to keep their courage up. George Pratt, chairman of our committee at Honeyport, said that his dealer was already out with his car trying to get the farmers to come back with their milk tomorrow morning and telling them if they did not, the station would be closed and they would never have another market for their milk."

"Yeah," said Bradley, "that's old tactics; but it's very often successful. A good many wars have been lost because the enemy has been clever enough to make the opposing army lose its confidence in its leadership. Every time the farmers have tried to organize, the dealers have started the story that the leaders had sold out, and that was all that was necessary to bust up the movement."

"We'll answer that sort of thing with meetings. You've been working on this meeting schedule in the county. How have you got it fixed up?"

"Beginning tomorrow," said Bradley, "I've arranged for regular meetings two or three times a week in every community of this county."

"Good work, Brad. One of the things that we don't want to forget to do is to make all the arrangements we can to relieve the women folks of so much skimming, churning and butter making. Do you know, I've been surprised to find out that right here in this cow country,

That hot-headed young Dan Greene—I think you made a mistake in putting him on your picket committee—tried to argue with Bill as he was unloading his milk at the factory. Greene was rather radical, and you know how Bill is, so they hadn't said three words to each other before both got mad. Bill called you a lot of names."

"I'm used to that, Brad."

"Said though, that there wasn't much to you but wind when it came to a showdown. Told how he had licked you a couple of weeks ago in the cornfield."

"He did, did he?" smiled the other. "Bill reminds me of a fellow who tried to explain his questionable position in a fight by claiming that he fell down by accident and pulled the other fellow down on top of him!"

"Oh, Bill said among other things," continued Bradley, "that you were a grampus, whatever that is."

"He's heard that from old Johnny. I've often wondered what a grampus was when I heard Johnny use it. Now, I'm one, according to Bill, so I ought to know."

"Shepherd seemed to know what it was all right, for he lipped in and said Bill was right, that you were a menace to all legitimate business."

"If legitimate business means robbing the farmers, then I hope I am a menace to it."

"Shepherd said further that you ought to be in state's prison. This was too much for Greene, who is a loyal friend of yours, so he went a step farther and said if Taylor ought to be in state's prison most milk dealers, not excepting plant superintendents, are so rotten that they ought to be boiled in their own pasteurizers. Bill didn't understand what Greene meant but he couldn't stay out of the row, so he said to Greene, 'ye dang fool, milk dealers don't even have pastures.'"

"That sounds like Bill," laughed Jim. "What happened then?"

"Well, Shepherd got so mad he could

hardly talk, and ordered Greene off his property, and threatened to have him arrested. Whereupon Greene said that not only would he be glad to get off himself, but he'd see to it that every other farmer stayed off until the blankety-blank blink-blank dealers crawled on their bellies begging for milk."

"Make a nice picture doing that, wouldn't they?"

Bradley nodded and continued.

"Bill Mead again edged into the pleasant and genteel little conversation by telling Greene he would like to see him or Jim Taylor, or any other gosh-blamed trouble maker trying to stop him drawing milk, strike or no strike. Greene shook his first under Bill's nose, and told him if he brought any more scab milk during the strike he would be sorry. Then that started the fight, but the rest of the boys on the picket committee separated them and dragged Greene off of the premises."

"Now, that's too bad, isn't it, Brad? One of our men told me something of this row, too. We've got to watch that young Greene and the other fire-eaters to prevent any fighting. Nothing will hurt us more. Guess we'd better get out a circular letter warning every one of our committees against violence."

"Too bad about old Johnny, too," said Bradley. "He really is a decent old scout."

"Yes, I feel badly about the way Johnny and the other good farmers are mixed up in this. It's always the same way in civil war. And this milk fight is nothing more or less than war. Good men on both sides. All think they are right. Sometimes I think that neither side of any fight is right. The right is somewhere in the middle of the road."

"That's no way for you to talk now."

"Oh, I'm not weakening, Brad. I'm committed to this scrap. Probably the only way to find the middle of the road is for both sides to fight it out. But I sure do hate to see all this bitterness between old neighbors. The only bitterness that ought to exist should be toward the dealers—and maybe not so much against them when it comes right down to it, for they only took what we gave them, and that's probably what most of us would do in their place."

"There's Dorothy, too," said Bradley. "Sensitive girl with a lot of pride and all this talk about her father must hurt like the dickens."

"Expect it does, but she sides in with her father."

"What else can she do? What kind of a girl would you think she was if she didn't stand up for her own father? I like her all the better for it."

"Of course, you're right, Brad."

"How do you think the women folks are going to stand by in this strike?"

"Women folks always stand by," said Jim. "You can always count on them in any pinch. Generally have the worst of it, too. When men go to war there is the excitement, the pomp and the glory for them, but for the women folks who stay at home, and keep the families together, there is dull, hard labor, loneliness, and heart-breaking war."

"That's so. For instance, look how loyal Dorothy is. By George, there's a girl in a million! What couldn't a fellow do if he had a wife like her!"

Little did Bradley realize as he looked at his friend's face, controlled by an effort of will, what those words meant to him. Again Jim went through all the tortures of that night when he had imagined Bradley making love to Dorothy. Again he saw the other man's arms around her, his lips on hers, while she responded to his caresses.

But in a moment Jim had put it be

(Continued on Page 20)

Amusing Children On Stormy Days

Keep Them Busy With Toys Kept For Indoor Play

IT ALL depends on the mother whether the gloomy, stormy days that the children have to spend indoors are happy days. If mother is overtired, she is liable to be nervous and irritable and her mood will be reflected in her children's actions, making them spend the whole day fretting and quarreling. Therefore, on the occasional stormy days of winter, when the children have to play inside, do not worry too much about the appearance of the house, but try to leave the tasks that require strict attention until some day when there will be fewer interruptions.

As for the children, the secret of keeping them happy is to keep them busy,—first helping mother do some of the household tasks that they have already learned to do well, then being carefully taught to do some new task that may be proudly exhibited later to Daddy. If there are lessons to be studied or music to be practiced that should be done early, too. The work will go much easier if mother promises to play tea-party or read a story when everything is in order and the housework finished.

"Dress-Up" Always Exciting

Then for the serious business of playing. Those who are so unfortunate as to lack space for special playroom will have to donate a corner of the kitchen or living-room, with a cupboard or bureau in which toys may be kept. There is never any question of what to play when there are several children in the family, for then

there are always all the glorious old games of "make-believe," such as going to school, weddings, church, picnics and parties to be played, with or without "dressing up." It is the poor little only child who says, "Mother, what shall I do now?"

A kiddie-car with trailer or a small wagon will provide many hours of amusement for the young children and they never tire of blocks, or cutting out and coloring pictures and paper-dolls. A home-made dollhouse made from a box in which all cut doors and windows is interesting to both boys and girls, for the boys feel it is not beneath masculine dignity to make the furniture, while the girls do the curtains, rugs and other decorating.

There is another kind of doll house that may be so enlarged and elaborated upon that it will last all the stormy days of the year. This is a large book, which may be made from brown wrapping paper, with a page allotted to each room in an ideal home, the furnishings to be cut from magazines and mail order catalogues and pasted in. A set of carpenter's tools should be provided for the boy or girl who likes to work with them. The making of bird houses and other simple things will lead to greater skill in making more difficult articles. A small scroll saw with which to cut out animals, furniture and puzzles is also an endless delight.

After the dinner dishes are washed, fill the sink with water, stopping the drain pipe with a sheet of paper, let the children put

on rubber aprons, roll up their sleeves and sail boats to their hearts' content.

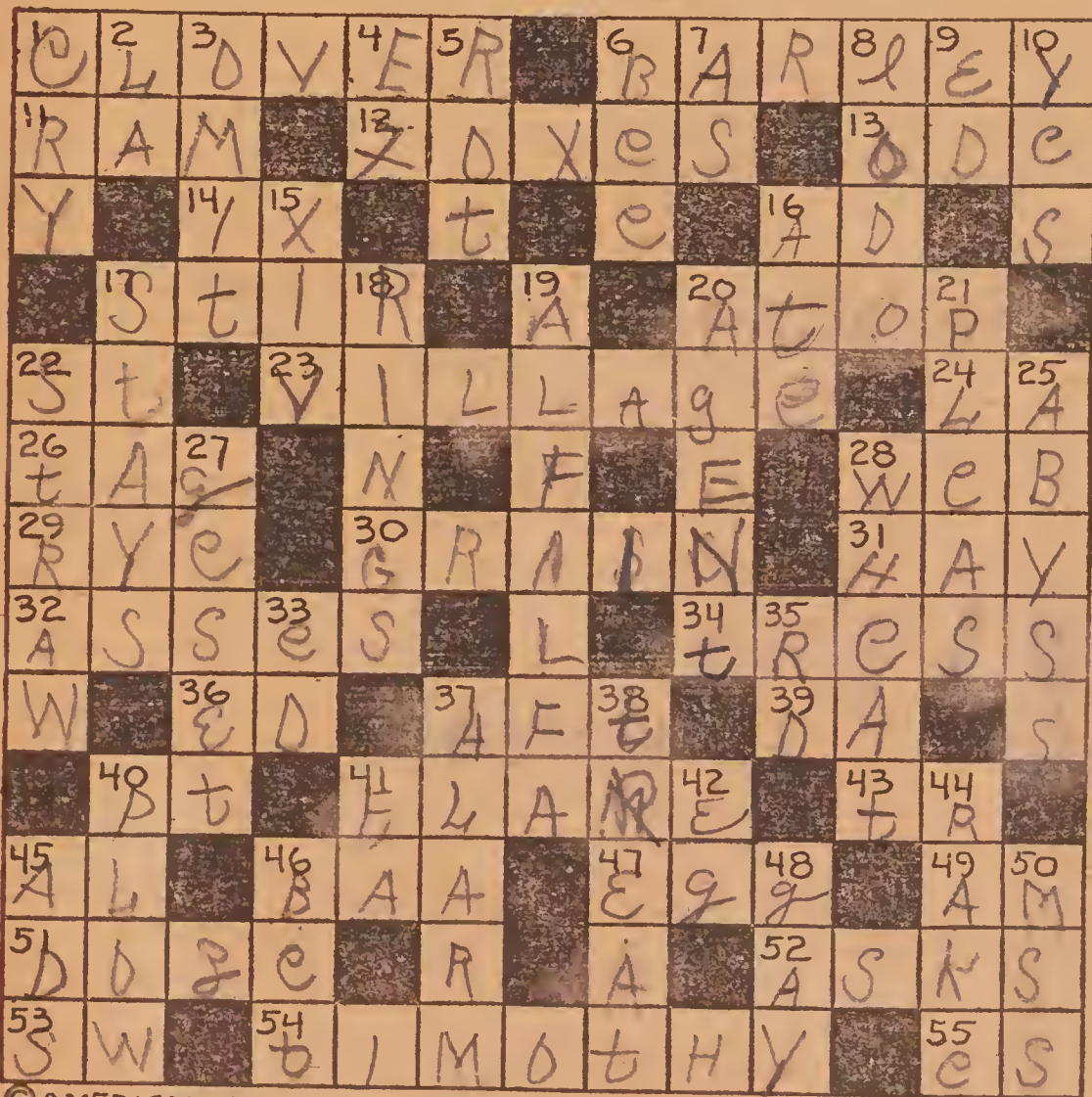
Later in the afternoon do not forget the long nap that will do much to straighten out the tangles for both mother and the children.

Hold Back Some Toys

After the nap comes the hardest time of all to fill in, and there is probably so much work left for mother to finish that she cannot sit down and read aloud, as she would like to, so she must think of something entirely new for the children to do if possible. The wise mother is always prepared for any emergency and will have just the right suggestion stored away in her mind, or if the supply of ideas is exhausted she will produce a new book or child's magazine or resurrect some forgotten toy or produce some article from the five and ten cent store, such as crayons, modeling clay, soap bubble pipe, puzzle or toy balloons, all worth their weight in gold if they are only a surprise.

When father comes in to supper, he will be greeted with, "Oh, Daddy, we have had the best time today! We wish it would storm every day." After supper there is only time to listen to a bed-time story on the radio and for Daddy or Mother to read aloud a half hour or so. Then comes prayers and bedtime, and as mother comes from tucking the babies in bed, she will be followed with, "It's been a happy day, hasn't it mother?"—MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND.

American Agriculturist Puzzle No. 6



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DEFINITIONS OF PUZZLE 6

ACROSS

- 1 A second crop on many farms
- 2 A kind of grain
- 11 Male sheep
- 12 Destructive burrowing animals
- 13 Kind of a poem
- 14 Nine (numerals)
- 16 Prefix meaning "to"
- 17 To mix rapidly
- 20 At the very top
- 22 Abb. for saint
- 23 A small town
- 24 Sixth note of the scale
- 26 Tag
- 28 What spiders make
- 29 A grain
- 30 Principal feed for stock
- 31 Dried feed used for cattle
- 32 Beasts of burden
- 34 Lock of hair
- 36 Short for Edward
- 37 Back part of a boat
- 39 Baby's name for father
- 40 Abb. for half a quart
- 41 A large unsteady light
- 43 Theodore Roosevelt
- 45 Man's name
- 46 Sound made by sheep
- 47 What the hens produce
- 49 Forenoon
- 51 To drop off to sleep
- 52 Requests
- 53 Southwest
- 54 Kind of hay
- 55 Two letters which form the plural of some nouns

DID you have any trouble with the puzzle last week? If so, the answer, printed in the small diagram, will straighten out your difficulties.

The diagram this week is not one that will wreck your disposition. There are a few fairly hard words, but then, who wants a puzzle too easy? On the whole, this is a puzzle of moderate difficulty, and should not take a long time to solve.

The list gives definitions of every word included. You remember that the words must completely fill the white spaces and that they must read both across and down, corresponding to the definitions. Black spaces mark the beginning or the end of words. Each number indicates the start of a word, either across or down and some are on both lists.

Do You Know That--

Try cutting hot steamed brown bread or steamed pudding with a clean string; it avoids the usual soggy on the surface of the slices.

* * *

Take old dresses, coats, trousers and other woolen things, cut the best parts into blocks or triangles, sew together on machine, line with outing for comforts.

* * *

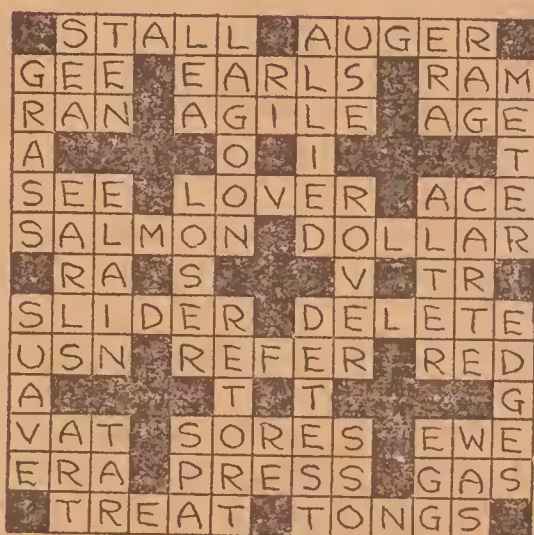
Save the white wrapping cords and crochet them into dish clothes,—fine to wash things that food has stuck to badly.—Lady L. Robbins.

* * *

Hunt up the old felt hats and make them into cute shoes for the baby to crawl in next winter.

DOWN

- 1 Weep
- 2 A southern state (abbr.)
- 3 Leave out
- 4 Printers' Measurement
- 5 Decay
- 6 Farmers keep them to produce honey
- 7 Like
- 8 A disease of animals from eating a certain plant
- 9 A man's name
- 10 Affirmative
- 15 Fourteen (numerals)
- 16 Consumed
- 17 Remains
- 18 Worn in noses of bulls
- 19 Similar to cloven
- 20 One who conducts business for another
- 21 Prayers
- 22 Used for bedding farmer's stock
- 25 Bottomless pit
- 27 Besieged
- 28 A grain crop
- 33 Man's nickname
- 35 Abb. for a thoroughfare
- 37 Warning
- 38 To give another a feast
- 40 A farm implement
- 41 Note of the scale
- 42 For example (abbr.)
- 44 Used to reap hay
- 45 Advertisements (abbr.)
- 46 Wager
- 48 Happy
- 50 Manuscripts (abbr.)



SOLUTION OF PUZZLE 6

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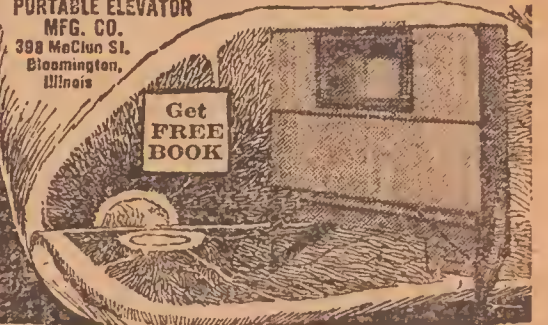
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The Trouble Maker

(Continued from Page 18)



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hind him. He was in a fight in which such things had no place, and his answer to the farm bureau manager came steady, calm and determined.

"Dorothy is fine," he said. "What do you think I ought to say at our local meeting tomorrow?"

"Can't anyone tell you what to say in a speech on this milk business, Jim. You certainly mesmerized that crowd the other day. Think Dorothy will come out to the meeting tomorrow?"

"Don't know. Whom do you think we can get to take autos and see that every farmer comes?"

"Easy enough. I'll take on that job, so you don't have to worry about it. Now do you suppose old Johnny would forbid Dorothy from coming if she wanted to?"

"Wouldn't do him any good if he did. Dorothy would come anyway if she took it into her head to. Now let's get down to business and lay out the program for these meetings."

"In just a minute we will, Jim. But first I want to talk with you about something personal that I have very much on my mind. I want to get your advice. We can take a few minutes off, can't we? We've been working hard all day. Do you mind, Jim? I've just got to talk to somebody."

Bradley, looking out of the window to cover his embarrassment, did not see the strained look in Jim's eyes nor the momentary hardening of his mouth. He certainly would have been a surprised farm bureau man had he realized that Taylor was having difficulty in keeping himself from falling on the other and pounding him to pulp. Bradley heard only the casual reply.

"Go ahead, Brad. What's on your mind?"

"You remember what I told you—that night up at your place—before the fair?"

"Yes."

"Well, the night when we were coming home from the fair—I told Dorothy—that I loved her."

"Yes."

Bradley hesitated a long moment, wriggled around in his chair, looked out of the window, looked at the silent man across from him who was leaning his head on his arm on the desk.

"I thought that in all that traffic and dust of the folks going home from the fair—that it was no good place—to propose to a girl."

"Yes."

"So I turned the flivver into that old back road. Maybe you remember it. It goes up by that deserted Johnson place."

"Yes."

"Confound it, Jim, can't you say anything but 'yes,' 'yes'? You make it deucedly hard to tell you anything."

"What do you want me to say? I didn't ask you to spill all of this." and then after a pause, "sorry, old man. I'm a little tired, not quite myself tonight. Go ahead."

"Well, there isn't much more to tell. We stopped up there the other side of the Johnson place. It was nice and cool, and quiet, after the noise and heat. We sat there a few minutes in the car quietly."

Jim suddenly found that he was trembling. He gritted his teeth and held tight on the desk until he could control himself.

"I got talking about my work, and my plans—and what I wanted to do in life—you know I'm always planning how I can get a big salary. Don't want to have to stick around this dump all my life."

"Salary isn't everything," said Jim.

"Well finally—I blurted out something—about wanting to marry her, and—and—"

"Yes?" whispered Jim. Bradley looked at him and went on.

"And she—looked at me kind of funny for a moment—and then she burst out crying—said she didn't know—said she was all mixed up—and wouldn't I take her home. Then I started the engine and took her home. There wasn't much said after that. But confound it all, I'm all mixed up, too. Can't work; can't sleep; can't eat; don't like to admit any darn woman can interrupt my life so."

"Wouldn't darn her, if I were you," said Jim in sudden anger. Then more gently. "What are you telling me all this for?"

"Well, hang it all, I've got to tell somebody, and you're a good friend. Besides, you've known Dorothy all your life, been sort of a brother to her. Thought maybe you'd tell me what to do to get her."

"Brother!" said Jim under his breath. "What did you say?"

"Nothing. Go on."

"That's all. But Jim, I've just naturally got to have that girl. I'm thinking about her all of the time. Even the excitement of this milk strike doesn't get my mind off the subject. I never have gone with girls much, and I don't know anything about women, so I don't know what to do."

"No man does," interrupted Jim.

"Pretty soon," went on the other, "I'm going to walk right in and take her whether she wants me or not. Got an idea that most women like this cave-man stuff anyway. Think maybe I made a mistake in not taking her in my arms and petting her when she cried. Probably that's what she wanted. Maybe I ought not to have asked her when she was tired and excited from the fair. Tell me what to do, Jim."

"How in H— do I know?" said Jim.

The other looked at him in startled surprise.

"Why, Jim!"

"Sorry, Brad. My nerves seem to be raw, lately. But I can't advise you. Girls are queer. Hard to figure out. I don't understand Dorothy either."

Then he suddenly leaned forward in his chair and with white face set as hard as granite, looked Bradley squarely in the eye and said:

"There is one thing I want to remember. Don't you ever try anything rough on her, and if you get her, and aren't good to her, look out for me!"

Again Bradley looked at Jim in surprise at his threatening tone; then in his own self interest, he immediately forgot it.

"Anyway, she didn't turn me down," he said, standing up and throwing back his shoulders, "and I'm going to keep right on the job, don't you forget it."

"No, I won't forget it," said Jim, quietly, but with an inflection which made Bradley turn to look at him; but Jim was answering the telephone, and the county agent could not see his face.

(To be continued)

Taking Out the Tree

MAKE a little game of taking down the decorations and the tree. Let the children help with it; save all the "trimmings" for next year. Then set the tree out of doors and put food on it for the birds. The youngsters will enjoy watching them eat.

Next spring, when the snow is gone, take the tree and burn it with due ceremony, and see if the children are not better satisfied than if you did all the work yourself and dumped the tree out to be forgotten.—MABELLE ROBERT.

To make cold starch that will keep for several months, mix together half a pound of starch, a tablespoonful of turpentine, a teaspoonful of powdered borax, and three pints of boiled cold water.

Earning Premium Money

Prepare For Future Fairs Now

THE problem of earning money at home, is more serious for the country woman than for her sister in the city. Many country housewives do not have the "butter and egg money," or the proceeds of the garden patch.

But nearly all farmers and their families attend at least one county fair, and sometimes three or four of them. I can hear some of the busy ones exclaim, "I don't have time for fancy work," or "I don't know how to make any kind of needle-work." In reply, let me ask if you have ever noticed the amount awarded on such work? There is usually such a display of all fancy-work that the premiums are very small.

Observe, however, the premium given for good bread of all varieties, butter, maple syrup, honey, jellies, wines, fruit juices, canned goods, home made rugs, quilts, vegetables and the various ordinary every-day products of the country.

It is considerable work to prepare a collection from the garden but if the vegetables are nice ones you are apt to be well rewarded. Exhibits of any single kind of vegetables are attractive if unusual in size, quality or a new variety.

entered in large quantities. The less entries of a given article there are, the larger premium you are apt to receive. The unusual article receives much attention and a good premium.

Cottage cheese, other varieties of home-made cheese, marmalade, fruit butters, conserves, pickles, and relishes are other suggestions.

My daughter at eight years of age did beautiful work in cross stitch and for two years each piece of work was laid aside "to take to the fair." She was much gratified to hear the comments on her work, and to receive a small check for the amount of her premiums.

Do not expect awards on all of your exhibits and if you do not win success this year, it is no reason why you may not later on.

Some fairs make larger awards than others on certain products. Learn to discriminate as to what you exhibit and where.

Don't be a fraud, and carry the same rugs, quilts and needle-work year after year.

Some unusual exhibits in this section that I have noted included an exhibit of

Midwinter Patterns for the Family



All small boys want a truly mannish outfit with blouse and knickerbockers. No. 1807 cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, and for the 8 year old size takes 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern 12c.

THIS DRESS in tunic style has several variations which make it becoming to any figure and easy for the home dressmaker to make. The long, tight fitting sleeve is decidedly the correct thing and the smart flare cuff may be used or omitted as you may desire. No. 2193 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and in size 36, needs 4 3/4 yards of 40 inch material with 3/4 yard contrasting. Pattern 12c.

THINNING LINES! Many of us are on the look out for them! No. 2136 provides a most flattering outline for the stout figure. It has inverted pleats from shoulder to hem, a deep V-neck and roomy sleeves set into comfortable armholes. Altogether an ideal model for a plump person. No. 2136 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 42 inch material. Price 12c.

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly, enclose right amount in stamps (coins sent at your own risk) and mail to Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Next Week: Our annual "Thrift Week" page of make-overs. Patterns for dresses, children's frocks, aprons, blouses, underclothes—all things that may be made from outgrown or partly worn garments worth saving. These patterns will show you how to save them! Wait till you have seen our suggestions for make-overs before you part with outdated or outworn garments.

At a recent fair a woman said to me, "I was awarded \$3 on my ducks." One male and two females were exhibited, and the tone of her voice indicated that she felt well repaid for her trouble.

Individual exhibits and collections of flowers, both wild and cultivated, in my own section of the country receive fine premiums.

An attractively arranged bouquet, basket or fancy piece of wild flowers, mosses and the wild berries from the wood, will often command a finer premium than an exhibit of cultivated flowers.

When filling the cans for winter use, set aside one carefully prepared can of each variety of berries, fruit and vegetables. To make a genuine success of exhibiting your products, commence early to make your plans and lay aside such articles as you intend for that purpose. The new rugs, home made quilts, etc., may earn you something before they are put to use.

Study the fairs that you attend, and plan to exhibit those things that are not

pepper plants loaded with the ripe peppers, a large box of everbearing strawberry plants with berries on them both ripe and green, and an exhibit of darning on black stockings by children.

If you do not receive an award on what you consider a good exhibit make an effort to discover the reason. Don't accuse the judge of favoritism. Standing near your exhibit and listening to the comments of the public is often an education to yourself.

Make a strong effort to help the exhibits at your fair and you will be sure to succeed.—Fannie Stafford.

Boil clothespins in salt water to prevent splitting.

Pins, safety and otherwise, needles, pennies, buttons, and so on are hard on the vacuum cleaner. The cleaner is one of your best friends, so treat it accordingly.

The Charles William Stores Inc. New York City

This Book FREE!

Special Sale

Dollars Do Double Duty During this Great Sale!

PROSPERITY has come again. No more waiting for lower prices or better times—they're here. You'll know that the moment you look at the bargains offered in this mammoth sale. Think of it! A genuine cord tire and tube (30 x 3 1/2) for \$7.50. Ready mixed paint, in 5 gallon cans, \$1.98 a gallon. And these are only two of hundreds of bargains just like them.

If you already have a catalog, look through it today, and make out your order—the money you will save will probably buy that "something extra" you've been wanting. If you haven't a catalog, we will mail you one FREE.

Bargains in Everything

100 pages of clothing for every member of your family; shoes; dry goods; jewelry; furniture; rugs; drugs; housewares; hardware; farm machinery and in fact practically everything you can think of—all specially priced for this sale.

Everything is Guaranteed

And what's more, every single article is guaranteed to please you or we will return your money. Ask any banker anywhere about the responsibility of The Charles William Stores.

Clip and mail the coupon below today and get your share of these big "prosperity bargains."

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Please send me FREE a copy of your Special Sale Catalog for January and February.

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Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Accredited herd registered Holsteins, 4 cows, 5 years old and over; 5—3-year olds; 3—2-year old heifers; 7 freshened this fall, the others freshened in January; 4 yearlings, 4 heifer calves, 2 yearling bulls, Pontiac and Sadie Vale breeding. F. L. BURGER, Athens, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calves, three to five months, \$50 up. Accredited herd. EDGAR PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

ORCHARD GROVE MILKING SHORT-HORNS. Bred for milk, beef and beauty. Will please you. Come and see them. Calves, \$50 to \$100. L. R. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie County, Pa.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT with a trio of registered Holstein calves from an accredited herd on our easy monthly payment plan. Bred right; priced right. Guaranteed right. For contract and description write Railway View Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bulls, ready for service and younger. Financial King breeding, also Ringlet Barred Rock cockerels. G. A. Waterman, Royalton, Vt.

SURPLUS LIVE STOCK is quickly sold through these classified columns at a cost of five cents per word. Why feed the surplus when advertising is cheaper? Send your order to Box 341, % American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Bull, born September 22, 1923. Write for pedigree. W. W. Reigle, Trumansburg, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

"CHRISTMAS PUPPIES"—It is better to buy English or Welsh Shepherds than to wish you had. Healthy pups in the country. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

PUPPIES wanted in litter lots, mention kind, age, etc. DAN E. NAGLE, 161 George St., New Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE—Beagler Airedales. Pups nine months old, training rabbits. Prices reasonable. All eligible. Two fox hounds. C. Calkins, Harris, New York.

FOXHOUNDS, several trained and started dogs, also little bluetick puppies. Fred J. Saltsman, R. D. No. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine pure Bronze turkeys. J. H. WHEATON, Painted Post, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Selected for size and color. Strong, vigorous stock. Eggs in season. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett, White Holland, write. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, Sterling Sta., N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE W. SCOTT, Connecticut Lake, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Farm raised, heavy boned, good color. Shipped on approval. Write I. B. ZOOK, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD Farm, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Toms \$10 Hens \$7. CLARENCE C. ROBINSON, Worcester, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, old and young, 17 to 20 lbs. Pekin and Rouen ducks. M. Felock, Newfield, N. Y.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS. Park's strain direct. Cocks, cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices. Norton Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y.

POULTRYMEN find these classified columns a ready means of selling surplus cockerels and pullets. At a cost of five cents per word you can reach 130,000 farmers every week. Send your order to Box 342, % American Agriculturist.

BLACK MINORCA, Barred Rock cockerels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. Yates, Whitney Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Minnie Osche, R. D. 1, Box 78, Mars, Pa.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. K. Tharwine Hinselwood, Englishtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Utility S. C. R. I. Red breeding cockerels \$5 ea. Owen & Tompkins strain, Dr. Brouillet, Athol, Mass.

TURKEYS 45c lb. Mixed pullets, 30c; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Giants, 45c. Elrick Barton, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze, hens and toms, Goldbank strain. C. A. Nichols, Gouverneur, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—We specialize in the following breeds of Super Quality chicks, Whitt Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds both comes, White Leghorns, Anconas, and White Pekin Ducklings, from pure bred, culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. Bucher Bros. Hatchery, Bucyrus, Ohio.

"PURE HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn Cockerels White and Black Orpingtons. Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Meriden, Conn."

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—10,200 Capacity CANDEE Incubator. Guaranteed perfect. Price \$850. W. H. Da Boll, Clyde, New York.

FOR SALE—4800 egg CANDEE Incubator in good condition. Price \$350 F. O. B. J. W. Schreib, Penfield, N. Y.

FURS AND TRAPPINGS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

TRAPPERS—"Sure-Kill" capsules will kill foxes, minks, skunks, and all fur animals almost instantly. They contain most deadly combination of poisons known to science, and no animal will go over fifteen yards after swallowing bait. Used by United States government for killing wild animals in national parks. Price, delivered, 25 capsules, for \$1.90. 100 for \$5.00. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

WANTED "Jinseng" Raw Furs, all kinds, live in country, but beat city prices, price-list, tags, IRA STERN CO., New Brunswick, N. J. Route 6.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

IN EVERY TOWN we want housewives, Sunday School, boy scouts, lodge leaders, earn money selling our pictures. We send free and trust; allow liberal commission; unsold are returnable. If you don't care to sell and only send us 5 addresses of others and 20c stamps or coin, we send you a beautiful picture ready to frame, charges paid. Excelsior Picture Co., 18 Center, Portland, Me.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for some experienced silo or implement salesmen, either on salary or commission. Also, for farmers with spare time this winter to work in their home neighborhoods with our block men. International Silo Co., Meadville, Pa.

HONEY

BUCKWHEAT honey in 60 lb. cans, \$6.50, F.O.B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Light and Clover, 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.15; Buckwheat, \$1 and \$1.75. Postpaid within third zone. 60 lbs. Buckwheat here, \$6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

FINEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pails, \$1.15; Buckwheat, \$1.05, prepaid 3rd zone; few 60 lb. cans Buckwheat, \$6.50; Buckwheat comb honey, \$4.50, mixed, \$3.75. F. O. B. Here. EDWARD REDDOUT, Woodstock, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

Canning Crop Growers Pay the Fiddler

were invited not only members, but representatives of other cooperatives and independent growers, "to decide for themselves whether or not there is a place in New York State for a cooperative bargaining association in canning crops." About 60 persons attended the meeting, representing eight of the best locals in the State association and the Faucher Brockport and South Shore— independent cooperatives and a few other growers.

On invitation Professor Thompson of Cornell addressed the meeting. He stated it as his belief that the State association has been worth all it has cost anyone. He supported this view by pointing out that it made possible the valuable cost of production and cultural studies recently published and that nearly a million dollars was put in growers pockets in 1920 largely through this organized effort. He also showed

that there are on an average nearly 60,000 acres of canning crops grown annually in the State, approximating 150,000 tons worth more than \$4,000,000. If contracting this tonnage costs the canners two dollars an acre, as it is said to do, then here is a \$120,000 opportunity for a collective bargaining organization. One tenth of the acreage would support a good organization.

But growers are disheartened with their experience and prevailing sentiment is for paying up and forgetting it. Still, when a vote was called for, out of thirty-five growers present thirteen voted in favor of a bargaining association, while only eight definitely expressed themselves as against it. A committee of ten, representing the State association of South Shore, the Faucher and the Brockport associations and the independent growers with two members each was appointed. This committee meets at Rochester December 22, 1922.

If its members are open minded and don't try to force any preconceived plan, but weigh all experiences carefully, a strong bargaining group may yet be formed which will capitalize the experience already gained so that it may not be entirely lost.—M. C. Burritt.

Pipe for Water Supply

I wish to lay a line of pipe from springs on my farm to supply water to house and barn, distance 2400 ft., fall 30 ft. Level was made by civil engineer. There are a few gaps where water must push up grade. I will use 1½ inch pipe, which will easily flow full, except during a few short periods when the supply would not exceed 1 inch pipe. Would it be dependable to give satisfactory service when less water runs through pipe?—E. R. D., Pottstown, Pa.

If the general tendency of your whole pipe line is downward, and if at no point is the pipe line higher than the source of the water itself, then there ought to be no question in maintaining a steady flow of water through the pipe. Especially is this true where you are using a pipe of the size which you mention. However, it will be desirable to make the installation very carefully so that none of the pipe joints leak, as a leakage might cause trouble, though it would not necessarily result in stoppage of flow. If part of the pipe line were higher than the origin, and it were operated on a siphonage basis, then any leakage in the pipe would very quickly break the flow of the siphon. The quantity of water flowing through the pipe would not make any particular difference in its steadiness of flow.

Mare Discharges From Mouth

Would you kindly tell me what is the trouble with my mare. She has an extremely heavy discharge from the mouth amounting in total some times to a pailful in 24 hours. My veterinary tells me that it is from her stomach.—C. E. B.

IT IS impossible for the saliva to come from the stomach. The natural reaction and the arrangement of the various organs make this impossible. There is a valve-like organ at the entrance of the stomach which checks any action of this nature. From the description you give, it is quite apparent that there is a foreign substance in the animal's mouth or it is suffering with a bad tooth. A close examination of the mouth and teeth will undoubtedly reveal the cause of the difficulty.

Warts on Teats

Please let me know in your information paper what will take warts off the cow's teats.—A. R., Clearfield County, Pa.

WE would suggest that you use a stick of caustic and touch the wart every morning, or heat an iron and burn them off.

As a rule it takes quite a little while but if you keep at it, you will remove them with the caustic.

The good farmer is known by his reputation.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—1840-1850-1860-1870-1880. Any quantity, on the letters preferred. JOHN P. COOPER, Red Bank, N. J.

WILL BUY OLD GUN CATALOGS—L. D. SATTERLEI, 458 Forest Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.

HORSE RADISH WANTED from growers. Large roots for grating. Arthur J. Bingham, Alexander, N. Y.

ATTENTION AUTO OWNERS—Send \$1 for receipt for making your own Non-Freeze solution. Nothing to evaporate, nothing to harm radiator. Address C. L. Mays, Lock Box 176, Canton, Pa.

GET MY PRICES before you buy. Canadian Unleached hardwood ashes. Your credit good, 5% for cash. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

\$1.25 BRINGS YOU Fiske's Loose Leaf Route Book. "It's a winner." Free delivery. P. Baker Fiske, Attleboro, Mass.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 20 lbs. \$3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

PRINTING

PRINTED STATIONERY—100 either letter-heads, envelopes prepaid—95c; 250—\$1.45; 500—\$2.40. High grade samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—144 acre dairy, grain or potato farm, 7 miles from Trenton, been a dairy farm for a number of years. For full particulars consult owner. A. STOUT, Robbinsville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date dairy farm of 94 acres or will sell 64 acres. Located 2 miles from Greenville, Pa., Mercer County. On cement road in fine farming section. Good seven-room house with water system. Bank barn with water system. Twenty-four stanchions all cemented, two silos. Numerous outbuildings. Write for particulars. Herman Goetsch, Jamestown, Pa., Route 40.

FARM FOR SALE—About 150 acres, well equipped; watered; wooded; fruited; 1 mile off stone road; school on place; 3 miles to Flemington; railroads; churches and high school; large barn; outbuildings; 10 room frame house; 4 horses; 2 cows; 42 sheep; 300 hens, \$8000. Terms reasonable. Greenville Dilts, R. D. 2, Flemington, N. J.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Early Rose, Hebrons, Triumph and others. Six firsts State Fair. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, mated, not akin, bred sows, service boars. Collies and Beagles. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

O I Cs—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each. Big type, thrifty, well bred stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

Chicken Chatter

Save The Poultry Manure—It Is Valuable

POULTRY manure is one of the most valuable fertilizers produced by farm animals. It is especially rich in nitrogen and therefore of particular value to the man who raises garden truck.

Poultry manure in its fresh state, contains between 50 and 60 per cent. of water, ½ to 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid and potash. When it is air dried it contains about 36 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of phosphoric acid and 13 pounds of potash per ton. If, therefore 4 parts of dry poultry manure, by weight, are mixed with 1 part of acid phosphate, the mixture will be equivalent to about 1,000 pounds of a 3-8-1 fertilizer. In other words 400 pounds of acid phosphate mixed with 1600 pounds of dry manure is equivalent to ½ a ton of a fertilizer of the fore mentioned analysis. This is suitable for corn or almost any crop. The crop will naturally determine the method of application as well as the amount.

The plant food in poultry manure is in a readily-soluble form and its natural physical condition, concentration and quick action make it resemble commercial fertilizer. If it is to retain this fertility, poultry manure should be collected regularly and stored under proper conditions.

Special Care in Storing

Stored poultry manure demands, on account of the peculiarities of the substance, certain precautions on the part of the poultrymen. In the first place it should be allowed to dry well before it is stored in order that it will not ferment, which if allowed to continue, results in the loss of most of the valuable ammonia. The dry poultry manure may be mixed with ashes or sand and kept in a place that is dry. Piling poultry manure in doors where the rain will soak it, will result in the entire loss of the fertilizing constituents because they are so readily soluble. Sand is possibly the most easily available and certainly the cheapest material we can get to mix with it to boost up the balance of the fertilizing elements.

Often we hear of some persons suggesting that lime be used on the dropping boards and as a mixture with the manure. This practice is wrong. It is just the thing to complete the entire loss of the nitrogen, for the nitrates in poultry manure react with the calcium oxide in the lime to form ammonia, a gas which is lost. Lime, therefore, should never be mixed directly with the poultry manure as it tends to liberate the nitrogen.

Store in Dry Place

The best place to keep poultry manure is in a large box with stands on drain tiles to allow complete circulation around the storage, will insure dry mass, providing the mass inside the box contains sufficient sand or other drying material to prevent fermentation. It is a good idea not to have these storage boxes too large in order that the mass may not settle and become too solid. Wood, outside of concrete is much better as a storage material than metal containers. The chemicals in poultry manure react with the metal quite readily causing them to rust. Furthermore metal containers are pretty expensive.

As far as the dropping boards are concerned, we have always found that screened coal ashes make the most practical covering to keep the droppings dry and prevent their sticking to and cluttering up the boards.

After we clean the dropping boards and before we put on a new coat of ashes, we give the boards and the lower part of the walls just surrounding the boards a good dose of coal tar disinfectant and drained engine oil, if we have got it, to kill any of the mites that may be hiding in the cracks or crevices. It is bad business to let the manure pile up on the dropping boards under the roosts, because it soon begins to ferment and the fumes are not the best for the hens to inhale. If we

want to keep them healthy they must have good fresh air. When we inhale we are supposed to take in oxygen, not nitrogen.

Furnish Hens with the Wrappers

A FARMER friend of mine with a nice flock of purebred hens wondered why his flock was not shelling out eggs faster. He was getting some eggs, but the number was not at all commensurate with the amount of feed they consumed.

It needed but very little investigation to show the reason why the fowls were not laying as they should. They were given plenty of constituents necessary for the manufacture of albumen and yolk, but they lacked the material out of which to make the wrapper for the egg—the egg shell. So they were unable to deliver the goods, though more than willing to do so. A hen can't shell out the eggs without the shell-forming material.

In dry weather the flock was allowed to range over the farmyard. But there was also a little heap of coal ashes in one corner of the henhouse for the days when they were not allowed out. But the coal ashes and what they were able to pick up about the yard was not enough. A good supply of oyster shell remedied the matter and the egg yield soon began to show an increase.

This matter of oyster shell and grit is an essential that is all too often overlooked on many farms. It is taken for granted that the hens will pick up on the farmyard all they need. But this doesn't prove out. And it is far better to have grit and oyster shell before them, so they can have all they want when they want it. Because she has no teeth, the hen must have plenty of grit to grind the food in her gizzard, and the oyster shell furnishes the lime needed to make the egg shell.

W. C. MUILENBURG.

How I Increase Winter Egg Production

IN doing this I hatch my pullets as early as possible generally in April and as soon as convenient remove them to the house they are to occupy during the winter. Here they are fed and cared for as much by themselves as possible with the view of bringing them to producing eggs as early as possible. As a usual thing I have been able to have them begin laying in October at the latest.

Grain is the cheapest in the fall and eggs the highest and they can be produced at a little less cost. When the pullets begin to lay, they generally continue to do so, if conditions are favorable all through the winter. Whole grain is fed generously consisting of wheat, oats and corn, sometimes I add buckwheat. I do not however, depend on this alone.

Mash—Green Food—Shells

A dry mash consisting of equal parts ground oats, corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scrap. For green food I feed apples and cabbage. This makes an excellent feed and cannot be beat for rapidly growing pullets and laying hens. Oyster shells are kept continually before the hens and pullets. This with grit is purchased in 100 pound lots and placed where they are easily reached.

Lice and mites are not allowed to trespass on the nests and floors. The best preventative I have found is kerosene. This is painted on the nests and sides of house with a small paint brush. I also use motor oil on the perches and is almost worth its original cost for that purpose alone. I have never had the least sign of mites and lice since following this practice. In my last few years of poultry raising and egg production I find the pullets much better layers than yearlings or two year old hens.—Peter Wiley, New York.

B A B Y CHICKS



HILLPOT Quality STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

Take Their Parents' Health Along

No day-old chick can be healthier than its parents. We go to extremes in maintaining the physical welfare of our breeding flocks. Unrestricted acres of free range with plentiful pure, fresh water from running streams insure that natural sturdiness inherited by all our chicks. To this, add our first certainty of pure breeding from heavy-laying strains and you have the basis of their QUALITY and the PROFITS secured by those who buy them.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Our 1925 Catalog is ready for mailing. Shows how we ship our chicks 1290 miles and guarantee safe arrival of full count. A postal fetches it.

Member International Baby Chick Association Life Member American Poultry Association

W. F. HILLPOT

Box 29 Frenchtown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Indian Runner Ducks \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcels Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$3 per 100. Circular free.

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The End of a Perfect Day

The Agricultural Outlook for 1925—By Gilbert Gusler

Your 1925 Garden

Real Gardeners Tell How They Beat The H. C. of L.

THERE is no better time to plan the garden than winter. On one of those bad days you are housed up with nothing to do, while you are sitting around the fire draw a plan of your garden. Give all the vegetables you want to raise a space. You can have this plan in your mind, but you will find it works better to have it on paper. It will save time when you get ready to plant.

Allow a liberal space for beans, bush lima and pole. It is very handy to have a few rows of potatoes in the garden even if the main patch is somewhere else. Peas, beets, parsnips and radishes can be planted very early. Plow the garden early with a turning plow that will go deep. Do not wait until all the corn land and all the other land on the farm is plowed before breaking up the garden.

The best fertilizer for the garden is a liberal

from weeds. Plant beans and then plant more beans. If the season is favorable it is easy to have fresh bush beans from harvest till frost.

Keep the Bean Patch Full

Plant three beans in a hill a foot apart or drill in the row. Many prefer the drill but the hills are easier to cultivate. Red Valentines do well either way. Plant every two weeks and cultivate shallow. It is possible to gather dry beans off the vine, plant them and raise another crop. When the vines begin to show a decline in bearing, plant a hill between the growing hills. When the old vines are done pull them up dry and burn them. The seed bed is thoroughly worked up and free from weeds.

There must be no clods and not too much trash. If the cultivation is to be done with a horse the rows should be extended across the garden. If a hand cultivator is to be employed, you can have the rows any length you want.

Stick or pole and lima beans should have a place in every garden. Nothing pays better for the time it takes to tend them. Cabbage both early and late, should be raised. This is easy but the fight is with the little green worm. A Paris Green spray will get him. Most of the failure in raising cabbage in the garden is due to crowding. Don't set too close if you are forced to cut down your number of plants. Cabbage can be transplanted very early. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants revive from the effects of setting out. Here is where your plants raised in the house come in but sow more in the hot bed or under canvas.

A Hobby of Tomatoes

If the writer has a garden hobby it is tomatoes. Ten or twelve early plants will furnish all the early tomatoes needed. My kind of tomatoes are Stone and Ponderosa. The Stone is one of the nicest tomatoes for canning too. The Ponderosa is a large tomato with few seeds. There are other varieties just as good, but I am in the habit of raising these. My tomato patch is worked into the very best shape possible and hills are made at least three feet apart each way. The ground is stirred about all the time till the fruit sets on the vine, then it is a good idea to put on a straw mulch. This conserves moisture and keeps the fruit off the ground. A few vines are staked and pruned for table use but the pruned vines while bearing nice fruit do not hold out as long as the others.

One little row of strong red pepper will be enough but plant a goodly supply of sweet peppers. The whole family likes that, you know. Whatever space you have left put in sweet potatoes. These may follow sweet corn, peas and early beans. Try a few Bermudas, but don't forget the Nancy Hill. This is a medium size yellow potato and is a good keeper, canner and cannot be surpassed for drying. Can all surplus beets, beans and tomatoes. If you like greens, sow kale and turnips early.—C. C. Perry.

Preparing Soil for Frames

THE preparation of plant bed soil is one of the knotty problems, for the small gardener especially. I have never solved it entirely to my own satisfaction, but I have evolved a system that still leaves a great deal of room for improvement. I use two different methods of soil preparation, one for potting soil, and the other for the cold frames.

For potting soil, I pile in the "junk yard" any green vegetable waste that can be found. Lawn clippings, corn husks, weeds, grass, anything that will rot, are thrown on the pile green. Dry vegetable matter takes too much

time to decay. A little lime is spread over the heap from time to time, and it is turned a few times during the summer. The next spring, when potting soil is needed a great deal of the pile will go through a quarter inch sieve. Whatever will not is left to become the base of the next season's pile. Such a soil is almost pure humus. It does not need sand to make it an excellent potting soil, but I sometimes do make it go a little farther by adding good loam.

Loose Soil Allows Root Development.

Much of my land is used in the growing of plants, and most of the plants are either grown or hardened in cold frames. The soil of the frames does not need to be as loose as potting soil, but it must be loose enough to develop a good root system in the plant, and to permit digging with a maximum of the roots left on.

The cheapest place to prepare the soil is right where it is to be used. Carrying it around is expensive. One of the best ways I have found to prepare cold frame soil is by growing a strawberry bed each year where the frames are to go the year following. The year the berries are set, some early crop is grown between the rows to pay expenses, and the berries themselves usually pay well the second year. After the berries are off, a late crop of potatoes, early sweet corn, or kales which will occupy the land till frost, when the crop is removed. The frames are laid out and built, the land is spaded again and mulched till the following spring, when the mulch is removed and



A cellar full of the products of a good garden makes the farmer and his family truly independent.

coating of manure evenly spread in the fall or early winter. Do not wait too long about this job either as the manure should be well rotted before planting. The fall and winter rains and snow will leach the strength or plant foods into the soil and every plowing and harrowing will help to mix it thoroughly with the soil. Some day when you are not very busy, overhaul the garden fence and fix up a place for the hot bed.

Tomato and cabbage plants can be started early in the house. A small box of fertile soil will furnish all the real early plants needed on an ordinary farm. By the way I forgot to mention a very important fact in regard to your plans. Let your wife help and nine times out of every ten if you let her boss the garden you will have a good garden. A good garden is half a living and it has been said that the other half was a good cow, a few hens and a few fruit trees.

An Experience in Growing Peas

The first thing done in the garden line is sow a lettuce bed. Transplant if you want heads, but by far the largest amount of lettuce is used from the bed while tender. Peas will stand a whole lot of cold and to do their best should be planted early. Many people do not think peas pay for the trouble in handling. Well a number of years ago we tried an experiment in raising peas that taught me something. We had not raised any though we tried every year. It is immaterial what kind you raise. The bush peas will mature earlier but the larger ones will bear heavier and longer. But back to our experiment. Our vines would dry up after we got one small picking. I had heard that peas would not germinate if planted too deep.

The rows were laid off with a rather large shovel plow and when the seed was drilled in the bottom of this and covered deep, four or five inches, anyway I could not figure out how the plants would get out but they did and we gathered three crops from these vines, many of which were still in bloom when pulled up to make room for fall turnips. Beets, radish and parsnip do better in raised rows than in ridges. Pull in more soil as you cultivate. Just keep planting beets and radish every ten days and you will have fresh ones the whole season. Keep the surface of the soil cultivated and free



Do you like strawberries? Growing them is no harder than growing any other crop.

the sash placed on in February. By the time the frames are needed the frost is out and the land is dry and loose.

Hot Beds for Permanent Uses

There are a few frames that must be permanent. For these I make a few hotbeds each year, using two or three loads of manure, for starting early plants. After the plants are out of the beds, the spent manure is forked over, and a small quantity of loam mixed with it. It is turned once or twice more during the summer, and in late summer or early fall is spread on the frames three or four inches thick, and worked in to the depth of a spade. I have now an excellent soil for pansies. The plants are taken from the plant beds and set in the frames in November. They make flowers of the largest size the following spring.

If the frame is to be used for other plants, it is cropped with radish or lettuce in the fall, as the soil is too rich for the best plant production. My soil is ordinary corn land. Organic matter without sand is all that is needed to make it fit for plant growing. A few years ago I bought the top foot of an old cow yard from a new farmer who did not seem to know its value. My soil problem was settled for four years.—J. A. Umoselle, New Jersey.

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Volume 115

For week Ending January 10, 1925

Number 2

The Agricultural Outlook For 1925

The Situation Promises to be at Least Some Better Than in Recent Years

SOME FARMERS experienced exhilarating prosperity in 1924 some had a decent average year and some dragged through another twelve dreary months of depression. This is about as far as one can go in an attempt to reduce the "condition of the farmer" to an epigram.

The average farmer took another step toward prosperity during the year. He received 50 to 100 dollars more for his year's efforts than in 1923. Even more important, the farm dollar, at present, has a nickel to a dime greater buying power than a year ago.

Farm income in 1924 is the largest since 1920 and the best balanced among the different groups of farmers for a still longer period. The wheat belt, which was a dark spot on the agricultural business map of a year ago has been transformed to a rosy tint. In general, the contrasts between returns from various types of farming are less pronounced than for several years. Agriculture is not one industry, but several. The onset of good or ill fortune is not the same in its different branches, so that the rewards of husbandry are never distributed with equality.

Half a Billion Dollars More

The total value of the output of agriculture in 1924, excluding crops fed to live stock, is probably \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 more than in 1923, when it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$12,204,000,000. This means a gain of four or five per cent.

After allowing the same wages to the average farm operator for his labor as were paid to farm hands, his net income will be large enough to pay approximately 3.8 per cent on the present value of farm capital, estimated at 60 billion dollars. This is on the assumption that production costs were no higher than in 1923, whereas they may be a little higher than last year.

Of course, this is not an adequate return for either the labor or the capital of the farmer, so that he is still far from being the spoiled child of fortune. Nevertheless, the estimated return on capital compares with 3.1 per cent in each of the two preceding crop years on the same basis of calculation, 1.4 per cent three years ago and 0.6 per cent four years ago.

Farm Dollar Buys More

Prices of non-agricultural commodities in 1924 have averaged about 6 per cent lower than in 1923, so that the farm dollar will buy more goods. Farm machinery prices have recently gone through a mild slashing. Coal lumber and other building materials and house furnishings cost less than a year ago. Based on the prewar period, when, according to the common view, the farmer's dollar was worth 100 cents, its exchange value of non-agricul-

By GILBERT GUSLER

tural commodities in 1923 was only 78 cents. With farm prices on a higher level and other commodities on a lower level, the exchange value of farm products in 1924 will average about 82 cents. At the close of the year, it stands not far from 90 cents.

Farmers can face 1925 with optimism born of reason. The new year does not promise to usher in an era of boundless prosperity for

way to make an honest living", or "An honest way to make a hard living", whichever one chooses to call it.

Better Living Standard Coming

For all that, farmers will be able to enjoy more of the good things of life than for several years. Their gradual comeback since 1921 has represented a period of liquidation of pressing bank debts. More of the income in 1925 will be left for long neglected repairs, new buildings and other improvements to the farm-buildings and other improvements to the farmstead, new machinery, and for raising the standard of farm living. The different branches of agriculture will be closer to a common level of profit than for several years, because of the adjustments that have been, or are being made between various enterprises on the farm. A notable decline in the number of farm bankruptcies is one of the strong probabilities of the year.

Grounds for the conclusion that 1925 will increase the measure of farm prosperity may be summarized as follows:

1. A larger physical volume of foods and clothing will be required for domestic consumption than in 1924.

2. While there will be some variation, as between different products, foreign demand for our surpluses, and foreign ability to pay for them will be greater than in 1924.

3. Domestic production of foods and fibers will be but little, if any greater than in 1924.

4. While the price of farm machinery, and some other commodities which farmers buy, will be lower, production costs will not be much different from 1924 and they may average slightly higher for the year as a whole.

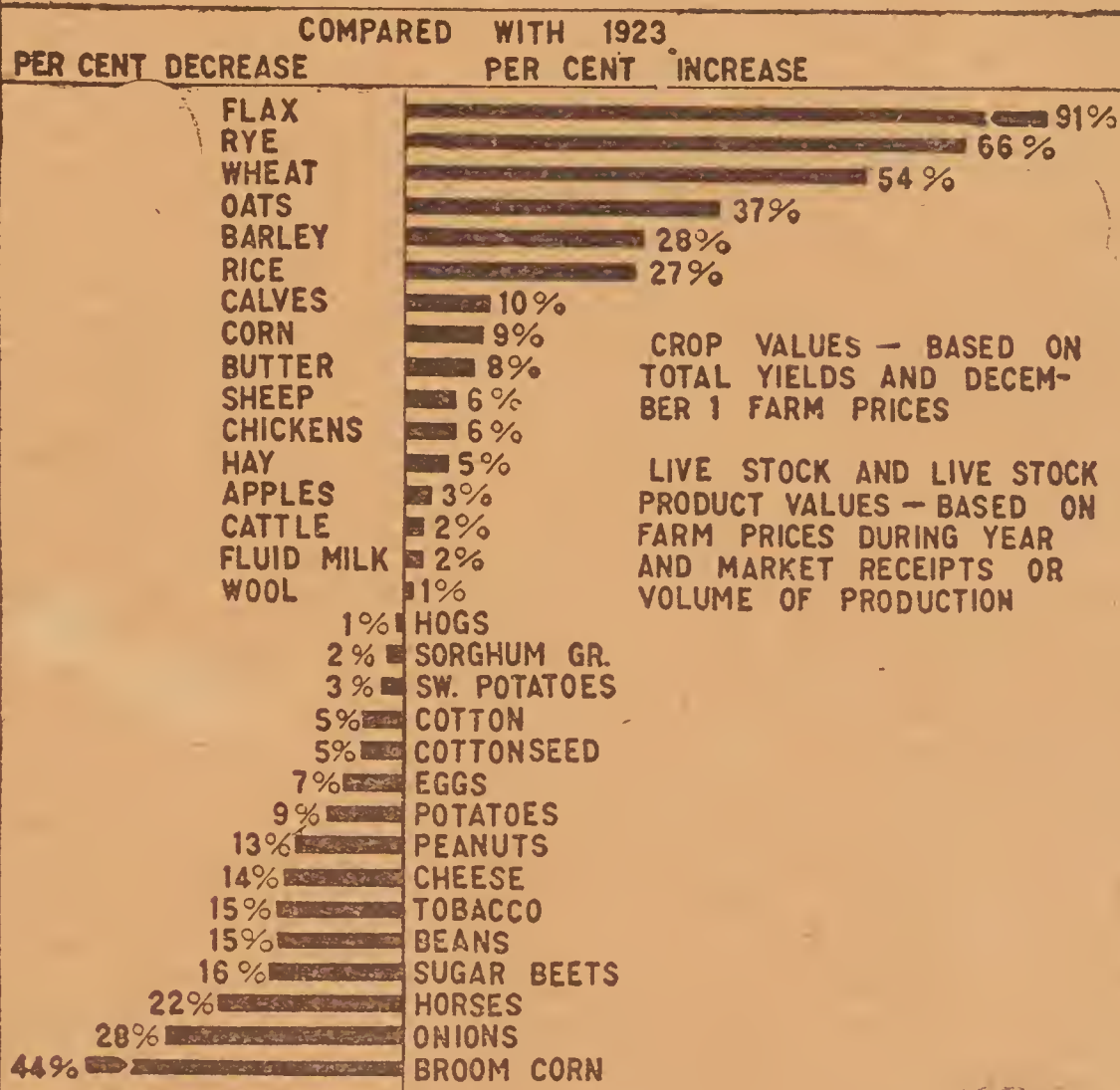
General Business to Prosper

Opinions as to the immediate future of business are probably more unanimous than for several years. Practically all the business analysts, financiers and industrial leaders are of the opinion that expanding activity will be the rule in the first half of 1925. Some business men go so far as to say that the next two years will be one of the greatest boom periods known to this generation.

The Brookmire Service looks for "improving business conditions through at least the first half of 1925. Reduced stocks of goods, volume of distribution greater than current production, easy credit conditions, increased farm purchasing-power, improved foreign conditions, reflected in heavier exports, and a more optimistic feeling toward future business are some of the factors that make the outlook for the next six months one of continued expansion in activity and prices".

(Continued on page 31)

GAINS EXCEED LOSSES IN 1924



agriculture, but the rewards of farming have a good chance of exceeding those in 1924. This is a continuation of the trend of the last few years, as agricultural output has gained in value each consecutive year since 1921. In 1924, the increase over the low year amounted to 30 per cent.

It would take monumental forces, not now visible on the horizon, to make 1925 into a boom year agriculturally. A stronger tincture of doubt may be advisable in making up the forecast of better days immediately ahead, than was necessary two years ago. At that time, farmers were at a much greater disadvantage compared with industry than they are now.

The problems growing out of high wages, interest on heavy real estate debt, high taxes, high costs for supplies, and high freight rates will continue. The farmer will still find himself working from "kin to kant" for a smaller wage than most skilled laborers receive for a short work day. Farming will still be "A hard

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Every Voter Should Pay Taxes

"Every family should be a taxpayer, especially every one who is a voter. It would open the eyes of many if they were taxed when they voted for improvement so that it affected themselves as well as others. I think your tax suggestions are on the right track."—J. J. H., Webster, New York.

Another subscriber writes as follows:

"Conditions will not change materially in my estimation until every man is taxed according to his income. Labor today puts across many of the appropriation bills that come up because the majority are not affected much through taxation by the passage of these bills."—V. J. W., Union Springs, New York.

WE believe the writers of these letters have put their fingers on one remedy for the present tax situation. In California there is a five dollar poll tax on every voter, excepting those who pay heavy taxes on personal incomes and private property. If there were such a law in every State, there would be less demand all of the time for the government to do things. Our forefathers fought for the proposition that there should be no taxation without representation. We believe that the principles of justice also demand that there shall be no representation without taxation.

The League Strengthens Its Position

THE recent purchase of the two large milk companies, the Clover Farms and the Evans Dairy, by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association should, if accepted in proper spirit by milk producers, greatly strengthen the situation of all milk farmers in this section. These new plants handle, for the most part, Class One Milk.

The growing number of milk plants which the League owns plus the large number of other farmer owned plants in this territory are, even with the mistakes that may be made, the best insurance all of our dairymen have.

There is a lot of dissatisfaction with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, both in and out of the organization. There is also a lot of loyalty on the part of the majority of the farmers who belong. Big problems are still to be worked out; bad mistakes have been made and will be made for there is no road that has been blazed ahead for the cooperative movement. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reserves the right to discuss these mistakes in the future, for we believe farmers have the right to full information and to both sides of this problem which so vitally affects their interests.

But at the same time, let not anybody forget

that fair criticism gives full credit where credit is due. We do not think it is fair or right, or to the best interests of the farmers either in or out of the Association to "knock" the League all of the time. AFTER ALL, LET US NOT FORGET THAT THIS ORGANIZATION IS A FARM INSTITUTION OWNED BY THE FARMERS AND IN WHICH THEY HAVE THE IMMENSE INVESTMENT OF TWELVE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS! No one can say in fairness either that this investment from a financial standpoint has not been well managed. The milk plants owned by the League have been properly depreciated to such an extent that this property plus the liquid assets of the Association would pay par value on every certificate of indebtedness that has been issued. There are few business concerns that have ever been able to do this with their new commercial paper.

Farmers themselves cannot afford to jeopardize this investment. It represents a saving which they have paid for on the instalment plan, a saving which they might not otherwise have, and their ownership of these plants is at least some protection of their milk market. When we as farmers come to see that this property which we own together must have the same good attention and management that we give our horses, cattle and real estate, which we own individually, then we will make a great step forward in cooperative work.

Marketing milk and other farm products through cooperation is the most important problem before American farmers. The principle of organization and its need for marketing purposes have been accepted by practically everyone. Many of those who find fault with all of the existing organizations try to start new organizations based on their own ideas.

Nearly all of us then believe in cooperation. Our bitter differences are over the means and methods. These must be worked out at the cost of expense, trouble and some failures. The problem does not necessarily have to be worked out by all of us in one association. Maybe it is a good thing to have two or three organizations experimenting along different lines in cooperation at the same time, for each method has its advantages and eventually out of them all there will come a combination of methods best suited for handling milk and to the conditions under which it must be sold.

But what is absurd, unnecessary and dangerous to our interests is the quarreling and bitterness of spirit that seem to prevail among the dairy farmers of this section while we are in this experimental stage of trying to find the best way to cooperate. SUCH QUARRELING AMONG FARMERS IS BAD BUSINESS! AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has constantly deplored these foolish differences among producers, for which every group seems to be about equally to blame. Do not forget either that this dissension and disagreement among dairy farmers is exactly what many of the dealers want, for well they know that when farmers present a united front the middlemen can no longer control the price of milk to dairymen. Do you for a moment think that this friendliness and the better prices they pay some producers is because they love you? Or is it because they want disagreement among dairymen to continue until organizations are wrecked?

Some of us have evidently forgotten the bitter struggle which existed for more than half a century between the milk farmers and the buyers over the conditions and prices under which milk was sold. The milk buyers have been clever enough of late to pose as our friends and to turn this bitterness back among our own neighbors. Perhaps it is a good thing for us to remember occasionally those old days when farmers' representatives tried to negotiate with the dealers and were told to "go home and slop the hogs." Let us remember, too, those days when we signed on the dealer's dotted line, a milk contract that we had no part in the making.

Yes, it is very noticeable in these days of or-

ganization, even though these organizations may not be ideal ones, that the buyers of milk have adopted a different and a friendlier attitude toward all producers. But make so mistake. Human nature is the same yesterday, today and tomorrow. Should these organizations disappear, the arrogant attitude of the middlemen would come back and the individual producer would again sign on the dealer's dotted line or have no market for his milk.

Have we forgotten that only \$1.65 was offered by the dealers for fall milk in 1916? But this price was not acceptable to our dairymen, and because all producers presented a UNITED FRONT, the dealers were finally forced to pay \$2.15. Corresponding differences were also paid for the months succeeding October.

There are those who complain of lack of results from the milk organizations. Of course these results have of late been disappointingly small. Perhaps we have expected too much. The best organization can never make a success of a poor farmer. History shows that all progress has been won only a step at a time by struggle and sacrifice. This progress would have been greater if all of the dairymen were pulling together now as they did in 1916 and 1919, either in one organization or by the organizations themselves cooperating.

What better resolution can all of us make at this beginning of a new year and another quarter century than that we shall put our heads and our shoulders together, no matter what organization we may be in, to lay aside dissatisfaction and bitterness among ourselves in order to work out a step at a time the best principles of cooperation for better conditions in the dairy industry?

Help the Census

THE agricultural census which is now being taken by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Departments is a good thing. Nothing gets out of date so quickly as farm statistics, but without these statistics and the information which can be obtained only through a census farmers cannot be kept informed as to what is taking place in their own business and as to how to adjust their business in accordance with market demand.

Therefore, we suggest to our people that good cooperation be given to the census enumerators when they come to your home. These men are under oath to keep individual results confidential so you need not fear to give them the data and information for which they ask.

Eastman's Chestnuts

SOMETIMES I have wondered if our general disgust with lazy people is not founded on envy, for I am not sure whether it is a blessing or a curse to be constitutionally so made up as to be able to avoid without conscience almost anything in the nature of work.

In the serial story, "The Trouble Maker", now running in this paper, Bill Mead, the hired man, uses an old country joke when he claims that Johnny Ball is pitching hay so slowly from the ground on to the wagon that one has to use a fence post as a sight to see whether he moves or not!

But about the best story of a lazy man I have heard in a long time is the one where the wife got disgusted with her lazy husband and thinking maybe he was sick, took him to the doctor. The physician punched and poked him all over, and finally said:

"Well, I can't find anything the matter with you. What ails you anyway?"

"I dunno, doc," he replied, "I sleep all right—I eat all right—and I drink all right—BUT WHEN I SEE ANY WORK I JUST NATURALLY TREMBLE ALL OVER!"

"The art of reading is to read in such a way that with the utmost economy of time one can secure the richest of results."—HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

Local Taxes Cause Most of Your Trouble

Local Officers Must Be Made to Economize The Way Farmers Have To.

THE CHIEF TAX troubles are local. National taxes affect farmers of course, but their effect is indirect. State taxes are a larger burden than the national but both the national and the State taxes taken together are only a small percentage of the farmers' total tax bill. Owing to the inauguration of the budget system, and to the determination of President Coolidge and the national government to reduce taxes, real savings are being effected at Washington.

The States too are beginning to give serious attention to the need of more economical government which will result in calling on the taxpayers for less money. Last year Governor Smith and the legislature of New York State reduced the direct State tax one half mill and other savings and adjustments were made leading toward economy in State government.

Stop The Spending Craze

These savings, both National and State, will be continued, but the farmer will get very little real help until he sets his foot down on the spending craze that is still going merrily on right in the localities in which he lives. IT IS TIME THAT YOU DEMAND A REDUCTION IN TAXES FROM YOUR COUNTY, TOWN AND VILLAGE OFFICERS. If they will not heed you, kick them out and put in somebody who will run your government in the same way you are now obliged to run your farm.

The National Grange is the authority for the statement that county expenses on the average increased more than 140 per cent between 1912 and 1921. The increase in county government in that period in New York State was from 19 to 38½ millions. Town and district taxes were worse still. In New York State these taxes grew from 62¼ millions in 1912 to 139 1-3 millions in 1921. Since 1921 the situation has grown steadily worse. In the State of Connecticut, county taxes grew from \$755,000 in 1921 to \$818,000 in 1922, and the municipal and township taxes from approximately \$33,500,000 to over \$38,000,000.

What Shall Be Done About It?

President Coolidge called the country's attention to this danger from local taxes in his recent budget message to Congress, but every farmer knows what this situation is. What he wants to know is what is going to be done about it.

We have already suggested that the first thing to do is to pay enough attention to the local elections to get the right kind of men in office. IN OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO GET A GOOD SUPERVISOR THAN IT IS TO GET A GOVERNOR OR PRESIDENT. Yet there is always a lot of noise in the State and national elections while comparatively little attention is paid to the nomination and election of local officers.

The second remedy is the insistence on the part of the taxpayer for a budget showing what the coming year's expenses are going to be and a detailed statement with the tax bill showing just what the public moneys were spent for.

Let Us Know Where The Money Goes

This is not an unreasonable demand. The New York City taxpayer gets such a statement, and here is a letter from one of our subscribers showing that this information is furnished in Canada.

"I lived in Ontario, Canada, and several days before our taxes were due, every taxpayer had a detailed list of his taxes mailed him or her, giving an account of every item for dominion, provincial and local taxes. Perhaps it did no good, but we certainly had an idea where our money went to and how it was spent.

"Quite a difference here. About all we know

den of taxation upon farm property. In some cases the demand for reduced taxation is satisfied by an unwise economy.

"Would it not be worthwhile to incorporate into your plan for reduced taxation a scheme for eliminating unwise and unnecessary expenditures? Our present tax collecting machinery is exceedingly cumbersome, inadequate, and expensive. The taxes upon my farm run between two and three hundred dollars a year. I HAVE TO PAY A COLLECTOR EVERY YEAR FROM TWO TO THREE DOLLARS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WRITING THE CHECK TO COVER THESE TAXES. STATE AND COUNTY TAXES COULD BE AS EASILY AND MUCH MORE ECONOMICALLY COLLECTED THROUGH THE COUNTY TREASURER OR SOME SIMILAR OFFICIAL AND THUS SAVE A LARGE PART, IF NOT ALL, OF THE ONE PERCENT COLLECTOR'S FEE. Of course, this is only a start but that much can be accomplished without any reductions in benefits received."—W. I. M., Ithaca, N. Y.

The other one says:

"Your editorial on page 408 concerning school tax notice and taxes is correct. It seems to me that land, school and dog tax collectors are all superfluous. The taxes might better be all on one bill and rates published with budget information, and remittance made direct to county treasurer for 60 days, no fee, after 60 days, 5% penalty. The county treasurer could send vouchers to district treasurer for teachers' salaries and other expenditures. We need more publicity of receipts and expenses. Some school trustees do not even furnish a report to the district inhabitants."—J. H. W., Cherry Valley, New York.

Do You Care Enough To Write?

Every mail is bringing letters which will be helpful to us in fighting your battle for reduced taxes. But it would seem as if we ought to hear from every subscriber. We ought to get 100,000 letters. We cannot say that our people do not support us because the hundreds of letters which we do receive show their great interest in this important problem. But we do say that if a man or woman is not interested enough to be willing to write a letter, it is doubtful if he has any kick coming when he has to pay his high taxes. This sentiment is well expressed by one of our people who writes as follows. Read it and then drop us a line that we can use to show officials that you are back of us in the demand for reduction of government expenses.

"Have just been reading 'Farm Taxes Must Come Down'. I think every subscriber who is a farm owner will agree with that, but whether many will take the trouble to write you is a question, for it seems to be human nature to be careless and neglectful about the things in which they should be most vitally interested. Not only for the welfare of the farmer, must farm taxes come down, but I believe that the very life of the nation depends upon it."—J. E. L., Lodi, New York.

Worse Than Stated

H. C. McKENZIE, tax expert of the New York Federation of Farm Bureaus, calls attention to an error in one of our statements on taxes in the November 22nd issue. Our statement "in the nine years from 1912 to 1921, taxes increased \$280,000,000, or more than 140 per cent," referred to State taxes.

In 1913, the total tax bill of the country was \$2,094,000,000 and in 1922, it was \$7,061,000,000 showing an increase in these years of over \$5,000,000,000.

We did not get our first figures big enough. The situation is much worse than we stated.



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THE INCORRIGIBLE FLIRT

Darling, in the New York Tribune

is how much our school tax is for our district school. Anything you can do along the lines you suggested has my hearty support and approval. Keep at the work."—J. H., Cazenovia, New York.

No one thing will keep local officers within bounds so well as the knowledge that they will have to go to the voters with a statement showing just how and why they spent the voters' money. A few taxpayers' meetings, followed by a resolution to your Board of Supervisors and to your Town Boards, together with a lot of letters from taxpayers asking for this tax publicity in the way of a budget and a statement with the tax bill would show your local officers that you mean business in your tax reduction demands.

Why Pay A Collector?

Another suggestion that would help the local tax situation is to improve the tax collecting plan. This suggestion has come from two of our subscribers. One of them writes as follows:

"I believe that every thinking person is interested in the economical operation of state, county and local governments and in reducing the bur-

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Getting Rid of Quack

And Questions About the Corn Crop

The Crop Department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is often asked for the best method of exterminating quack grass. Editor Eastman recently said in one of his chestnuts that about the best way to get rid of it was to die and leave it, and farmers who have wrestled with it for a lifetime will agree that there is not much of any better remedy than this one. However, it can be at least controlled if right methods are used. One of our readers, Mr. Rich Lucas, tells his experience with quack grass as follows:

Quack grass, when once it takes a field is very hard to exterminate, so by all means it is best to keep it out of the tillable land and not let it get a start. It is very much easier to get right after it as soon as it begins to show in any field and keep working it out, and keep in check, than it is to let it get a hold and then try to eliminate it.

If, however, this grass already has a start on your farm, it can only be gotten rid of by a lot of constant and consistent work.

Spring Tooth Harrow for Exterminating Quack Grass

There are several ways that one may go after this grass with the view of exterminating it. The method I have found by far the best is to let it grow until about the middle of summer then plow it up thoroughly, yet not too deeply. I then turn right in and go over the fresh plowing with my spring tooth harrow. I try to go right over the fresh plowing and set my harrow to work well under the surface, dragging up the quack grass plants and roots. I let these lay exposed on top of the ground a day or so in the hot sun then go over with a rake, remove from the field and burn. By going over an infested field quite frequently with my spring tooth, drying out the plants and roots then burning, I am able to keep quack grass quite in check on my place.

A Valuable Tillage Implement

I use my spring tooth harrow for summer fallowing, too, for it stirs the soil thoroughly, loosening it and aerating, at the same time exposing any weeds, grass, etc., for the sun and hot weather to kill.

I find my harrow an especially good tool for preparing a bed for alfalfa seeding for it gives me a loose, porous soil for a couple or so inches on top, while the lower portion of the seed bed can be left firm and compact.

Another excellent place I have used my spring tooth harrow is in preparing new ground after plowing when any ordinary steel drag harrow would continually clog up. The spring teeth jerk back and forth pulling out a large number of roots, while the teeth being high arched, do not trash up badly with leaves, and if a person will use it with care in new land, it is very, very seldom a tooth breaks for they are

real springy and readily snap over obstructions they can not pull out.

This one tool that I consider should be on every farm for it has a multiplicity of uses, and best of all I have found that it does excellent work on any task I have so far put mine to.

Does It Pay to Grow Grain Corn in the East?

WE think so, if the season is long enough so that the dent varieties will mature. There is still a lot of state or flint corn grown on our Eastern farms, and as it requires a shorter season, it can be grown where the heavier yielding dent varieties will not ripen. We know of some farmers who take great pride in keeping the same variety of flint corn by careful seed selection over a long term of years, making it a little better each year. But as a general rule, the flint corns will not yield heavily enough to be really profitable. Of course there may be conditions which are the exception.

There are, however, thousands of farms in our eastern states lying in frost protected sections not too far north having a fairly long season where the production of dent corn should be, and on many farms is, a profitable side line. The dent varieties will yield from 20 to 30 per cent. more shell corn to the acre than will the flint.

Varieties That Are Desirable

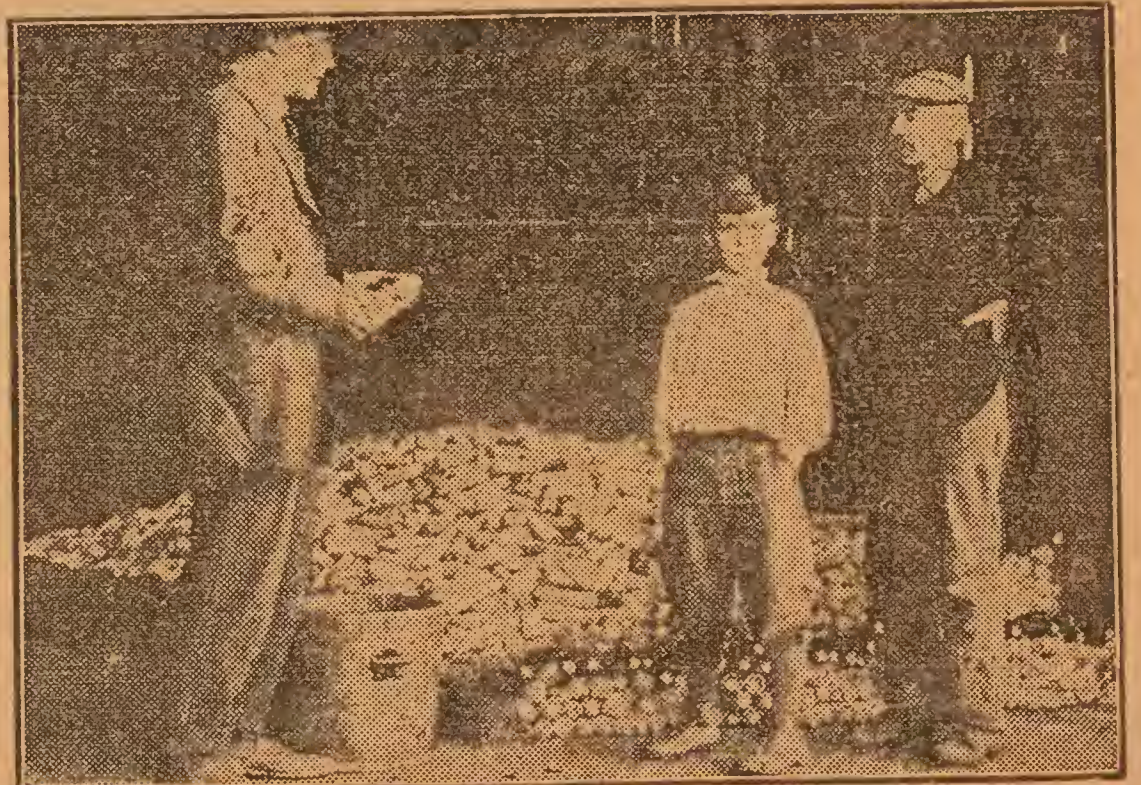
Two very excellent flint varieties are Hall's Golden Nuggett and Mammoth Early Flint. Good yielding dent corns for this section where there is a fairly long season are West Branch Sweepstakes, Cornell Number 12, and Hall's Golden Nuggett. Luce's Favorite is also an excellent corn, both for silage and for grain, where there is a good long season.

On Henry Morgenthau, Jr.'s farm at Fishkill in Dutchess County, New York, he grew seven or eight acres of Cornell Number 12 this past season, which yielded heavily corn of very high quality, which fully matured.

Soy Beans for Ensilage?

THIS is a very common question. Yes, they make very excellent ensilage, chiefly because they are so high in protein. They do not, however, usually grow well in the same rows with corn. Either the corn does well and the soys fail, or vice versa. Those who are having the best success with soys plant two rows of corn and one row of soy beans. Most grain drills can be regulated so as to get this combination.

Varieties commonly planted are the Ohio Select 9035, Medium Early Green, the Wilson, or the Mongol. The variety for best results will vary with the location of your farm.



Getting a good Corn Crop starts with getting the right kind of tested seed of the right varieties.



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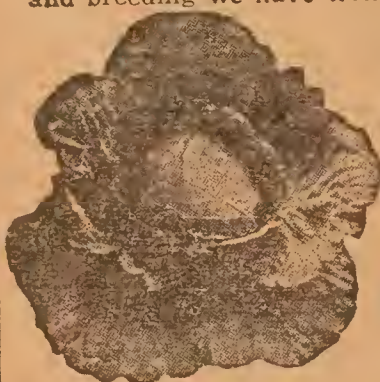
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The Agricultural Outlook

(Continued from Page 27)

The Harvard Committee says: "The money market despite the slight rise of actual rates in November, is favorable to continued expansion of business. The output of manufacturing and volume of freight traffic have increased substantially since mid-summer and building continues very active. Agricultural prices have risen almost to the level of prices in general, and the general European situation is better than at any time since the war. The prospect in the United States during the first half of 1925, therefore, is for general business improvement".

Babson considers the outlook "moderately optimistic" with the post-war readjustment period far advanced and most conditions fundamentally favorable. Moody is hopeful for the entire year and finds "definite tangible indications that the present period of business expansion should run into the spring of 1926."

Business Cycle Affects Farm Products

Business activity contracted in the first half of 1924 but expansion took place in the second half. For the year as a whole, activity, as measured by production in basic industries and by employment in manufacturing industries, ran about 10 per cent less than in 1923. The ebb was due to the fact that the shortage of urban housing had largely been made up, the textile industry had been turning out goods faster than they were consumed and the automobile boom had passed its peak.

There is an ample foundation on which a big business year in 1925 could be erected. The gain in farm buying power itself will be a factor of consequence. Building, fencing and repairs on the farm have been neglected and some of this "shortage" will be made good. Cities are still expanding and all classes are increasing their consumption of industrial products. Assured of political stability for several years, the railroads are planning an extensive construction program. The economic revival in Europe is being reflected in an increased demand for manufactured goods as well as foods and raw materials. These conditions could easily be effective throughout the new year.

The ups and downs in business activity and employment undoubtedly affect the demand for such raw materials as cotton, wool and hides and, to a less extent, the demand for foods of higher grade such as meat, dairy and poultry products, fruits and early vegetables. While changes in the income of the industrial classes are reflected primarily in the amount of savings, yet standards of living are modified to some extent. Besides the probability that increasing employment will help the demand for farm products in 1925, there is the increasing growth of population, amounting to nearly 1½ million people a year, calling for a corresponding increase in the number of loaves of bread, pounds of meat, butter, and cheese, yards of cloth and the like.

Foreign Situation Best in Years

Two years ago, the possibility of a general European collapse figured in all discussions of the American business and agricultural outlook. That danger is passed. While Europe is still in bad shape, conditions are the best since the war and they are gradually improving. The coming year is even more certain to bring a foreign industrial revival than to produce business expansion at home.

This is already reflected in the increased rate at which foreign countries have been taking our cotton and absorbing wool in the primary markets in the southern hemisphere. Demand for wheat, rye, hog products and tobacco will be stronger, as one of the first effects of reviving industrial activity

abroad will be to raise their standards of living from the level of post-war impoverishment, rather than to build up a fund of savings for payment on reparations or international debts. This does not mean that more of these food products will be taken than in 1924, as the size of our surplus must be considered, but foreign buyers will be in better position to pay good prices.

This whole process will eventually lead to withdrawal of some of the excessive stock of gold in the United States and to increased imports of manufactured goods. Credit has not been expanded upon the basis of this gold hoard, however. The rate of withdrawal of gold is not likely to be soon enough, to have great bearing on the domestic business situation before 1925 is well advanced.

Labor and Supplies May Cost More

An era of business expansion usually is a period of rising prices. Quotations on farm products are likely to be higher than in 1924, on the average, but prices of other commodities may gain even more rapidly. The probable long time tendency of farm prices to gain on prices of industrial products may be interrupted temporarily. With a broad demand for labor in factories and on construction gangs, wages of farm labor are likely to be a trifle higher. This raises the possibility of a slight gain in farm costs of production.

The probable physical volume of agricultural output in 1925 varies greatly with the particular product. In the sphere of grains and other crops, the supply situation in the first part of the year will be dominated by the amount left from the harvest of 1924. In general, these crops have been disappearing rapidly and reserves to carry on until next harvest are smaller than the size of the last one would indicate. The main exceptions are potatoes and hay.

Crop Production A Guess

At this date, the 1925 harvest is very much a matter of conjecture and depends more upon the character of the growing season than any other factor. The forecasts of a long distance weather prophet who says 1925 will be another unfavorable year are attracting much attention. It is necessary to assume, however, that the weather will be of the average brand.

In making a guess as to the way 1925 crop output will compare with 1924, it is notable that, in spite of the bad growing season in 1924, corn, apples, and tobacco were the only major crops whose yields per acre were materially reduced. Crops that thrive in a rather cool season with ample moisture, such as wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay yielded better than in 1923. While an average season would certainly mean a larger corn crop than was produced this year, the general conclusion that the total volume of crop production will be much the same as in 1924 appears tenable. There will not be many more farmers than in 1924 and perhaps fewer hired men, but more remunerative prices will result in some of the fields abandoned in the last year or two being put back to work.

As between the different crops, there will be a tendency to plunge on corn in the middle west, on wheat in the north-west and on cotton in the south. The latter half of the year may see a downward trend on these products, depending on whether the weather permits a good yield, foreign production, particularly of wheat, and the trend of commodity prices in general.

The balance between live stock and grain, which always is in the process of shifting, is changing to a stronger emphasis on grain production at present. The live stock situation will be dominated by the weather.

(Continued on Page 32)



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Make up your mind that your profits in 1925 depend largely on your system of feeding. We have a ration card that will mean dollars to you. If you want it, write to:

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EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
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EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION



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Keystone Berkshires Win First At Chicago

FORTY-NINE Berkshire breeders in 15 different Keystone counties are receiving the congratulations of their neighbors on the success of the carload of Berkshire barrows shown at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, November 29 to December 6.

Competing in a class of 15 carloads of barrows of all breeds, the Pennsylvania entry justified the claims of Keystone swine men, that it would do better than last year's carload, by taking first prize money and the blue ribbon. The carload was shown in the 200-250 pound class. A Berkshire litter from a heavier weight class defeated the Pennsylvania group for grand championship honors.

Part of Associations Program

The barrows were contributed by Berkshire breeders of the state, and fed and fitted at the Pennsylvania State College farms.

This project was fostered by the Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association, J. P. Winslow, Brookville, secretary, as a part of a state swine improvement program.

Breeders Who Contributed

Breeders by counties who contributed hogs are: J. C. Cowan, M. Earl Moore, Fred A. Moore, Alec Cooper, T. P. Smith, J. H. Marshall, A. M. Wilson, W. A. Haag, C. R. Jordan, J. G. Schwab, D. W. Bish, Alpha Hazlett, O. W. Minich, A. W. Bish, A. A. Neville, B. Anthony, Jack Neal, D. H. Doverspike, Joe Rhodes, Hollis Green, T. J. Stevenson, and N. M. Aaron of Jefferson county. Sycamore Farms, R. N. Altman, S. S. Yocum, R. Yocum, J. G. Eagelman, and C. S. Adams of Berks county.

J. W. Weigle, G. E. Tanger, Harry C. Brinton, and A. B. C. Williams, of Adams county. N. M. Bender, Mrs. H. S. Nolt, C. F. Hess, and H. S. Gatchell of Lancaster county. George Neff, C. L. Wilkinson, and Woodbrook Farm of Bucks county.

I. T. Zook, Mifflin county; H. S. Wagner, Cumberland county; Laurel Locks Farms, Chester county; Penhurst Farm Montgomery county; J. M. Hindman, Clarion county; Dr. R. M. Meisenhelder, York county; G. H. Dippe, Columbia county; W. F. Rishel, Centre county; Elm-brook Farms, Elk county; and Palmyra Quarry Farms, Lebanon county.

The Agricultural Outlook

(Continued from Page 31)

nated in the early part of 1925 by higher feed costs.

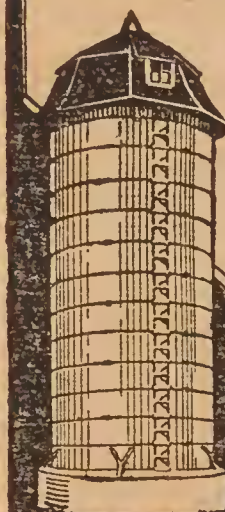
Throughout the year, receipts of hogs will be lighter than in 1924, and, in the later months, shortage is likely to become a reality, because of the curtailment of production of which there is positive evidence. Receipts of cattle also are likely to show some falling off, because of fewer fed cattle early in the year and smaller shipments from the range in the latter half. Lamb receipts will probably gain slightly for the year as production is under stimulation. The momentum of the trend toward dairying will be checked, in a measure, by the feed situation. If good feed grain crops are harvested in 1925, attractive prices for fat cattle and hogs may cause the pendulum of production in those two fields of endeavor to swing the other way again.

In sum, we can count upon some crops in 1925 being larger than in 1924, and others smaller, depending upon which are favored by the weather. The total of all crops is not apt to change a great deal unless the weather departs far from the normal.

With the promise of larger domestic consumption and improved foreign buying power, prices should be enough better than in 1924 to more than offset any rise in production costs, giving the average farmer in 1925 the largest income he has had since 1920.

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AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Birmingham Dallas Denver

How To Control Abortion

A Disease Which Costs Thousands in Losses

IN ANSWER to your letter relative to infectious abortion in cattle, I would say that a great deal of work has been, and is being, done on that disease. The trouble known generally as infectious abortion includes the results of infection by several species of bacteria. The form of the disease that occurs most commonly appears to be due to a micro-organism first discovered by Professor Bang of Denmark in 1897 and known as the Bang organism, or *Bacterium abortum*. The outbreaks that occur in herds where the disease spreads from one animal to another are produced usually by this organism. Other bacteria have been found to be associated with certain cases. In other words, the expulsion of the immature fetus is not always due to the same cause.

It is not possible to solve the mysteries connected with the nature of an infectious disease in a short time. Much valuable information about infectious abortion has been obtained. It has been demonstrated that many cows that abort can be treated so that they become good breeders in the future. It is a matter of dealing properly with each individual case. Careful treatment of cows that abort will restore a large percentage of them to the breeding herd. Occasionally inflammation of the womb, infection of the ovaries, or some other morbid condition,

following the expulsion of the foetus, renders the animal sterile. Some cows that abort will recover without assistance, but a much larger percentage of them can be restored to the breeding herd if they are given proper treatment. Just what shall be done in individual cases must be determined by existing conditions.

Much Done Toward Immunizing

A very large amount of scientific work has been done in search of an efficient method to immunize cattle against abortion. It was recommended in England to use a vaccine consisting of living abortion organisms that were injected subcutaneously in the cows several weeks before they were bred. The method has been tried repeatedly in this country but the results indicate that it should not be used except in badly infected herds because of the danger of spreading the disease when the vaccine is used where abortions have not occurred in recent years. Killed cultures of the Bang organism have been used for the same purpose but the experiments have shown, like the vaccine, that they are not satisfactory. It is believed, however, that some immunity can be produced by the use of vaccines and killed cultures, but there is doubt whether or not cows can be immunized to the point where they are protected against real infection. Again, all cattle do not respond the same. Some individuals may become immunized to a much greater degree than others by vaccination or by passing through the disease. Many experiments are under way for the purpose of determin-

ing the practical value of these methods. One of the important points to be determined is to devise a method by which animals that are actually infected with the Bang organism can be detected. A large amount of work has been done on the agglutination, or blood test, for this purpose. It is believed, by most workers on this subject that it is a fairly satisfactory method for picking out animals actually infected with the Bang organism. As it is a specific reaction for this organism, it does not give any information relative to infection with other species of bacteria.

Enough work has been done on infectious abortion, caused by the Bang organism, to enable competent veterinarians to make much progress in cleaning up an infected herd and in preventing the spread of the trouble to other herds. However,

no method has yet been found whereby animals in a herd that have already become infected may be treated so that they will not abort. The control of this trouble rests in the thorough treatment of the aborting cows. If this is secured the disease can be reduced to a minimum.

Infection Can Be Avoided

Because of the many varieties of the Bang organism and the difference in the resisting power of individual cows there is little hope of finding a successful remedy or measure to prevent animals that have already become infect-

ed from aborting; but if they are properly treated at the time they can be restored for its greater part to the herd. It is possible by careful treatment to prevent infection.

Much experimental work has been done to determine the way by which cows are infected with the Bang organism. There is abundant evidence from this source to show that they may contract the disease by taking the germs into the body with the food. This emphasizes the importance of keeping the stables well disinfected and in separating cows that are about to abort from the rest of the herd.—V. A. MOORE.

Cure for Cow Pox

Would you let me know a cure for cow pox as I had a cow and she must have had it when I bought her as it showed up when she freshened. There is a hard lump forms right alongside of teat on the udder and then it breaks out with a sore and a hard scab. I am using something that the doctor gave me but it does not seem to heal up.—H. O., Bucks County, Pa.

VARICELLA or Cow Pox is generally prevalent in the spring and among young animals.

Treatment consists of preventing the retention of milk, such as is apt to occur by scabbing over the extremity of the teat. Draw off the milk regularly with a syphon. Occasionally mammitis results from the extension of inflammation along the mucous membrane of the gland. Avoid communicating the disease from sick to healthy animals when milking, isolation is seldom necessary. Do not use the milk.

We would suggest the vaccination of the animal by your local veterinarian. The application of Unguentine will remove the scab and allow ulcer to heal.

What Shall We Do About Abortion?

WE HEAR much all of the time about the ravages of bovine tuberculosis, but there is another disease which, from the farmer's standpoint, is nearly if not quite as bad, about which we hear comparatively little. We refer to contagious abortion. This terrible cattle scourge causes the dairymen of the country to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, and the worst of it is while there is a way of controlling tuberculosis, equal progress has not been made in handling contagious abortion. In order to answer intelligently the many letters we get from dairymen asking for help and advice in the control of abortion we took the matter up with Dr. V. A. Moore, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, and asked him to give us the status of the disease and anything that he has to recommend in the way of prevention and control. No one in America is better able to speak with authority on this subject than Dr. Moore. His answer is on this page. No dairyman should miss reading it.—The Editors.

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New York Farm News

League Buys Big Milk Company

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., has purchased the business and properties of the W. M. Evans Dairy Company, which has a large retail family trade in Kings and Queens Counties. The transfer will take place on January 1, 1925.

The twelve country plants embraced in the deal will be retained and operated by the association in furtherance of its policy to extend its fluid markets for the milk of the association's members. The Association has contracted to sell the city end of the business to Borden's Farm Products Company.

The W. M. Evans Dairy Company's city properties include a pasteurizing and distributing plant at 32-34-36 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, three additional distributing stations in Brooklyn and one in Queens. Today the company is operating 226 retail routes. The concern was incorporated under its present name in 1913.

The twelve country plants, all fluid milk shipping stations, are located as follows: Beerston, Delaware County, N. Y.; Newton, Sussex County, N. J.; Bridgeville, Warren County, N. J.; East Homer, Cortland County, N. Y.; South Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y.; Winterton, Sullivan County, N. Y.; Central Square, Oswego County, N. Y.; West Monroe, Oswego County, N. Y.; North Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y.; Ninevah Jct., Broome County, N. Y.; Lynn, Susquehanna County, Pa.; and Monroeton, Bradford County, Pa.

Western New York Notes

M. C. BURRITT

WE have had steady cold winter weather now for nearly three weeks with no thaws and almost no sunshine. The ground and the trees are still covered with a coat of ice with but little snow. These conditions are not favorable to work out of doors and very little has been done. Neither is there much inclination to pitch into big tasks just now. It is a rest and holiday period and we haven't felt the call of a new season yet. Some farmers have cut a little wood, a few have pruned a bit, some have hauled out a few loads of manure. Corn husking in the barn is a filler-in. But on the whole the hired man doesn't earn his wages in December and the boss himself doesn't turn in much profit.

Fruit markets have shown a little more life this past week but buyers have taken the lower grades and sizes, regarding the best as too high priced. Cabbage is

rather dull. Wheat is easily bringing \$1.55 to \$1.60 with many believing that it will finally reach \$2. Hay is moving a little at from \$12 a ton for fair clover to \$16 for good alfalfa at the barn.

A Comparison of Living Costs

Its somewhat disconcerting to find how busy one can keep on a farm this time of the year and not do anything except live and keep the stock comfortable. It may cost less cash to live on a farm than in the city, but it takes a lot more time and energy to provide the ordinary comforts of life. What the city man pays cash for the countryman works to provide; and if we were to value his time as the city workman values his, we should probably find that it costs more to live in the country than in the city.

For example; instead of taking in his milk from the doorstep, the farmer has to feed, care for and milk his cows to get his supply; instead of having his wood or coal delivered, the farmer works it up or hauls it himself; instead of telephoning his grocer and having his supplies set down in his kitchen the farmer has to drive several miles for them. Then there's butter to be made, hens to feed and eggs to gather, milk utensils to wash, usually he family washing to do (the men do much of this in winter for help is almost impossible to find), ironing, etc., etc. And the more labor saving equipment the farmer installs the more time he finds he has to spend repairing and looking after it. Necessity forces him to be his own garage man, blacksmith, plumber, carpenter and all around repair man as far as possible. And all of this takes time, time, lots of time! So the winter days go, used up in living; not that they aren't worth it—just the stubborn fact of the cost of chores and existence.

Where the Home Means More

Long winter evenings with one's family are compensations. Farm families probably spend more time together than almost any others. There are not so many attractions away from home. It is difficult for any to go without father or mother going along to drive the car and there is a sort of a traditional home loving feeling which keeps the family together evenings. This is the time to read and to play together. There are the continued stories in "The Youth's Companion" and other magazines to read to the children, or a good book or fairy or legendary story. There are lots of fine old books to read to the children: Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson, Robin Hood, Kidnapped, Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer and a score of others. Just now we are reading Grimms Fairy Tales. They stimulate the children's imagination and point good lessons as well. Sometimes we have the neighbor's children in to share these with us.

To my mind there is nothing so stimulating to these good practices, nothing so easy to group the family around or so comfortable and satisfying as an open fireplace. We lost much when we abandoned this original heating device of our fathers. The roaring "chunk" stove or the glowing coal stove fire made fair substitutes, but when these gave way to the modern furnace, the house lost entirely this center of attraction. City people realized this first and have brought the fireplace largely back into use, but it naturally belongs on the farm where the good home life is traditional and the wood supply is still abundant. Donald G. Mitchell has expressed this better than I possibly can:

"The days of wood fires are not utterly gone; as long as I live they never will be gone. Coal indeed may have its uses in the furnace which takes off the sharp edge of winter from the

whole interior of the house, and keeps up a day and night struggle with Boreas for the mastery. Coal may belong in the kitchens of winter; I do not say nay to this; but I do say that a country home without some open chimney around which in time of winter twilight when snows are beating against the panes, the family may gather and watch the fire flashing and crackling and flaming and waving, until the girls clap their hands and the boys shout, in a kind of exultant thankfulness, is not worthy the name."

So we burn our old apple tree wood—excellent for the purpose—draw heavily on our winter's apple supply, visit and read together these long winter evenings before the open fire.—M. C. Burritt.

New York County Notes

Ontario County—We are having some real cold weather. Temperatures have been down to the zero mark several mornings but we have not had enough snow for sleighing. Cabbage is down a little lower, sales have been running anywhere from \$12 to \$18 a ton. Potatoes 50c. All kinds of grains are higher.—H. D. S.

Chautauqua County—The biggest blizzard of the year came on December 13 and 14 and piled up heavy drifts in the eastern slopes in the highways between Stockton and Mayville. At recent auctions Holsteins have averaged \$45 a head. Colts, coming three years old, sold for \$75 each. Late cut hay has been bringing \$7 a ton. The Farm Bureau has been taking an inventory of farms and in one township half of the farms were vacant.—P. S. S.

Chautauqua County—We have been having some very severe weather. Farmers are using the snow to haul logs and wood. The milk supply is running light, many dairymen are not feeding grain to their cows. Hens do not seem to be laying as well as usual. Farmers are finding it a difficult proposition to meet their taxes. League members got 23c more for November milk at Sinclair condensary than non-pool producers. Butter is selling from 45c to 50c, eggs 50c, potatoes 50c to 75c, hay \$10 to \$12 at the barn, fresh cows \$50 to \$75. Dairymen are hoping for better prices this coming year.—H. J. N.

Schenectady County—The late rain enabled a number to finish their plowing. Meadows do not look very good on account of the very dry fall. Little hay has been pressed as yet. This county has many miles of snow fence erected and much snow machinery on hand and will endeavor to keep all of the main roads open for traffic if heavy snows do come. Potatoes and cabbage are low in price.—S. W. C.

Dutchess County—Farmers have been getting out a fine supply of wood on account of the open winter. Potatoes are selling at \$1, eggs at 80c. Tractors were still plowing up to the middle of December. Poultry has been selling at 35c a pound live weight. Taxes are the highest in many years in this county.—Mrs. H. J. H.

Montgomery County—Not so much fall plowing was done on account of the dry weather this fall and the recent freeze after the rain. Auctions are numerous. Many dairies are being disposed of. Pork is scarce with many farmers. The opening of a new slaughter house in Albany should affect the milk situation, as we see it. Many farmers will go into the hog raising game instead of selling so much milk. Farmers have taken advantage of the freeze with no snow to work in the woods. A man can do almost twice as much when he doesn't have to wade around in the snow.—Anonymous.

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On the floor is shown Congoleum Rug pattern No. 323. In the 6 x 9 foot size it costs only \$9.00.



"Brush the snow off, children. It can't hurt Mother's new Congoleum Rug"

Heedless little feet that love to tramp through snow and splash in puddles, that seem to pick up dirt wherever they go—bring no worries to the mistress of this kitchen.

For there's a Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug on the floor and she knows it can be cleaned in a moment. Just a few strokes with a damp mop and the cheerful pattern will be as bright and spotless as new.

It's the smooth, seamless surface and heavy waterproof base of Congoleum that make it so easy to clean. Dirt and dust cannot work into these rugs. Liquids and spilled things cannot stain them.

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And the attractive designs are so varied that you can easily find one suited to any room in the house. There are artistic and elaborate Oriental motifs, dainty and fascinating floral effects and neat tile, mosaic and conventional patterns.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are no bother at all to lay. After a few hours they'll hug the floor without tacks, cement or fastening of any other kind.

And you'll go far before you'll find such big value at so low a price.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft.	\$ 9.00	Pattern No. 408, shown	1½ x 3 ft.	\$.60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.25	below, is made in all the	3 x 3 ft.	1.40
9 x 9 ft.	13.50	sizes. The other patterns	3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	15.75	illustrated are made in	3 x 6 ft.	2.50
9 x 12 ft.	18.00	the five large sizes only.		

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard. The same flat-lying, durable, easily-cleaned material as the rugs, but made without borders for use where it is desired to cover the entire floor. Lies flat without any fastening.

Two-yard width — 85c per square yard

Three-yard width — 95c per square yard

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

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Pattern No. 518



Pattern No. 408



Pattern No. 534

Pattern No. 396

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM RUGS

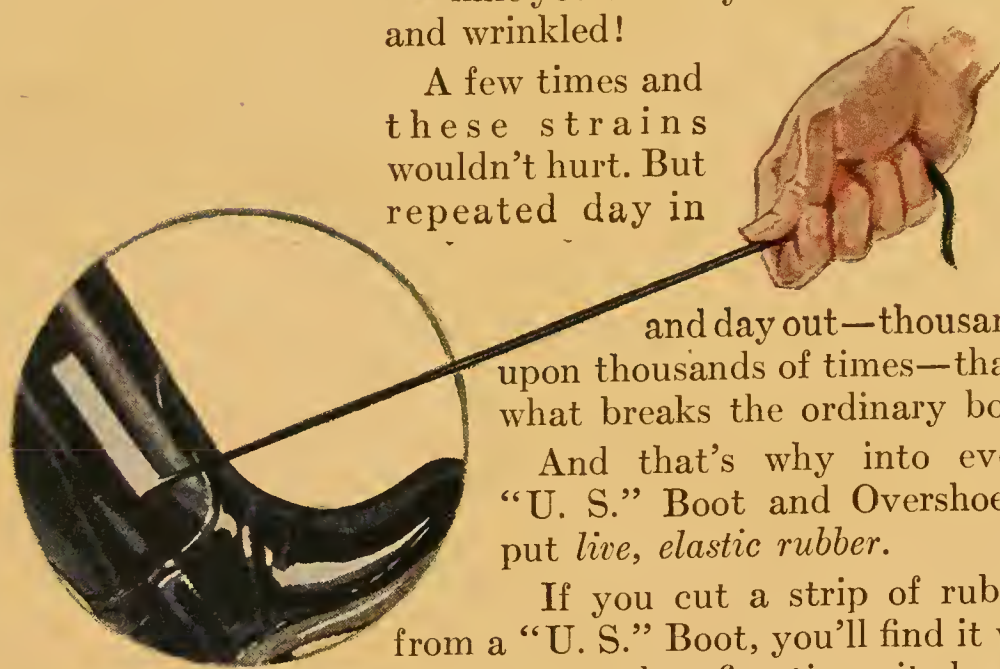


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You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U. S." line. There's the Walrus, the famous all-rubber overshoe—the "U. S." lace Bootee, a rubber workshoe for fall and spring—"U. S." Areties and Rubbers—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." Trade Mark whenever you buy—the honor mark of the largest rubber organization in the world.

United States Rubber Company

**"U.S." Boots
Walrus
Arctics
Rubbers**



Trade Mark



Reviewing The Latest Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of January for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid cream	2.10
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

These prices are the same as those for December, with two exceptions. Classes 3A and 3B have advanced 10c in each case.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 price determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Class 1 advanced from \$2.80 to \$3.07, while Class 2 advanced 20c, and Class 3 advanced 10c over December prices.

Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Class 2 advanced 20c over the December price, while Class 3A advanced 20c.

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER MARKET STEADY

Butter prices have advanced since our last quotations. Right after Christmas the market took a decided turn for the better, trade became more active and prices advanced. During the few days

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preceding the holidays there was not a great deal of activity in the market and after Christmas jobbers and retailers had to stock up in a hurry for the New Year. On the 29th and the 30th prices advanced to 46c on the fanciest marks of 93 score. Some of the trading bore the ear marks of speculation.

Consumptive demand has taken a turn for the better. It is exceedingly good, in fact, and as a result there is more confidence in the general situation. In other words the butter market has a little better feeling to it than has been true during the past few weeks.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM

The cheese market continues to hold its firm position. There were a few days last week when things quieted down but that was to be expected during the holiday trade. As the old year goes out and the new comes in, the firmness of the market becomes more pronounced and prices are on the upward trend. Western quotations are higher and are still above a parity with New York City. State whole milk flats, held, grading fancy to special will bring from 24 to 25c, an advance over last week from 1/2 to a full cent per pound.

Average run held flats are worth from 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c. Fancy and pet marks of fresh whole milk flats are bringing from 23 to 23 1/2c while average runs are turning at 22 1/2c. Undergrades are running as low as 18c.

EGG PRICES THE SAME

Egg prices have experienced no change since our last quotations, although the market has taken on a little different aspect. Fancy large size nearby whites are in a little freer supply. As a matter of fact they are more than ample to warrant any improvement in prices, and in some instances are accumulating. They are just about holding their own in others. If receipts increase to any degree we may experience a slight falling off in prices on these fancy marks. Nearby whites that come into direct competition with Pacific Coast whites as well as medium grades on the other hand, have met an improved market as well as a slight advance.

EXPRESS POULTRY HIGHER

The live poultry market is still way off-color due to the embargo. Trade is not up to normal but receipts are so short and the Kosher trade needs so much stock that they are paying good prices for anything that passes the inspectors. There is some improvement in the market compared to the first few days after the declaration of the embargo. Trading is more active and the retail end of the trade is taking hold with a little more confidence. Consumers are not quite so fearful of bad effects from eating poultry as they were at the high time of the excitement.

Live rabbits have taken a sudden spurt forward and just before the New Year prices were running as high as 60c cents a pound. Just how long these will be maintained no one knows, but it is hard to conceive that this quotation will be reduced any appreciable amount during the next few weeks. Much trade has turned from chickens and fowls to ducks, geese, turkeys and rabbits.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY BETTER

As the old year goes out and the new year comes in, the potato market takes on a slightly better tone. The difference is so slight it is in direct proportion to the age of the new year. Nevertheless, although it is slight, the improvement is there just the same. The market is far from healthy. There is not the active trading that accompanies a good market but in spite of this a feeling of optimism prevails among the potato men in the market. States have improved 5 cents a hundredweight, advancing from \$1.05 to \$1.10. These prices are for potatoes delivered in New York City. States in 150 pound casks vary from \$1.65 to \$1.85 per sack. This spread in quotations is due to the variation in quality. There is some complaint of hollow heart. Maines are the same as they have been for the past couple of weeks bringing from \$2 to \$2.10 per 150 pound sack. Long Islands are experiencing a little better market but prices are still around

\$2.20 to \$2.25 F.O.B. loading point.

It looks as though we will see a little stronger market if receipts continue as they have been during the past few days. On December 31 there were something like 250 to 260 cars on the tracks in the Metropolitan district. Ordinarily the number runs way over 300, often close to 400. This low number is due to lighter daily receipts primarily. Cold weather undoubtedly has been holding up shipments. As stocks get low there is a likelihood of a slight hardening in prices.

CABBAGE A LITTLE BETTER

The cabbage market has improved slightly. It was down to \$10 and \$11 F. O. B. while now it is back to \$14 and \$15. We have advised that some of the cities just west of us, such as Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio, and the like have been running better cabbage markets than New York. Western New York cabbage men may therefore find it to their advantage to keep a weather eye on those cities.

ONIONS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

It is rather difficult to get real top quotations as the trade is reluctant to pay asking prices and real fancy goods are in strong hands. Western New York reds are bringing the same prices as Yellows, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per hundred, while the quotations on Orange County Red or Yellow stock ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Fancy whites are worth from \$4 to \$4.50 while fair to good stuff is bringing from \$3 to \$3.50. In general the onion market is doing better.

BEANS CONTINUE TO DRAG

With the exception of red kidneys, the bean market continues to drag heavily. This does not mean that prices are not being sustained on all varieties. The market is about steady from that standpoint. Marrows are a little bit easier. Pea beans are meeting a slow trade but they are steady. White kidneys are also turning slowly. Red kidneys continue moderately active and steady to firm. Marrows are bringing anywhere from \$9.25 to \$10.25, depending on quality, as is true of all our quotations, while screen and prime pea beans are bringing from \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt. Red kidneys are bringing from \$9 to \$9.35 and white kidneys from \$8.75 to \$9.50. This outside quotation on white kidneys is rather extreme and little business is being done at that figure.

HAY MARKET STEADY

The hay market continues steady, trading is quiet. Prices remain the same as they were last week. There is plenty of stock available. Supplies of straw are quite heavy and as a consequence quotations have weakened to some extent.

FANCY LIVE VEALS HIGHER

Limited receipts and an active market have been responsible for rather sharp advance in the live calf market. What few veals have been coming in have sold approximately at \$18 per hundred for prime marks, while fair to good stock brought anywhere from \$14 to \$16.75. This is in the neighborhood of \$4 to \$4.50 better than the market was a few weeks ago.

Live lambs are also in rather light receipts and as a consequence these quotations have been higher with \$19.25 as the top mark for real fancy stock.

It is not expected that the present strength in the market, however, on practically all grades of meat and the higher prices prevailing just before the new year comes in, will be maintained after the new year holiday demand is supplied. At least that is the general consensus of opinion among the market men. The feeling is that as soon as the New Year holiday is supplied we are going to see a slight slump which means by the time this issue reaches the reader, prices will have turned much easier. This remains to be seen. If receipts continue as light as they have been and consumptive demands holds up even near what it is now, there is little likelihood that we will see heavier slashes in quotations. It is doubtless true the market will be easier. Just how much, no one knows.



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New Jersey Farm News

State Makes Rapid Strides in TB Clean-up

NEW JERSEY is making gigantic strides forward in the eradication of T. B. from the dairy herds of the state, for during the past year the number of herds under supervision have been more than doubled. Just how far the State has gone may be appreciated when we take into consideration the fact that over 1700 herds are now under supervision. Through the use of tubercular tests more than 4,000 tubercular animals have been detected and destroyed during the present year. New Jersey surely is one of the strongest members in our "Kill a Kow" campaign. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST "Kill a Kow" campaign was organized with just that point in mind, namely to eliminate the undesirable animals, thereby reducing the enormous surplus that is directly responsible for low prices, to eliminating those producers that do not play their keep and are generally a menace to the health of those who drink the milk.

Work Going Forward Rapidly

In spite of the fact that there are 1700 herds now under supervision in the T. B. campaign in New Jersey, with a total of more than 25,000 animals, nevertheless the work is only reaching a fraction of the whole territory. It is estimated that there is something like 150,000 dairy cows in the state of New Jersey. There is one encouraging feature however, and that is that the number of cows now under supervision represent an increase of 66 per cent over the number under supervision last year. According to the agricultural officials a greater percentage of increase of supervised herds in 1925 will only be prevented by insufficient funds. To carry on the work during 1924, the state of New Jersey appropriated \$135,000, while the Federal Department of Agriculture contributed a like sum.

Dairymen of New Jersey fully appreciate the fact that if they are to stay in

the business they must maintain clean herds. The public demand for better milk, as indicated by the dairy ordinances adopted in many New Jersey cities, has brought dairymen to the realization that it is necessary to provide milk that will meet the new specifications. Most of these new milk ordinances specify that all milk to be sold in the city must be from tubercular-free cattle. All other milk must be pasteurized. Unless pasteurized, milk from tubercular cows is held to be infectious to children. That dairymen of the State are keeping step with this popular demand for clean milk is indicated by the fact that scores of dairy farmers now have applications on file for the inspection of their herds. No dairymen under the present law is compelled to have his herd inspected for T. B. It is a matter of choice with each producer. In New Jersey they want inspection and supervision in order to meet the demand of their trade.

Poultry Certification Going Forward in New Jersey

THE number of applications for poultry certification and inspection that have been filed with the State Department of Markets at Trenton, clearly denote that the New Jersey plan of certified poultry flocks is right. At least it is right as far as the confidence of poultrymen and buyers is concerned, for breeding flocks of approximately 15,000 birds are now represented in the application on file. Those include White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Jersey Black Giants.

According to the State Bureau of Markets, the Bureau will re-inspect 4500 Jersey Black Giants which passed the test last year. The flocks to be inspected are chiefly from the poultry producing sections of Hunterdon, Gloucester, Cumberland, Bergen, Middlesex and Mercer Counties.

Pennsylvania Farm News

THE annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show will be held, as usual, in Harrisburg on January 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1925. According to the show committee, twenty-five State-wide agricultural organizations have made preparations for their part in the show. The committee also reports that many new features have been added this year and that the greatest exhibition in the history of the affair is in prospect. This is to be expected in view of the fact that awards in all departments have been increased something like fifty per cent. The total premiums will amount to something like \$5,250. This will undoubtedly mean keener competition and keener competition always means a better show.

Electrically Equipped Farmstead a Feature

One of the features of the Show this year will be the electrically equipped farmstead of J. W. A. Rutherford, whose farm is located a few miles east of Harrisburg on the William Penn highway. The committee in charge of farm equipment wants it to be understood that it is not supposed that any farmer will find it practical to have all the exhibited appliances on his farm. The farm has been electrified to show in an impressive way the possibilities in the use of electricity on the farm.

To make the exhibit as complete as possible, all sorts of devices, some so recently developed that they have never been shown to the public before, will be displayed. The farm will be open to the public from January 14 to 24. The committee in charge of the Electric Farm Exhibition is made up of representatives of the Giant Power Survey, the State Department of Agriculture, The Pennsylvania State Grange, the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, the State Council of Agricultural Associa-

tions and the Pennsylvania Electric Association.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

A. H. Deysher of Reading is the owner of Pennsylvania's new champion dairy cow for one year production of milk and butter. She is Sparrow Hawk Johanna a 6-year-old pure bred Holstein Friesian. In 365 consecutive days she produced 28,028.9 pounds of milk containing 11010.27 pounds butterfat.

Berks County Pomona grange elected the following officers: Master, W. N. Miller, Tipton; overseer, George Schuler, Fleetwood; lecturer, J. S. Grim, Kutztown; Steward, Milton Leiby, Virginsville; assistant steward, Mrs. George Ruth; lady assistant steward, Mrs. George Ruth; chaplain, Mrs. Howard G. McGowan; treasurer, Charles M. Wort; secretary, J. K. Miller; gate-keeper, Howard Snyder; Ceres, Mrs. Albert Dewees; Flora, Florence Loose.

The Lancaster Cattle market quotes prices as follows: beef steers best \$9.65; bulk sales \$7.50 to \$8.50. Hogs, best \$12; bulk, \$11.50 to \$11.75. Calves \$14.50 to \$15. The market reports little business going on. In fact it is practically at a standstill.

Crop prices are as follows: Wheat \$1.60 per bushel, corn \$1.20, oats 50c, rye \$1.20, hay \$20, straw \$14, oat straw \$13, potatoes 50c a bushel. Farmers mutual insurance companies holding their annual meetings report heavy losses through barn fires. Lightning was responsible in many cases, while incendiaries were rampant in Lancaster and Berks county to an unusual extent. Assessments for \$1,000 insurance range from \$1.50 to \$2; storm insurance damage assessments amounts to 50c to \$1 for \$1,000 of insurance.

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Charles Leasure, Nichols, N. Y.	20.00
Carl Holtz, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.	80.00
Mrs. Mary Parise, Chaffee, N. Y.	30.00
Alfred C. Souva, Great Bend, N. Y.	37.14
Lora M. Souva, Copenhagen, N. Y.	37.14
Elbert Luce Estate, Sinclairville, N. Y.	1000.00
M. V. Stevens, Goshen, N. Y.	40.00
Carrie L. Coleman, Campbell Hall, N. Y.	10.00
Louis M. Wolverton, Gainesville, N. Y.	90.00
Alice McIvor, Phelps, N. Y.	70.00
G. M. Lyon, Wyalusing, Pa.	20.00

It does us a lot of good when we realize that it is through the service furnished by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that our readers who meet with misfortune promptly receive accident insurance coming at a time when it is especially appreciated. We have many letters on file like those that follow:

"I am indeed perfectly satisfied with your settlement and think that was the best seventy-five cents I ever invested. I took out the insurance on Friday and got hurt on Monday."—Adam J. Hayes, St. Johnsville, N. Y. Here is another from Rollo W. Peake, of Cato, New York:

"Your check received for full settlement of my claim. I am very well satisfied with the amount as it was for all that I claimed. Also wish to thank you for promptness of settling claim."

And still another from George Blanchard of Oneonta:

"I have received from the North American Accident Insurance Company their check for \$130 covering the full period of physical disability caused by accident under the traveler's policy which is sold by American Agriculturist agents. I am fully satisfied and it is a great help as I will not be able to work under seven or eight months from time of accident."

Mrs. Elma V. Chase of Sinclairville, New York, writes as follows:

"I received the check of \$1000 yesterday which is the payment in full of my father's policy held in the North American Insurance Company. I thank you for your promptness."

We make no preposterous claims for this accident insurance policy. Of course, for the small price for which it is sold, it has limitations, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding, the policy should be read very carefully. But when one of our salesmen shows this policy to you, there should be no hesitation, for a great insurance company and the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stand back of it—just as we stand back of all business concerns which deal with our people through the paper.

There have been a good many inquiries about how to renew this policy when it expires. The policy is issued for one year at the cost price of seventy-five cents, which must be taken in connection with a three-year subscription to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for two dol-

lars, making the total for a three-year subscription and the insurance for one year two dollars and seventy-five cents. The insurance policy will be renewed each year for seventy-five cents on application to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as long as our present arrangements with the North American Accident Insurance Company remain in force.

"The Customer Is Right"

ONE of the most satisfactory things that come to us in connection with our work with the Service Bureau is the policy followed by a majority of the great commercial mail order firms and even by many of the smaller ones of square dealing with their customers. Many times when we have felt that some of the claims of our people were a little unjust, business houses have promptly settled without any question when we brought it to their attention. Two such instances have come to our attention very recently. Here is a copy of a letter from the National Cloak and Suit Company to one of our subscribers:

"The American Agriculturist has very kindly forwarded your complaint to us and it received our careful attention.

"We are having an investigation made in regard to the goods you failed to receive. However, to avoid further delay, we have had an adjustment made for you and enclosed you will find our check for \$15.55, the amount of the claim."

The other claim was against Mr. W. W. Norton of Ogdensburg, New York, who sells English shepherd dogs, who replied to us in regard to a claim as follows:

"Your letter is at hand and in reply to same would say you will find enclosed check for \$30 which your subscriber sent us for a dog. As the dog is now spoiled, and of no use to me, your subscriber can have the money and the dog too."

We believe this way of doing business is not only morally right, but it is good business policy, for nothing is so necessary for any business concern as "good will" which is based on long years of square dealing. On the other hand, such reputable business firms have an equal right to expect fairness on the part of their customers.

Not A Desirable Investment

WE HAVE had several inquiries regarding the Ford Motor of Canada Bankers shares, and therefore we have asked our investment expert, Mr. George

T. Hughes, to prepare the statement in regard to these shares, which follows:

An active campaign is on just now for the sale of what is known as "bankers shares" of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. For the benefit of many inquirers the facts in the matter are here set down. In the first place neither Henry Ford nor the Ford Motor Company of Canada has anything to do with these bankers shares. In fact an official of the Ford Motor Company of Canada is on record as advising against the purchase of these bankers shares. The second important thing is that the price asked for these shares in most cases is exorbitantly high. Many of our subscribers have received letters informing them as an owner of a Ford car they were entitled to subscribe to these Ford of Canada bankers shares at \$6.00 a share and that the price would shortly be raised to \$6.50 a share.

Anyone Can Buy Them

Passing by for the moment the fact that anybody can buy these shares at any time in any quantity whether he owns a Ford or a Rolls Royce or a buckboard or has only two legs to carry him about, it must be put down that the market for these shares on the day this was written was 5½ bid, 5¾ asked. Each share represents one-hundredth interest in one share of Ford Motor of Canada and therefore a fair price would be one-hundredth of the price of the original stock. The market quotation for this original stock also on the day that this was written was about \$522. In other words when you pay \$6.00 or \$6.50 for these shares you are making a present to the dealer who may need the money but for whose support as far as we can see you are not responsible.

There is nothing illegal in this operation. What the dealer does is to buy a certain number of shares of Ford Motor of Canada and deposit them with a trustee, generally a trust company. Then he issues against this security one hundred bankers shares for every original share. He is entitled to a little profit for his trouble, that is if any one is anxious to buy his wares.

One other point. These bankers shares involve the same business risk which applies to the original shares. The Ford Motor Company of Canada is a prosperous and well-managed organization. Its stock, however, is not a suitable investment for those who need safety first.

Substituting for Government Bonds

Financial Department: Will you tell me about this investment in bonds: Sinclair Oil 7 due 1937, can be bought at 92; Serbian 8 around 90. Are they safe? I have some Government Bonds, but would like a little better rate of interest.—W. H. N., New York.

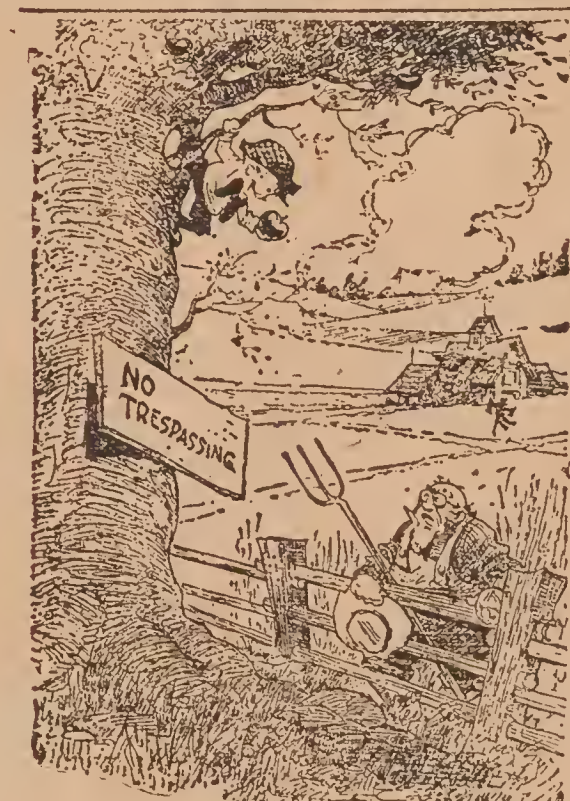
SINCLAIR Oil 7s and Serbian 8s are not suitable substitutes for Government bonds. If you want a little higher return than Libertys pay you should take something more conservative. For this purpose there is nothing better than U. S. Steel preferred, which sells around 121 and pays \$7.00 annually netting a return of about 5¾ per cent. It can be bought in lots of from one share up through any New York Stock Exchange house or your bank will buy them for you and is instantly marketable on any business day of the year.

He Got His Money

"About a week ago I received your letter stating you had written the Beechnut Packing Company.

"And today I received the check for fifteen dollars that I could not get otherwise. Thank you many times for your prompt and helpful service.

"I have taken the paper many years and this is the first time I have appealed to you for help. I don't think I will be without the paper if I can get a dollar."—B. S. P., Ontario Co., N. Y.



"Yes, sir, Mister Blammy, this little one fell down an' I'm just trying to put it back."—Judge.

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30 DAYS FREE
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 Made in all Styles
 "I take your word for it if not then convinced—simply return harness at my expense."
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\$5 Down if You Decide to Keep It; Balance on Easy Monthly Payments
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XV

OF all the dairymen in the township of Speedtown, the only ones who stayed away from the Monday night meeting in the town hall were those few who were opposed to the League's aims. While the crowd was large, it was quiet and bent on getting the latest news and instructions for carrying on the fight. It had been only a few days since Jim addressed the first big meeting of farmers in the town hall. But with what a difference he was received!

Then he had sensed their disappointment in him until by the magnetism of his personality and his sincerity, he had won their approval. Tonight, he was the accepted and unquestioned leader to whom every dairyman instinctively looked for information and direction. To be sure, he was not cheered when he started to speak, for it was not time for cheering. They all realized the serious situation which they faced. But approval of their leader was there just the same, and the quiet, determined farmers followed his every word.

He told them that while only two days of the fight had gone by, great progress had been made.

"Although the time is short," said Jim, "all of the farmers got the notice and over half of them withheld their milk on the first day of the strike. It is my pleasure to tell you of reports coming to me from the chairmen of farmers' committees from every community in the county which shows that this morning, the second day of the fight less than ten per cent of the normal supply of milk was delivered to the dealers' milk plants."

Cheers.

"Good," shouted a farmer, "but this is only one county. We can't win it alone. How about the others?"

"I'll answer that with this telegram received less than an hour ago from Albert Manning, Secretary of the Dairymen's League. Here's what it says:

"New York dealers received less than one-half of their normal supply of milk yesterday. Reports indicate that the supply will dwindle to less than twenty-five percent tomorrow. This is beyond our greatest expectations. It indicates that farmers are thoroughly aroused. Both men and women all over the territory are making sacrifices and are preparing to make them as long as necessary to win this fight. Applications for membership are coming in faster than we can take care of. Your county is to be commended. It is in the front line in the first day's results." (applause) "All sorts of rumors are being circulated to create lack of confidence and to break our ranks. Continue to hold meetings, talk things over, visit farmers who do not come to the meetings. We are going to win!"

"Manning's right!" shouted Dan Greene. "We're in this to stay if we have to dump all of the milk in the ditch."

"One thing we must be careful about," said Jim, "and that is, not to do anything illegal or pull any rough stuff. All of us are mad, all of us are under a strain, but we've got to keep our feet on the ground. And we've got to have public opinion with us. We will lose the public sympathy the minute we began to break laws."

"Public sympathy butters no parsnips," interrupted young Greene. "I, for one, ain't in favor of keeping my milk home, and watching some scab draw his by my door to the factory every mornin'."

"I'm not, either, Dan," said Jim, "and at every opportunity we need to talk to

our neighbor farmers who are delivering their milk. But we will never win them to our side by pounding them over the heads."

AFTER Jim's talk, there followed a short business session. Arrangements were made for farmers to use their cars to visit their neighbors to keep correct information circulated and to cheer up one another. A sales committee was appointed to help market the large quantities of butter which were being made at home and to find help for some farmers who were having a pretty hard time in taking care of their milk.

One man spoke of how difficult making the milk up at home was on the women folks.

"They are the ones who are carrying the burden; they are the ones doing all of the hard work taking care of the milk at home. And by George, how loyally they're doin' it!"

"You're right," shouted Ted Miller. "I think we ought to pass a resolution

What Happened in the Story Last Week

At least Dorothy Ball did not accept Bradley when he proposed—But she promised to "think it over." So much for Jim Taylor, Dorothy's sweetheart from childhood but now alienated by a disagreement with her father, learns from the young farm bureau agent who has innocently chosen his farmer-friend as a confidant. Jim tries to dismiss Dorothy from his thoughts and to keep them on the great milk strike, in which he is a leader and which has split Speedtown into warring factions. A farmer named Greene is a "fire-eater" and threatens violence, which is strictly forbidden.

thankin' the women for what they are doin' to help win this fight."

The resolution was made, seconded and carried.

After making arrangements for another meeting which was to be called on the following Wednesday evening, the session was adjourned.

When it was over, young Greene got twelve or fifteen of the younger radical hot-blooded farmers together outside.

"Taylor's all right," he told them. "I suppose he's got to talk that namby-pamby stuff publicity, but I'm tellin' you we'll never win this fight by a lot of milk sop methods. This is war; and we might just as well recognize first as last that a war is won by fighting. It's all right to reason with some fellers, but the only kind of reason that appeals to others is a good swift kick properly placed. That's what some of these scabs need. Just so long as these dealers get milk from the scabs, we'll have to keep ours home."

"That's the talk" another young farmer agreed, clapping Greene on the shoulder. "Let's give them a taste of their own medicine. If they won't stop drawing their milk, we'll find a way to stop them."

"That's just what this little get-together is for," said Greene. "A few of us can put our heads together and you'll see more action in ten minutes than a big meeting like that tonight can ever get. I for one am for seeing that that man Shepherd doesn't get any more milk, neither tomorrow mornin' nor any other morning 'till his bosses and the rest of the dealers crawl around and beg for it at our price."

"Now you're talkin'. But let's quit talkin'. The question is, how'll we do it?"

"The worst scab in town is old Johnny Ball," said Greene. "This mornin' he didn't dare to come to town with his milk himself, so he sent his hired man. If we can stop his milk, it'll be an example to the other scabs."

"Things have gone too far," said another. "There's too much at stake to let that pig-headed old mule get away with it. Before he spills the beans for

us, we ought to spill a little milk for him."

"That's what's goin' to happen, too," said another, "if he keeps on."

"Just what I think," nodded Greene, "but we've got to be careful not to get Taylor into trouble, and not to get mixed up with the law. Here's my idea. If you agree with it, put a mask on your face and meet me about 8 o'clock tomorrow mornin' at that old deserted barn of Harris's, near the main road to North Speedtown. You know where it is, about a mile and a half out from here. It's kind of a lonesome hollow and there ain't any houses near. Bill Mead will be comin' down through there with his load of milk about half past eight or nine o'clock."

"Fine! We'll be there!"

After a little more talk, they separated and went home.

THE next morning there was much mystification and curiosity on the part of the women in several Speedtown

"Ain't got no money, boys," quavered Bill, "if that's what you're after."

"Ain't after money," growled the leader. "We're after hangin' scab dairymen, and especially their hired men, this fine mornin'."

Bill was getting his courage back.

"So that's it, is it? Well, hang and be danged to ye," said he, and yanked his arm loose from his captor, and went into action.

There followed an exciting and gory five minutes, which ended with Bill lying on his back in the middle of the dusty highway, with several men sitting on him; while the others turned the team and the load of milk squarely around. Then they put the bloody but still unsubdued and belligerent Bill back on his load and, warning him that they would be waiting there for him again if he came that way with any more milk, they told him to "vamoose."

Bill vamoosed, but not until he had extended to his enemies a frevent and much embellished promise that he would be back with re-enforcements.

Old John Ball saw him coming up the road on his return, and knew there was trouble afoot. He met Bill as he drove into the barnyard, took one look at him, and his old beard began to quiver.

"What's the matter?"

"Two or three hundred men led by that whelp of a Taylor laid for me in that holler, near the old Harris barn this side of Speedtown."

"What did they do?"

"I tried to get through, and they pulled me off the wagon. Then I held them off for an hour, knocked six or eight of 'em completely out, but finally more'n forty got me down and jumped on me, and I had to quit. Then they turned the wagon 'round, started me for home, and said they'd kill me next time I tried to deliver any milk."

"Turn your team around again, Bill, and wait for me."

Old John went into the house, up to the garret, took down his old muzzle-loading shot-gun, which he sometimes used to hunt woodchucks, went back down to the kitchen and with wooden ramrod and oil rag, he carefully cleaned it. From the top pantry shelf, he took powder and ball, loaded, rammed the charge home, and carefully placed the cap on the firing pin.

Meanwhile, Mother Ball, coming across the barnyard with a newly discovered nest of eggs in her apron, saw the load of undelivered milk, and went to find out from its battered-up driver what had happened.

When Bill had finished telling her about the army, which had now grown to more than a thousand men, Mother Ball said:

"Well, why don't you put the team out?"

"Waitin' for Johnny," said Bill non-committally.

"What's John goin' to do?"

"Don't know," lied Bill,

"I do," said Mrs. Ball, "but he ain't goin' to do it. Where is he now?"

"In the house."

In the kitchen, Mrs. Ball found John putting the finishing touches on his arsenal. Without apparently paying any attention to him, she marched by him and put her eggs in the pantry. Then she came out, squared herself in front of him and with hand on broad hips, she said:

"John Ball, what are you aimin' to do?"

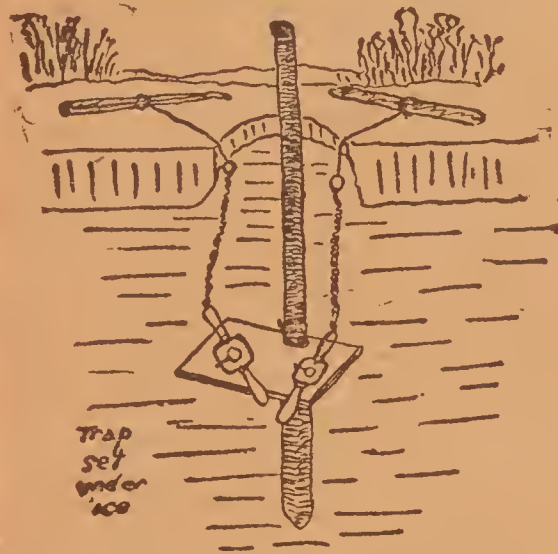
The face that her husband raised to her scared her. The grey eyes under shaggy

(Continued on Page 42)

Ways To Catch The Muskrat

And How To Prepare Pelts For The Market

THE pelt of the muskrat is the latest of the fur-bearers to become fully prime, being at its best in late winter and early spring. The rat is also a very easy animal to take in the steel trap, although somewhat more difficult to locate when snow covers the ground and ice has tightly locked the rivers and ponds. If a place can be found where the houses of the animals were thrown up before the water froze over, these mounds will appear above the ice now. You may be sure that the animals are spending much of their time in these houses and getting their



food on the roots found at the bottom of the pond. Sometimes, where rats are plentiful, air holes will be found along the banks of the water. These frequently are made by the bank rats, in other words those that live in holes under the banks rather than in houses of their own building. Such holes have entrances below the surface of the water. The animals come out of their dens, either in the bank holes or the artificial houses, get a root from the bottom of the pond and come to these breathing places to wash and eat it. Traps set in the water where the creatures must

crawl over them to get out of these holes, are sure to make many catches.

Some trappers capture rats by cutting open one of the houses and putting the trap inside. Some states, New York, for instance, have made laws prohibiting trapping in and near houses. It will be well, therefore, for our boys to look up the law in their state regarding trapping. That is a wise precaution, anyway.

One of the best ways to capture the muskrat in winter is to cut a hole through the ice and put down a stake with a shelf on it below the surface. On this shelf set the trap and bring the chain out onto the ice and fasten it to something that cannot be dragged into the water when a capture is made. Carrots and sweet apples are good baits for muskrats, or corn on the cob may be used in winter when the bait will freeze.

In making muskrat sets, be careful to stake or fasten the chain of the trap out in the water in such a manner that the captive cannot reach solid footing. If this is done the animal will soon drown, but if the land or ice can be reached above the surface of the water the chances are that you will have nothing more than the foot of the creature for your trouble.

Muskrat pelts are in good demand this winter and our boys ought to make a good thing out of trapping them.

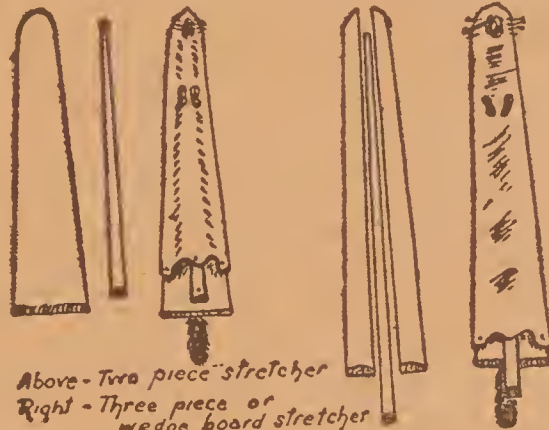
How To Prepare Pelts For Market

The pelts of our common fur-bearers are valuable merchandise and careful attention should be given to the preparation and marketing of same. A good pelt may be spoiled or its value considerably impaired by neglect or improper handling. Animals killed by shooting with shot gun or rifle furnish pelts less valuable than those taken by trapping. Holes in the

pelt are faults hence in skinning it is necessary to be very careful.

There are two ways of removing skins. One is known as "casing," which means that the skin is removed without cutting down the under side. The other is the round stretching, which method is employed on some of our furs.

To remove a pelt by the former method, hang the animal up by one hind leg. Using a sharp-pointed knife, cut from the point of one hind leg to the other across the body at the base of the tail; then,



with the aid of two sticks held firmly in the hand or a split stick, pull out the tail bone. Pull the pelt off over the head, skinning around the front legs and cutting carefully around the eyes, ears and mouth on the head. Having removed the pelt, use a dull knife or a stick to rub and scrape off all surplus fat and flesh.

Make a board the shape of the skin and pull the skin over it with the flesh side out, then tack it in place to dry. Pelts should be made as large as possible, without stretching them out of shape. Skins like those of mink, weasel, otter and fox are stretched long. The "cased" method applies to mink, weasel, otter, skunk, fox, opossum and wild cat. Usually the raccoon is stretched flat and the same is true of beaver, badger and prairie wolf.

In the open method of skinning the pelt is removed by cutting down the under side of the animal and skinning out each leg separately with the head as nearly perfect as possible. The pelts are tacked on a board or side of a building for a few days. Pelts should not be dried in the sun or in artificial heat. They should not be allowed to freeze, however, so it is necessary that they be placed in a fairly warm room. In the case of most pelts the tails should be kept perfect but it is customary to split them part way if very fat and fleshy. This is true of skunks and raccoons. The tail of the muskrat is of no value, that of the opossum is usually cut off and allowed to go with the skin.—C. H. Chesley.

DOWN

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 All right | 17 Stupefies |
| 2 Railroad (abbr) | 29 To regulate a clock |
| 3 Transport | 22 Exclamation used by children to startle |
| 4 One who transacts business | 26 Painful spot |
| 5 Railroad (abbr) | 27 To awaken |
| 6 Perform | 28 Open space for sports |
| 7 Horse's meal | 32 Ourselves |
| 9 Put on clothing | 33 Exclamation of delight |
| 10 Oddly marked horse | 39 Preposition, toward |
| 12 You (old fashioned) | 41 Correct (abbr) |
| 14 To work, to endeavor by heat | 42 Southeast (abbr) |
| 16 Assessments on property | |

Solution of Puzzle 6

C	L	O	V	E	R	B	A	R	L	E	Y
R	A	M	M	O	L	E	S	O	D	E	
Y	I	X	T	E	A	C	S				
S	T	I	R	A	A	T	O	P			
S	T	V	I	L	L	A	G	E	L	A	
T	A	B	N	F	E	E	W	E	B		
R	Y	E	G	R	A	I	N	H	A	Y	
A	S	S	E	S	L	T	R	E	S	S	
W	E	D	A	F	T	D	A	S			
P	T	F	L	A	R	E	T	R			
A	L	B	A	A	E	G	G	A	M		
D	O	Z	E	R	A	A	S	K	S		
S	W	T	I	M	O	T	H	Y	E	S	

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DEFINITIONS OF PUZZLE 7

ACROSS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Grove of trees | 24 Exclamation "behold" |
| 7 Vegetable cultivated for its green pods | 25 A late blooming flower |
| 8 To get bigger | 28 By one's self |
| 10 Father | 30 Behold |
| 11 Plant like wheat | 31 To turn bad |
| 13 Belonging to | 33 The article |
| 15 Indefinite pronoun | 34 Doctor (abbr) |
| 16 Tendency | 35 Employ |
| 18 Prefix meaning again | 36 A liquid measure (abbr) |
| 19 Literary composition | 37 Consumes |
| 21 A root vegetable | 40 Organ of smell |
| 23 A prefix meaning out | 43 Sort of bread made in ashes by Southern darkies |

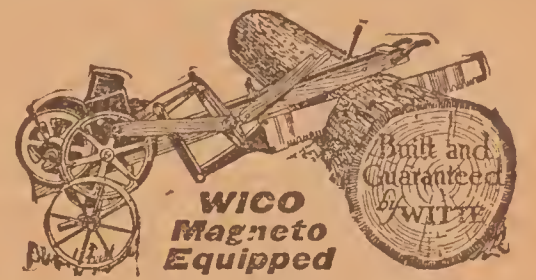
TO solve a cross word puzzle, start by going over the list of definitions for one word of which you are sure. Write it in the spaces which start with a number corresponding to the one in the list. That gives you a clue to other words, either down or across. Remember that when your puzzle is finished, the words must fill all white spaces, read correctly both ways, and correspond to the given definitions.

EASY NOW TO SAW LOGS AND FELL TREES

WITTE Log-Saw Does the Work of 10 Men At 1/20 the Cost—Saws 25 Cords a Day.

A log saw that will burn any fuel and deliver the surplus power so necessary to fast sawing is sure to show every owner an extra profit of over \$1,000.00 a year.

Such an outfit is the Witte Log-Saw which has met such sensational success. The WICO Magneto equipped Witte is known as the standard of power saws—fast cutting, with a natural "arm-swing" and free from the usual log-saw troubles. It burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate so economically that a full day's work costs only twenty-two cents.



Wm. Middlestadt reports that the Witte has replaced forty men using buck-saws. Hundreds of users saw as much as twenty-five cords a day.

Mr. Witte says that the average user of a Witte Log and Tree Saw can make easily \$50.00 a day with the outfit and so confident is he that he offers to send the complete combination log and tree saw on ninety days' free trial to anyone who will write to him. The prices are lowest in history and under the method of easy payments spread over a year, only a few dollars down puts the Witte to work for you.

If you are interested in making more money sawing wood and clearing your place at small cost, write Mr. Witte today at the Witte Engine Works, 6303 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 6303 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligation by writing.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or cow hides, calf, dog, deer, etc., made into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves. Or we tan your hides into oak tanned harness, sole or belt leather; your calf skins into shoe upper leather. Any desired color. FINE FURS, such as fox, coon, skunk, mink, muskrat, etc., made into latest style coats, muffs, vests, caps, neck-pieces or other garments.

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Factory prices mean a big saving to you. Write for free CATALOG and STYLE BOOK. Tells how to take off hides, about our safe dyeing process on cow, horse and calf skins. Gives prices on all work. If you haven't enough pelts for garment you want, send what you have and we will supply the rest; or garment can be made complete from high grade skins we carry in stock. Furs repaired or remodeled. Estimates if desired. Automatic cold storage. Taxidermy and Head Mounting. Write today.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company
Largest custom tanners and furriers in the World
560 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



We Tan Them, You Wear

any tame or wild animal hide
Cow, Horse, Deer, Bear, mink, muskrat, skunk, coon, fox or other skins, tanned, mounted or made into fur auto robes, rugs, coats, caps, vests, gloves, muffs, scarfs, stoles. Blankets made from your own wool.

FREE-BIG CATALOG-FREE

Illustrated by living models. How to prepare hides for shipment. Prices for tanning, making garments from your own furs and complete garments. We will save you money on tanning, taxidermy and \$10 to \$50 on beautiful fur clothes.

ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO., INC.,
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We tan hides and make them into robes, coats, mittens and ladies' furs at reasonable prices. Send us your hides and furs which you want remodeled and made into latest styles. Robes and coats at wholesale prices. Free Samples.

Reference: Citizens' State Bank, Milford, Ind.

WRITE TO THE

Milford Robe & Tanning Co.
237 Elm St. Milford, Ind.

TRAPPERS Money counts. Better prices—better grading—reliable quotations means more money. We need your Furs—You need us. Free bait. Price lists, tags, etc. O. FER-RIS & CO., Dept. 17, Chatham, N. Y.

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Complete Stove, with Fuel and Extinguisher
ONLY 25c
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Take it, use it anywhere, for all kinds of cooking—same as kitchen stove—this handy, little, light one burner stove. Boils, broils, fries—necessity in sick room—needed in bathroom, kitchen, dining room at table. Hot meals at office. Heat baby's milk, water for shaving. Hundreds of uses. Weighs only 8 ounces, folds flat. Sold by dealers or direct. Send this ad. and 25 cents to the Sterno Corporation, 9 East 37th St., New York City. Dept. 253 and we will ship stove outfit prepaid.

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On New, Low, Easy-Pay Plan. Full year to pay. **30 DAYS TRIAL**

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Low prices and Liberal Easy-pay plan. We ship from stock nearest you.

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 Box 20 D Bainbridge, N. Y.

IT IS TRUE!

Children in their teens need an abundance of nourishment not only for growth but for strength.

Scott's Emulsion

should be given regularly to children or adults who are thin, malnourished or frail. Scott's builds them up.

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Remnants ONLY \$1.98

Beautiful Percales, Gingham, Chambrays, Voiles, Linens.

Of the fine textiles we get from the big mills, many pieces are too small for our wholesale garment manufacture. At lowest factory price—1/2 or 1/3 what you would ordinarily pay—you can have loveliest selection of newest, most durable patterns. Assorted colors. Full 17 yards; 4 to 6 yard pieces.

Splendid Material for Dresses, Aprons, Shirts, Play Suits, etc.

Each piece fresh, clean. Order from this ad and we will send you Absolutely Free a Fine Embroidered Collar and Cuff Set.

SEND NO MONEY—

When package arrives give postman \$1.98 and a few cents for postage. If you are not entirely satisfied we will return entire purchase price.

FREE COLLAR AND CUFF SET

MERLE MFG. CO.
 54 South River Street, Aurora, Ill.

GIVEN

Your choice of 100 GREATER VALUE premiums for selling only 30 packets of my "sure-to-grow" seeds at 10c each.

Watches, toys, household furnishings, jewelry, sporting goods, shoes—a wonderful assortment for you—a cash commission if you prefer.

Satisfaction Guaranteed! My offer guaranteed to be as represented. I trust you absolutely. Send for 30 packets and my big FREE premium catalog today. Reap extra rich rewards by writing NOW to **KUHNS, the Seed Man.**

EASTERN SEED CO., Dept. A-1, Lancaster, Pa.

A ONE DOLLAR BILL

Brings you this **EVERSHARP BAKELITE Pencil** with your name engraved in any color and with two extra boxes of leads.

THE BOOKSHOP
 FORT MONROE, VA.

An Expert's Cake Hints

Good Advice For Next Baking Day

HERE are a few suggestions that may be helpful in producing satisfactory cakes:

Loaf or layer cake tins may be well greased and floured and the trouble of lining with paper dispensed with.

If the cake pan is set on a cold, damp cloth for a few moments the cake that has stuck will come out whole.

Waxed paper used in the cake mold eliminates the need of greasing.

Remember that the use of good butter, milk and other ingredients makes for quality of product in cake making.

The use of vivid colorings is not always in good taste in cakes. The colors produced by good ingredients are more appetizing than those of coloring matter. A little touch of color in the icing is often tasty, but even that can be overdone.

Half of your favorite chocolate or spice cake recipe and half of your white cake recipe may be mixed at the same time and put in the pan alternately for a marbled effect.

Flavoring extracts and spices should be used sparingly and care taken when combinations are used. Strong flavors are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

Snowflake Cake.

Here is a very delicious white cake originated by one of our high school girls that is truly delicious. I call it Snowflake cake and I think it deserves its name.

2 cups sugar	3 egg whites
2-3 cup butter	4 cups flour
2 cups milk	4 teaspoonfuls baking powder

Cream butter and sugar. Sift dry ingredients together several times. Add milk are used. Fold in the well beaten egg whites and flavor. Ice with plain boiled frosting made by boiling one cup white sugar with a little water until it forms a soft ball, pour over the stiffly beaten white of one egg, beating continually until it thickens enough to spread on cake. Two whole eggs used instead of three whites or even one egg gives a delightful product in this recipe. Brown sugar will turn the frosting into "sea foam."—Mrs. John Land.

Orange Cake.

Take 1/4 cup shortening, 1/2 cup milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 egg, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, gated rind 1/2 orange.

Beat shortening and sugar until light and creamy; add eggs well beaten, flour, baking powder, salt, and extract; beat well, pour into greased and papered cake pan, and bake about half an hour in a moderate oven, or in two layer-cake pans about twenty minutes. This is an excellent foundation cake for use with various flavorings, icings, and fillings.

Roast Guinea Fowl

PREPARE for oven in same way as chicken and fill with a dressing made of four slices of dry bread crumbled, one-half teaspoonful pepper, one teaspoonful salt, one medium sized onion, chopped fine, one teaspoonful sage, one-half cupful butter, one-half cupful boiling water and two beaten eggs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and lay very thin slices of

salt pork over the breast and wings, holding them in place with toothpicks. Bake one hour and serve with giblet sauce.—L. M. THORNTON.

Is your kitchen table breaking your back? It is if it is not adjusted to your height.

After all the good books in existence are read, one may begin on the rubbish.

Headaches, irritated nostrils, and sore throats will be reduced by keeping a pan of water on the radiator or on the back of the stove so that moisture will be given off.

The Trouble Maker

(Continued from Page 40)

brows were cold and hard. Every hair of the bristling beard seemed to add griminess to the set mouth.

"Nuthin'."

"Yes, you be. But I ain't goin' to let you. You jest take that gun and march right back upstairs with it!"

The old lady seldom issued a command. For the most part, she was agreeable, pleasant and easy-going; but not unlike others of the same disposition, there were times when she meant business, and those few times in their married life when she had issued her command, old John Ball had obeyed. This time, however, he did not march.

"Mother," he said, "you just keep out of this. If there ain't any law in this country, I aim to make a little. That milk's goin' to the station!"

Dorothy, coming down the stairs into the kitchen, took in the scene at a glance, and heard her father's last speech.

"What's the matter, Dad?" she asked.

"Jest goin' to take the milk to the factory," said the old man grimly.

"Why I thought Bill took it."

"He started to, but he came back."

"What happened?"

"If you want to know, go take a look at him. He's out there with the wagon now. Yes, go look what your friend Taylor and his gang did to him."

"John Ball," said the old lady, "don't be an idiot. You're too old to get mixed up in this. Keep the milk home, and we'll skim it and make it up. We need some good home made butter anyway."

"Ain't goin' to do it, Ma. Matter of principle."

With his gun clutched as if in a charge, the old man stalked outdoors.

"Get off the wagon," he said to Bill, "and let Ma doctor your face."

"Where you goin'?"

"With the milk."

"Like — you are!"

"That'll be 'bout all from you. Get down from there."

One look at the menacing eyes told Bill this was no time for argument. Poor Bill had had about all the argument he wanted that morning anyway. So he slumped off the wagon, and went into the house.

John Ball climbed up, carefully holding his gun with one hand.

"Giddap!"

But before the horses moved, there was a rush of feet, a swish of skirts, and Dorothy sat beside her father on the wagon seat.

"Get off!"

"I won't! If you're bound to make a fool of yourself, I'm going with you."

Unflinching brown eyes met stern grey ones, until the old man turned again to speak to his horses. Down the road they went, while Mother Ball stood in the kitchen door watching until they disappeared around the turn in the road, all that she held dearest and best in the world was going into what she thought was sure trouble.

(To be Continued)

Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

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Catalog tells all—WRITE **Caution!** U. S. Bulletin 201 of the how causes cream "rattle" 30 days' free trial—then if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments.

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Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

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Get manufacturer's prices. Save 1-4 to 1-2 on stoves, ranges, furnaces, and household goods during the greatest sale in our 25 years' history. Cash or easy payments—terms as low as \$3 monthly. Money-back guarantee. 24-hour shipment. 30 days' trial in your home. 680,000 customers endorse Kalamazoo quality.

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A Modern Bathroom, \$60

The "Pride"

JUST one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 1/2 or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank, oak post hinge seat, all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated fittings.

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New Self-Iron Heating Iron

Cuts Ironing Time In Half

New invention. Low priced iron now makes ironing amazingly easy in every home. Only one iron needed. Ends hot stove drudgery. Saves steps. Costs only 1 cent for 3 hours' use. No attachments, cords, wires nor tubes to bother with. Regulates to any heat. Use in any room, indoors or outdoors. Always ready. Absolutely dependable. Lasts a lifetime. Guaranteed.

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AGENTS! \$1200 A Day

"Cash-in" on big demand. New plan. Simply accept orders. No experience or capital required. Moyer, Pa., made \$164 in one week. Exclusive territory. Write me personally, say—"Send Agents Free Outfit Offer." J. C. Steese, Pres.

Cuts—Sores

We want you to know just how wonderful Corona healing ointment really is by testing it yourself. For cuts, sores, burns, scalds, chapped hands, piles, boils or any flesh wound—nothing else is so good. It has no equal for soothing pain and healing. No smarting or blistering. We will gladly send you a big Corona sample to try for only 10c.

Write for it today. Full size at drug stores or by mail 65c postpaid.

Corona Manufacturing Co.
 Box 20 Kenton, Ohio

GIVEN YOUR CHOICE

SEND NO MONEY

Latest Style jeweled wrist watches, guaranteed time keepers. Given for selling our large packets vegetable seeds. 10c each according to our plan. Send for 40 pkts. today. Easily sold. Earn big money or gifts.

AMERICAN SEED CO.
 Box C-19 Lancaster, Pa.

READ the BABY CHICK Advertising
 On Page 45

A Page of Make-Overs

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns are seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit. Always be sure name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are written clearly. Then enclose correct remittance and mail to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Keep a record of your order.



No. 2308, with its graduated front panel, allows for extending a frock grown skimpy. Wear it with one of the smart new bright-colored belts. In sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Pattern 12c. Hot iron transfer No. 718 comes in blue or yellow. 15c extra.



No. 2314 permits inserting new material in both waist and skirt, to bring a "party dress" up to date. Wide, flowered ribbon takes away the "made-over" look. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Pattern 12c.



No. 2173. The blouse and skirt combination is an extremely useful one when girls persist in growing. This pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and costs 12c.

No. 2307 shows, in two pictures, how very adaptable it is. Sleeves, belt, front panel, skirt—all are changeable at will. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Pattern 12c.

No. 2176, a one-piece apron, may be patched out from the remains of a kimono-sleeved wrapper, by reversing front and back. The pattern comes in one size only, 12c.



Apron No. 2313 also may be made from a worn dress, with the upper and lower sections pieced if need be. Sizes, small, medium, large. Pattern 12c.

No. 2146 with its panel and two-material sleeves, is admirable to make over the dress that had a soiled front or cuffs. Sizes, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Pattern 12c.

Are you one of those unfortunates who, in spite of diet and hard work, grow daily stouter? Get No. 2203! The over-dress effect is becoming anyhow, but this one permits of a loosened tunic and a corresponding panel on the undershirt. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Pattern 12c.

Even a blouse sometimes needs renovating, or if you have a little left over material to be utilized, No. 2168, a slip-on blouse, is the answer. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Pattern 12c.

For the small boy, separate waist and trousers use up yard-lengths of remnants and allow for growing, too. No. 2188 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Pattern 12c.

Our dress-advice service is at your command! Ask the Fashion Editor to help you solve sewing problems that are bothering you. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope and her personal answer will go to you by return mail.



That outworn voile or gingham or cretonne porch dress reappears in a serviceable form as an apron! If your material requires economy, fasten with snapers instead of sash ends at the back. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Pattern No. 2207, 12c.



2176 Emb 700



2203



2188

Better Equipment

means **BIGGER PROFITS** for You

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The wise farmer knows where to buy his supplies at money saving prices.

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Be Sure Indoor Plants Have Care

WILTING of plants in winter is avoided by increasing the amount of moisture in the air. It is not necessary to keep the plant roots in water or to soak the soil continuously. To keep the air damp, nothing has been found which equals a pan of water set on or near the stove, register, or radiator, says Nature Magazine of Washington. The water in the pan is evaporated and distributed through the air, reducing the transpiration from the plants. Spraying the leaves with water every clear day also increases the moisture content and acts as a general tonic to the plant.

Watering the plants two or three times a day is not good practice. For winter plants a good general rule to follow is to

watch the soil at the top of the pot. When it is thoroughly dried out, add enough water to saturate the entire mass of soil.

To Poach An Egg

TO POACH an egg and have it soft all the way through, yet done perfectly, pour a pint of boiling water over an egg, in a large earthen bowl, cover tightly and set it on the back of the range where warm (but not hot) and let stand one-half hour. The most delicate stomach can digest eggs cooked this way. So many invalids dislike soft eggs and want them hard—but when cooked this way, they will be done, yet not hard and indigestible.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Waste and farm accounts are at opposite poles.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTs are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AIR RIFLE FREE. Shoots BB shots. Powerful enough to kill small game. Given free for selling 10 packages dry ink at 25c each. Write today. Send no money. **H. C. BREWER**, Richmond, Ky.

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FOR SALE—Bulls, ready for service and younger. Financial King breeding, also Ringlet Barred Rock cockerels. **G. A. Waterman**, Royalton, Vt.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull, T. B. tested, 16 months, his sire is herd sire at Inlet Valley Farm, a son of the \$20,000 bull Itchen Daisy's May King of Langwater; his dam has an A. R. record of 575 B. II. and is granddaughter of Glenwood Mainstay 16th with 10 A. R. daughter up to 821 lb. fat out of 511 lb. cow. Price \$125. **J. YENEL**, R. D. 7, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE a few choice registered Holstein calves, choice breeding, for Dairymen's stein calves, choice breeding, for Dairymen's League Certificates. **MAPLE LAWN FARMS**, Cortland, N. Y.

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PUPPIES wanted in litter lots, mention kind, age, etc. **DAN E. NAGLE**, 161 George St., New Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE CANARIES, 1924 hatch—Ped. —Reg. **THERESA HYLAND**, Andover, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Blue Grey English Shepherd pups, males, \$10, females, \$5; Shepherd and Bull cross, \$3 and \$5; all from heel driving stock. **E. A. BROWN**, Chester, Vt.

200 MAY HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, \$1; also yearling hens. Airedale-Coon hound cross pups, \$5. **LUTHER FALKEY**, Phelps, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. **W. W. NORTON**, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. **J. H. WORLEY**, Mercer, Pa.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. **CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM**, Sterling Sta., N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **GEORGE W. SCOTT**, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Farm raised, heavy boned, good color. Shipped on approval. Write **I. B. ZOOK**, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. **EDGEWOOD FARM**, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. **ARTHUR SEARLES**, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, old and young, 17 to 20 lbs. Pekin and Rouen ducks. **M. Felock**, Newfield, N. Y.

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BABY CHICKS—We specialize in the following breeds of Super Quality chicks, Whitt Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds both combs, White Leghorns, Anconas, and White Pekin Ducklings, from pure bred, culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. **Bucher Bros. Hatchery**, Bucyrus, Ohio.

"PURE HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn Cockerels White and Black Orpingtons. Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Meriden, Conn."

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, Pearl Guinea. **LAURA DECKER**, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS—Yearling male, six pullets, five yearling hens; are laying; will soon pay for themselves; excellent laying strain; satisfaction guaranteed; express prepaid. First check of \$25 gets them. Pays to buy the best. **JOHN A. ALEXANDER**, South Royalton, Vt.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCKS with healthy chicks from our purebred, heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. **LOWER HATCHERY**, Box 15, Bryan, Ohio.

HONE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS—Large, vigorous birds of rich red color, bred for standard and heavy egg production, prices reasonable, and a square deal always. **D. R. HONE**, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS—Large, healthy, dark red birds; all laying. Bred from heavy laying New York State Certified Prizewinning stock, \$3 each. June hatched same breeding, \$1.50 each. Few good cockerels to mate with them, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. **M. B. SILVER**, Chateaugay, N. Y.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK Park Strain cockerels, vigorous free range birds, good color, 7 to 8 lbs. **SUNNYSIDE FARM**, Orleans, Vt.

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FOR SALE—4800 egg **CANDEE** Incubator in good condition. Price \$350 F. O. B. **J. W. Schreib**, Penfield, N. Y.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, N. J.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. **EVERETT SHERMAN**, Whitman, Mass.

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WE HAVE an attractive proposition for some experienced silo or implement salesmen, either on salary or commission. Also, for farmers with spare time this winter to work in their home neighborhoods with our block men. **International Silo Co.**, Meadville, Pa.

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BUCKWHEAT honey in 60 lb. cans, \$6.50, F.O.B. **G. W. BELDEN**, Berkshire, N. Y.

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FINEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pails, \$1.15; Buckwheat, \$1.05, prepaid 3rd zone; few 60 lb. cans Buckwheat, \$6.50; Buckwheat comb honey, \$4.50, mixed, \$3.75. F. O. B. Here. **EDWARD REDDOUT**, Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—Benderton Brand. Best in the land. Special price on one 5 lb. pail, No. 1 light, postpaid third zone, \$1; regular price, \$1.15. Write for special price on club order of 12 pails. **B. J. DENTON**, Dansville, N. Y.

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GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. **W. A. WITHROW**, Syracuse, New York.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS**, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. **WIND**, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESpun smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 20 lbs., \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. **WALDROP BROTHERS**, Murray, Ky.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—1840-1850-1860-1870-1880. Any quantity, on the letters preferred. **JOHN P. COOPER**, Red Bank, N. J.

\$1.25 BRINGS YOU Fiske's Loose Leaf Route Book. "It's a winner." Free delivery. **P. Baker Fiske**, Attleboro, Mass.

HOMESpun TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 20 lbs., \$4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. **Farmers Union**, Mayfield, Ky.

HAVANNA LONG FILLER CIGARS at a forefoot. **A. Meidido Mission**, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE BOOK—Prophet Elijah Must Come Before Christ. This great fore-runner His work you an offer by return mail. **E. WANGER**, 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make price you can afford. Box of 50, \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. F. HOLMES**, 53 Carlton Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS—How about some nice Fresh, Select Chesapeake Bay Oysters? Right from the shell, big, fat, jolly and delicious—"Man"—they're the "Real Thing!" \$2.70 gal., prepaid. 5 gal. lot, less. **WM. LORD**, Cambridge, Md.

PRINTING

PRINTED STATIONERY—100 either letter-heads envelopes prepaid—95c; 250—\$1.45; 500—\$2.40. High grade samples free. **FRANKLIN PRESS**, B-28, Milford, N. H.

Among the Farmers

New Yorkers Win Prizes at Grain Show

THE first entries ever made from New York State in the great International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago were selected as prize winners by the judges at the recent exposition. The growers who sent entries were Frank Kisselburg of Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y., and Otis Joroloman of Weedsport, Cayuga County, N. Y.

In previous years the grain men of the middle west, the far west, and Canada practically had the show to themselves. New York was a dairy state, they believed; now they realize its a grain growing state, too, with a propensity for breeding winning seeds as well as winning cows.

A. L. Bibbins of the **G. L. F. Exchange** interested the New York growers in entering the Show. Mr. Bibbins was formerly connected with the Michigan Agricultural College and in those days Michigan grain growers sent over a hundred entries to the Chicago show and one year won 29 out of a possible 30 prizes offered. This record in Michigan is attributed to the fact that that state was one of the first to realize the value of well bred seed, carefully grown, selected, and harvested.

Mr. Kisselburg won third prize in the difficult seed rye class where competition is particularly keen. He entered a sample of Head Selected Rosen Rye, grown from seed secured through Mr. Bibbins on the Maniteau Island.

Mr. Joroloman took second prize in the white wheat seed class. He was a first prize winner in this class at the Cayuga County Farm Bureau Grain Show and at the State Fair in Syracuse.

It is expected that next year there will be a great many entries from New York at the Show, as thousands of New York farmers are confining their seed purchases absolutely to known-origin, domestic, hardy varieties and so improving the quality of the grain seeds they grow.

Corn Borer Quarantine Extended

FURTHER territory in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan is added to the area, including parts of New England, now under Federal quarantine on account of the prevalence of the European corn borer, in an amendment of the quarantine regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 15. It is noted that no

spread of the pest outside of the area heretofore designated as infested in the New England States covered by this quarantine was determined. The new territory was found to be invaded during the past season.

The European corn borer has been in this country comparatively a few years. It has been found to be a dangerous crop insect pest, and a serious menace to a number of our food products, especially our corn crop. Under the guidance of the Federal Horticultural Board, both Federal and State forces are trying to prevent its spread to other parts of the country. By means of quarantines they are regulating the shipment of products likely to carry the pest outside the areas already infested.

Marketing Schools Held in Madison County

The first marketing schools held in New York State by the new Department of Marketing at Cornell University, were held in Hamilton and Cazenovia, Madison County, early in December under the direction of the Madison County Farm Bureau. Two-day schools were held in each place, and even though local farmers were making last efforts to get their fall plowing done, the sessions were appreciated by all who attended.

W. I. Myers and **Leland Spencer** conducted the schools and discussed the subjects of "Prices," "Some New York State Problems in Milk Marketing," "Fundamentals from Successful Co-operatives," "How to Use Crop and Market Reports in Selling Farm Products," and a round table discussion of marketing problems of the community. Dr. Myers and Mr. Spencer went deep

Not One But Four "Kill a Kows"

HERE'S another one for your "Kill a Kow" campaign. We are members of the Wallkill Valley Dairy Improvement Association since it started, which is the first organized in the state. We figure on killing four cows this winter and they are going to go irrespective if the campaign is carried through or not. These cows returned more than their feed cost, but not a sufficient labor return to warrant keeping them further. —**C.A. & A.E.Z.**, N. Y.

into underlying principles of disposing of farm products. They gave economic production equal importance with good marketing in meeting present low prices, showed charts with production and consumption facts and held open discussions. The men who attended felt that these men had made a thorough and impartial study of the subjects. The attitude of the local farmers who took part in the school was probably best expressed by **Scott Coulter** of Cazenovia who stated, "It is one of the most sensible discussions I have yet heard on farm marketing. There is nothing sensational nor biased about it."

Several communities have requested the Madison County Farm Bureau for similar sessions in other parts of the county. A one-day school is being planned now for Saturday, January 10th at Canastota.

Local men in charge of the schools were **John C. Morris** and **Fred Brainerd** at Hamilton; **Scott Coulter**, **Louis Davis**, **H. M. Bordwell** and **T. D. Thomas** at Cazenovia.

Is it all right to feed raw potatoes to milking cows and does it have any effect on them after a period of time?

—**C. W. A.**, New Jersey

Why not prune now and have a clear conscience all winter?

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. **EVA MACK**, Canton, N. Y.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meridian, Conn.

Why Ventilate?

Next in Importance to the Hen Herself

NEXT to the hens themselves, nothing is of more importance in the hen-house than ventilation or some means of allowing the fresh air to circulate and carry off the impurities. While we are all familiar with the strong ammonia fumes that so often stifle us in a tightly closed hen-house, there are many who do not realize that the hens themselves are largely responsible for the heavy, damp floor litter and the thick frost coating on the walls.

From a physical standpoint a hen is a queer proposition. In the first place, she has no sweat glands to take care of the excess moisture of her body. She must, therefore, breathe this surplus moisture out through her mouth or else pass it off in her feces. In the second place, she is a rapid breather with a temperature around 104 degrees. Thirdly, if she breathes rapidly and tries to get rid of moisture, she will breathe even more rapidly if the air she is dependent upon is saturated with moisture already. She will travel at such a high rate of speed that she will clog or crack; she may die; she may be just weakened, but, in any case, she cannot have enough strength to produce eggs.

Careful computations show that one hundred birds breathe about eight pounds of water into the air every twenty-four hours. In addition, nineteen pounds of water pass off in the droppings during the same period. Or, in other words, one hundred hens produce twenty-seven pounds of water and water vapor every twenty-four hours. Is it, then, any wonder that the walls of a tightly closed hen-house coat with frost in cold weather or drip with sweat during warm days? Far better for the hen would it be if we opened the house up wide. We might better take a chance on freezing her at this time of year than actually drown her in a contraption dubbed a hen-house.

So much for the damage column. What is the relief? In general it is fresh air, but the problem is to get the air into the house without actually freezing the birds out. The muslin or curtain front house was the first attempt to solve the problem of moisture. Such houses have some big advantages: the screens can be thrown wide open on pleasant days and during bad weather they allow a good amount of fresh air to filter in. Their worst objection is that they make a house dark when they are closed. Also they clog with dirt. Rather than have a house with all muslin screens, it is a decided advantage to have half screens and half glass. Such a method insures better light and still permits of the house being opened up during pleasant weather.

A Straw Blanket Absorber

Sometimes houses are built with a loft. Instead of a ceiling there is simply rafters with wire spread across the beams. Straw is kept in the loft and changed from time to time. It absorbs a great deal of the moisture and keeps the air fresh.

Conditions can often be remedied by putting in ventilators or by working out a ventilation scheme of your own. It may be a hole or a long slit under the roof through which the constantly rising warm air may pass out. With all slits or cuts or ventilators it is best to box or arrange them so that, if a wind comes up, the air will not blow directly on the birds. A sliding door which may be set anywhere from full to a fraction open is a good arrangement for a ventilator, while a wide board placed behind a permanent cut under the roof will break any wind and send the air down into the room rather than letting it blow back along the roof to the perched and roosting birds at night.

There is one other necessity which helps in ventilating a hen-house. Box the sides of your windows and screens with a piece of wood or tin. Simply take a piece of board as long as your window is high and perhaps a foot wide. Draw a line from corner to corner and you have two nice triangular blinders for your windows. They will keep the air from sifting around the windows and striking the birds. On windy days they will send the air up. You will find that there are very few days in winter when you cannot let your windows back at least a foot at the top thus insuring a supply of fresh air. A string fastened to the building and a cleat on the window will enable you to set the window open at varying degrees to conform to outside weather conditions.

Most Houses Too Tight

It is a hard task to meet all the different types of houses. Most of them are kept too tightly closed for the health of the hens. If the writer has shown what an evil a tight hen-house is, if he has said enough about ventilation to suggest a solution of your problem, then the hens will benefit by the change. There are two rough rules to help you: first, the hen-house walls should never be coated with frost or drip with sweat; second, the smell of ammonia either day or night is a sure indication of danger from improper ventilation.



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Giant Rouen
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HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write to: A. F. Hampton, Box A, Plittstown, N.J.

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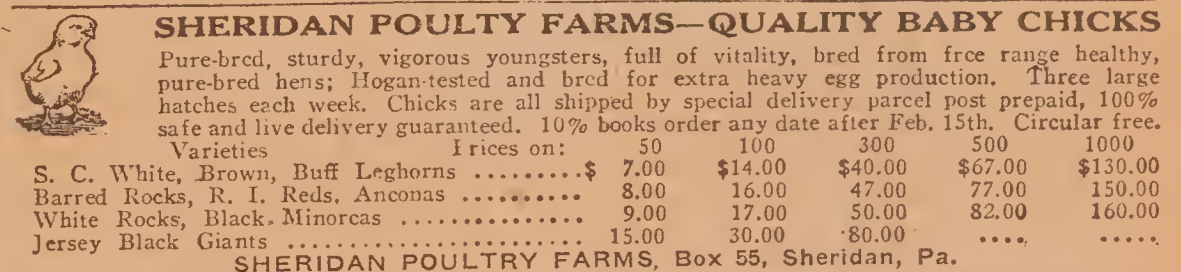
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THIRTEEN STANDARD VARIETIES from healthy, free range, utility carefully inspected, culled, mated and leg banded by a licensed graduate in Poultry Husbandry from Ohio State University. Our high grade chicks are being produced from flocks with high egg records, with pen matings in connection. Big combination offer. In order that you may know what Ohio Accredited and our High Grade chicks stand for, you must have our illustrated catalog. It is free.

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S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns \$7.00 \$14.00 \$40.00 \$67.00 \$130.00
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Jersey Black Giants 15.00 30.00 80.00
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From hens having official records of 225 to 300 eggs, sired by pure Tancored males with over 250-egg ancestry for several generations. Cockerels hatched February, March and April. All free from standard disqualifications. Pedigrees furnished. Prices \$10 to \$25 according to age and record. Home of Lady Brunswick—official 300-egg bird—Bergen Co. Contest 1922-23. New Brunswick Leghorn Farm, R. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

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FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Minorcas. White Indian Runner Ducks \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcels Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100. Circular free.
Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood, N. J.

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Best strains of the leading varieties. They will make money for you just as they have for thousands of others.
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free.
EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

Large stock Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Colliers, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.**

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Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock, Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.
A. C. JONES **GEORGETOWN, DEL.**

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Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.
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BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.
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CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low quality considered.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY
Box A, Holgate, Ohio

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

How to Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Read the A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"

Chart: B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cummins	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Duesenberg	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant Four	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Flint	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford (1½, 1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G.M.C. (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Bros.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gray	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray Dorr (Canada)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H.C.S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Loxonobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack (Con't)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmion	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marxell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moos	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash Four & Six (Con't) (Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Mod. 6-51)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (Mod. 6-51)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (Model 30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Eight)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Con't)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paterson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stewart (N.Y.) (¾ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
White (Mod. 15 & 20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willis-Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Yellow Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Makes of Engines

When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks

Makes of Engines	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buda (Mod. R.U.WU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. 12XD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Falls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill (Mod. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycorning (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mod. Y, Y&Z)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



He doesn't come around any more

But Tin Pedler irresponsibility still exists

REMEMBER the tin pedler who used to sell miscellaneous pots and pans? He seldom comes around any more. For your wife found that really dependable wares were those bearing a responsible manufacturer's trade-mark. The first cost may be a few cents higher, but over the year there is a real cash saving.

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This season, the service you get from your car, truck, or tractor will largely depend on the oil you are buying right now. Will it be "tin pedler" oils and the chance of breakdowns and lay-ups? Or Gargoyle Mobiloil and dependable operation, day in and day out?

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This year, more farmers than ever before are stocking Gargoyle Mobiloil for the work ahead. They know from performance that Mobiloil will save them real money in spite of the few cents more it costs by the gallon. And that's why

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Gargoyle Mobiloil is made by the foremost lubrication specialists in the world. "Tin pedler" oils are frequently job lots, coming from no one knows where.

The crude stocks used for Mobiloil are chosen solely for their lubricating value. The refining methods employed for Mobiloil preserve the lubricating value of the oil intact.

The uniformity of quality and body of each grade of Mobiloil is assured through many added steps in refining which are rarely, if ever, taken in the production of other oils.

These and other factors explain why the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil almost invariably shows a cash-saving in operating costs over other oils. And that economy is most striking when the other oil's price per gallon is lowest.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is sold only by responsible dealers and marketers. The correct grade for your automobile, motor truck or tractor is clearly specified in the Chart of Recommendations. Every Mobiloil dealer has the Chart. For real economy make the Chart your guide.



Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

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Boston	New Haven
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The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JANUARY 17, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"And It Stopped Short, Never to Go Again"!!

Milo Jeffres—Lamb Feeder—By Mark J. Smith

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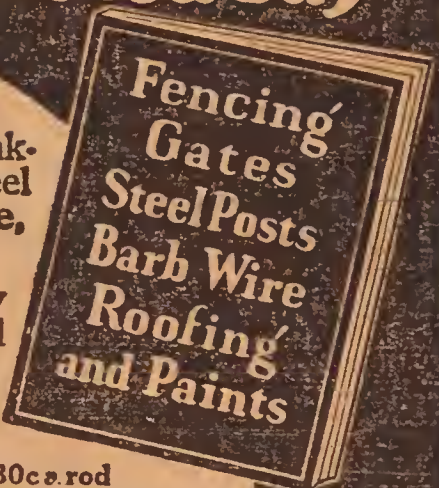
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What Lime Shall I Buy?

And A Simple Device For Sorting Potatoes

WE are continually getting letters from subscribers who are asking the question "What kind of lime should I buy or what is the best kind of lime?" The answer begins with those very common words used in answering questions, "It depends". It depends on the price, your location, the distance the lime must be hauled from the railroad, the amount of help available and how soon you wish to get the benefit of the lime.

Lime comes in three forms. There is ground limestone, quick lime or burned lime and hydrated lime, commonly known as "hydrate." In addition to that there are such lime-carrying products as oyster shells, marl and by-product materials that run high in lime.

The circumstances surrounding the individual farm where lime is to be applied will determine to a large extent the form in which it is to be bought. Lime should always be bought on the basis of the cost of sufficient lime to the acre of red clover. To the cash outlay must be added the cost of the haul from the station to the farm, storage and spread on the land. According to the Colleges of Agriculture, ground limestone seems to be the cheapest form in about 90 per cent of the cases.

Factors That Affect the Choice.

Where the haul takes the farmer over long, difficult, uphill roads, burned lime when it is good and when it can be bought at a fair price delivered, may be more economical, but burned lime is not at all pleasant to handle. The advantage in its use lies in the fact that in order to lime a piece of land with ground limestone about four times as much ground limestone would be needed as burned lime. Where burned lime is bought by the carload it is more expensive due to high freight rates. The advantage is in obtaining locally burned lime.

Hydrated lime is quick lime that has been allowed to slake. In other words the burned lime is allowed to take on water to the point that the "fire" in the quick lime is lost. It can be handled without the unpleasant effects that accompany the handling of burned lime. Usually about half as much hydrate is applied as ground limestone, which is a factor where long hauls are concerned and where help and time are serious problems. Both burned and hydrate lime have more high priced city labor expended on them than ground limestone. Moreover, the freight rate is a little higher on these farms compared with ground limestone. Hydrate lime, as we said before, will usually act quicker than limestone which is of considerable value where a crop is to be planted on soil that has not been limed until immediately before seed. This is rather a "close to the wind" procedure and not highly recommended by the best crop experts.

Limestone Should Be Ground Fine.

It appears that limestone that is ground to the proper fineness and containing a high percentage of calcium carbonate and an extremely low percentage of foreign matter, is cheaper than the same product after it is burnt and dehydrated with the attendant labor and incidental expenses.

There are many different kinds of ground limestone and a farmer should use a great deal of judgment in selecting the proper kind. There are some limestones of little value because of the fact that the stone is not finely ground. Furthermore they contain a great deal of foreign matter just as dirt and shale. Coarsely ground limestone is readily acted upon by the soil moisture and therefore the calcium oxide or lime in the stone is not readily available. Good ground limestone should pass through a 200 mesh sieve and there should be a very small

amount of foreign matter present.

Winter a Good Time to Haul

Winter is a good time to haul limestone or other lime carriers to the farm where it can be stored until spring. As a matter of fact under favorable conditions ground limestone can be spread during the winter on fall plowed land that is to be seeded to oats, barley and corn. By doing this during the winter, you are using labor to better advantage. Another advantage to hauling during the winter lies in the fact that the roads are hard and it is possible to haul heavier loads at this time than during the spring when the roads are deep with mud. There is a lot of satisfaction in knowing that the lime is in the barn ready for the spring work and that it does not have to be hauled through the heavy, deep, muddy mires that come with the springtime.

As far as the best kind of lime is concerned, the wise farmer will buy the form that covers the most land for his lime dollar to produce the cheapest clover, alfalfa or other crop.

A Simple Device for Sorting Potatoes

I SAW two original ways of sorting potatoes, this fall. At least they were new to me. The man using them grows about two thousand bushels a year and the device seems to work well for a business of that size. He does not sort in the field, thinking that it would take more time than the way he does it. When he is marketing from the field in the fall, he picks them up in crates and hauls to the barn floor. Here he has a shallow box about two feet square, on legs a little higher than the height of a crate and with one side of the box open. He dumps a bushel of potatoes into this box, puts a crate under the open side, and as the potatoes are pulled into the crate he picks out the small ones, the misshapen and those that are sunburned. This is much faster than dumping them on the floor and picking them up, as only the culls are handled separately.

When he begins to store in the cellar, another method is used. He has designed and made, what might be called a grader, but on a different plan than the commercial grader. It consists of a square trough, one end projecting into the cellar window, the other end just high enough so that potatoes can be dumped into it from a truck, and long enough so the potatoes slide down it slowly.

A Chute That Sorts for Size

The bottom of the trough if made from strips running lengthwise, and far enough apart to allow the small potatoes to drop through, where they are deflected into another crate. The strips that form the bottom are wider on top than on the bottom, so that potatoes starting to fall through will not become wedged. Iron rods run crosswise through the strips, dividing the slits into squares.

As the potatoes are dumped into the trough, the owner stands beside it, to keep them moving and to remove misshapen and green tubers, which as he sees it is the advantage over a commercial grader which does not do that. Another advantage is the small investment which it represents. Both ways of grading have been used for several years and so are well tried out.—H. L. Cosline, New York.

Speaking of Prolificacy

A Hampshire ewe at Walnut Hal Farms, Kentucky, several years ago gave birth to twins in January, had twins again in September and had a single lamb in the following April.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending January 17, 1925

Number 3

Milo Jeffres--Lamb Feeder

An Interesting Story of How One Man Makes Money With Winter Lambs

By MARK J. SMITH

APPRECIATION of New York as an agricultural state is increased when we view the wonderfully productive Genesee valley. The provincial feeling recedes when we see Texas steers grazing on Livingston County bluegrass pastures and thousands of western range feeder-lambs on feed in our western New York counties.

A sheep barn large enough to accommodate eighteen hundred feeder lambs, equipped with electric lights and a telephone is quite a novel sight—yet that is what we saw on the farm of Milo A. Jeffres of Perry, New York, who is the largest lamb feeder in that section and probably the most extensive in the State. Last season he fed out three thousand head of lambs.

When the subject of sheep is brought up in the vicinity of Perry, the question is at once asked: "Do you know Milo Jeffres?" In order that I might answer this question in the affirmative, Charles Fausold, the genial Superintendent of Perry's Public Schools, offered to take me out to the feeding plant of this well-known sheepman. We found Mr. Jeffres to be a modest, quiet business man whose business is feeding lambs profitably—a business in which he has been engaged for thirty years.

Mr. Jeffres' barn equipment is built for utility and efficiency in handling a large number of lambs with a minimum of help—in addition to the large barn mentioned above, he has a smaller one built purposely for the business in which he fed five hundred and sixty head last season in one bunch—a third barn is located some distance away. Mr. Jeffres and three other men do the work, and on Sundays he and one other man takes care of twenty-three hundred head. It was explained that the telephone in the barn saves the women at the house steps, as well as the men at the barn. Electric lights make it possible to work the same length of days both summer and winter. Seventy barrel storage tanks hold the water which is pumped from the wells by a windmill.

Light western lambs are preferred for feeding—an average weight of around thirty-eight pounds is considered best, but available lambs are getting heavier from year to year. Black faced lambs are not like for this purpose. The white-faced lambs carrying a considerable amount of Merino blood have the ability to do well when bunched closely in large numbers. The reason that lambs are fed out in preference to the keeping of breeding ewes is that a greater volume is possible and it does away with the need for a lot of pasture. The month of May sees the last of them go.

The Jeffres farm consists of two hundred and forty acres, and practically all of the roughage fed is raised. When the lambs are on full feed of grains, such as are fed on this farm, they do not

consume much hay. Ten carloads of grain were fed last season. The large amount of manure produced is drawn out continuously through the winter—the men were at work when we were there using a plow to break up the manure so that it could be handled easier.

The lambs are put in in September and October—those that are clipped are sold forepart of May, the others go when they are ready—usually start selling in February, and it is desired to get rid of woolled ones by April tenth. Mr. Jeffres said that the first load last season was too heavy, and received a cut of three-quarters of a cent a pound—out of the remainder there were only ten that did not bring top price. It was pointed

salvage feeds have been used. The lambs have done fully as well on salvage wheat as when fed salvage corn, but more salvage corn would be fed if lower in price and more available. When the lambs have been on salvage feed and are given good corn, they turn down the good corn, and vice versa.

The grain is mixed on the barn floor—it then goes into a big bin in the basement of the large barn. The lambs are fed in flat bottom troughs until started nicely and then self feeders are used. Gates are so arranged that the lambs are shut away from hay racks while they are being filled. The barn in which 560 head were fed last year has a self feeder in each corner—feed was hauled on flat racks to this barn and shoveled through the windows into the self feeders. I asked Mr.

Jeffres if he fed much corn fodder and if he liked it as roughage—he replied that he liked it, but that it was hard to keep it from spoiling when put in the barn. He usually has enough corn fodder to last until about the first of January, and prefers to feed it in slatted racks—this year eight acres were drilled. Other roughage fed consists of bean pods, straw, and about eighty tons of hay in 1924. Salt is mixed with the grain. Water is kept before the lambs continuously—float valves shut it off. No condiments are fed except charcoal, which as previously mentioned, they get from the salvage



A Bunch of Fat Lambs in the Stockyards, Ready for Market.

out to us that this was due to the fact that the lambs could be sent when ripe—when a carload was ready they could go. The heavy lambs cannot be held to advantage, and for this reason the lighter lambs are more satisfactory. The lambs are kept in practically all the time. The average gain put on is around thirty pounds per head, the grain cost per pound of gain being approximately six cents.

One of the most unique things about Mr. Jeffres and his operations is that *he is an authority and a specialist in the purchase and feeding of salvage grains*. He says that he will feed any type of feed that will make economical gains. It is always in season for him to buy a few carloads of salvage feeds. Two thousand bushels of cull beans are fed a year. For a long time, in the vicinity around Perry, it was believed that beans were not a good feed for lambs—now they are considered very valuable. Mr. Jeffres is a great believer in salvage grains—he finds that lambs keep healthier and do better than when fed sound grains. He points out that charcoal is recognized as a condiment, and they get enough to benefit them, also the salvage feeds being dry, it does away with buying water, for, as he says, he prefers to get that out of the well. In starting lambs on feed more trouble has been experienced with scours where new corn has been fed than when

grain.

About one thousand head were shorn in 1924. Mr. Jeffres said he thought it paid, but that it made more work in the house. The lambs are bought in the west and when finished go to Jersey City.

The lambs during the feeding season at this famous plant are not neglected in any way—I was told that Mr. Jeffres practically lives with his lambs. This great feeder takes care of his lambs. Mr. Jeffres is a very modest man, but I heard from other sources that his lambs take good care of him.

A Famous Cow Dies

GOOD old Glista Ernestine is dead. She lived to the ripe age of sixteen years. In many respects, Glista was the most famous cow that ever lived. She belonged to the New York State College of Agriculture and through the meetings at the College and the publicity that she received, many farmers all over the East came to know about her.

It is believed that she produced more milk than any cow the world has ever known. Her record is 202,005 pounds of milk and 7,342 pounds of fat. During eight years of her life, she made a record of an average of 17,600 pounds of milk a year.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Founded 1842

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VOL. 115 January 17, 1925 No. 3

Our Tax Program

- I. The abolition of a direct State tax on property.
- II. No further reduction of income taxes until government expenses are reduced.
- III. Discontinuance of the issuing of tax exempt securities.
- IV. A carefully prepared detailed budget for every government unit from the nation to the county.
- V. Full publicity and information to taxpayers showing the exact purposes, with amounts, for which taxes are spent.
- VI. We are also in favor of:
 1. Larger taxation of personal property.
 2. Gasoline sales tax, and
 3. Taxing billboards along sides of State highways.

Kill a Kow

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes in the future of the dairy business, but success will be more difficult than ever for men who have from one to a dozen cows in their herd which are not paying their keep. We repeat, therefore, that if you own animals of doubtful producing value, we know of no better way by which you can help yourself and the whole dairy industry than by fattening these individuals and either selling or eating them.

The response to our "Kill A Kow" campaign shows that dairymen are thinking of this problem as they never have before. But that thinking should be translated into action. Look over your herd, pick out one whose production is below what it should be, then drop us a line or sign the blank on page 58 telling us that you will get rid of her before March 1st.

Governor Smith's Message

GOVERNOR SMITH'S annual message to the New York State Legislature is one of the best written and most sensible State papers it has been our pleasure to read in some time. In his message, the Governor likens the State to a great business corporation in which the people are the stockholders; the legislature is the board of directors; and the governor is the president. The distinction is made, however, that the State should and does pay particular attention to the welfare or human side of its people. His message is the president's report to the board of directors and

to the stockholders. Through it there runs a spirit of idealism and high-mindedness, looking toward the true welfare and progress of the State's citizens.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is non-partisan in politics. We do not always agree with Governor Smith, but we always admire his great ability and his sincerity of purpose.

"What ever the short-comings," the Governor says, "of representative democratic government may be, it nevertheless remains the best form of government so far devised by the brains and ingenuity of man." * * * * Let us hope in the beginning of the year that it is the will of the Divine Providence that all traces of selfish motives may be removed from our hearts and our minds and that we might enter upon the discharge of our duties with an eye single to the best interests of all the people of the State, whom it is my great honor and high privilege to be permitted to represent. * * * *

"The smoke and dust of political warfare have been swept away. The political rancor of the recent conflict has ceased. * * * * Above all others concerned, I certainly do not believe I should enter upon the duties of the great office to which I have been elected with any partisan purpose, standing alone as I do to represent my party among the elected State officers. What I recommend I believe with all the faith I have in me to be in the best interests of this great State."

The Governor then proceeds to make his report of work accomplished by the State and recommendations of what he thinks should be done in the future.

The report on the State business and the recommendations included a careful statement of the financial condition of the State, together with a discussion of the tax burden. He outlines the State's needs, his recommendations covering water power, forests and agriculture, and his message includes discussions and recommendations in the State's transportation problems, welfare work and the business administration in the State government, with recommendations for reorganization and consolidation of government bureaus and commissions. From time to time we will discuss these suggestions in later issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

One of the most important topics emphasized in the message is the millions of State money, much of which is being wasted annually on the Barge Canal. The Governor points out that in the six years beginning with 1919 and ending with 1924, the State has spent a total of \$31,700,077 on the Barge Canal, and in order to maintain it there must be spent during the coming year \$5,252,695 more; and there are pending against the State claims for damage because of the canal, which amount to nearly \$24,000,000.

From all of this waste of money there has been to the people of the State comparatively little return. The Governor figures that since the Barge Canal began operation in 1919 it has carried a yearly average of only 1,640,481 tons; while the old Erie Canal used to average around 5,500,000 tons a year. Governor Smith rightly states that the operation of the Barge Canal is one of the big holes in the State's finances and that there ought to be a careful study made of the canal from which recommendations could be formed that would enable the people of the State to realize on this great investment.

New Jersey Farmers Should Have Square Deal

MANY of the leading farm associations in New Jersey are incensed at the unfair treatment that they and their farmers have received from the New Jersey Board of Fish and Game Commission. We have before in these columns mentioned the serious menace to the crops and orchards of New Jersey, caused by the increasing number of deer.

Recognizing the seriousness of this problem, agricultural leaders representing several of the important farm associations of the State invited

the Game Commission to visit southern New Jersey farms and see for themselves at first hand the deer situation in Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and adjacent counties. We understand that the Board flatly refused to even take this one step to inform themselves.

Instance after instance can be cited both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey where thousands of dollars worth of damage have been caused to orchards and to crops and garden truck by depredations of deer, and the question must soon be met as to which people want the most—food production or wild game. It certainly gives those farmers who have suffered losses food for serious thought when the Game Commission refuses even to consider properly this important problem. Is it now time for the farmers on their part to give some consideration as to how boards of this kind can be removed?

An Unfair Embargo on Potatoes

THE British Government has placed an embargo upon potatoes imported from the United States to England and Wales. The claim is made that the reason for the embargo is that there are no potato bugs in England, and that there is danger of importing them from the United States. However, it is very significant that potatoes from Canada are not included in the embargo; and the potato bugs are just as much a nuisance in Canada as they are here.

The real reason, therefore, seems to be a discrimination on the part of the British against potato growers in this country. It comes as a particularly hard blow at this time to producers in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, because we have such a large crop this year and the price is so low. Potatoes in one upstate town were being carried at 38 cents a bushel only a few days ago.

The embargo against potato bugs is simply a subterfuge following out the old discriminating British policy of building up British trade even at the expense of everybody else. American political leaders should take action such as this none too kindly. During the War, the American farmer strained every nerve to feed the world. Since the War, he has continually suffered. If American farming is to endure, and the United States to maintain its agriculture and its other business, it must have at least the same protection in building up its business and its trade that great commercial rivals, like England, are giving theirs.

Home Rule for Prohibition

THE city of Watertown, New York, has taken the enforcement of prohibition into its own hands by the passing of strict regulations and by quick punishment of all violators. It is said that other cities are considering doing the same thing.

Such local action gives the best promise of real enforcement of the Volstead Act. The war against the saloon made little progress until the local option act put the power for fighting booze into the hands of the local authorities.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I AM indebted to a Pennsylvania reader for the following story of the World War;

A captain in the army was taking a good looking girl through a hospital. They came after a time to a cot of a wounded British boy, and the captain told the girl that this boy had killed five Germans and brought in two prisoners.

The girl asked the boy how he did it, and looking up at the girl, he said: "With my hands."

Whereupon the girl was so pleased that she kissed the boy's hand seven times.

In the next cot lay a wounded Yankee boy and the captain told the girl this boy had killed nine Germans and brought in five prisoners.

The girl asked him how he did it, and he looked up at her pretty face and said:

"I BIT 'EM!"

The Wonders of the Sun's Eclipse

The First Time in a Century This Magic Event Comes to A. A. Country

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun—the first in this part of the country since New Englanders saw one in 1806—will take place on January 24, 1925. New York State will be crossed by this eclipse and since it is such an important and wonderful sight, everyone within traveling distance of its path should know when it will occur and where to go to see it.

The central line of the total eclipse enters New York State at Buffalo and passes very near to Warsaw, Watkins, Owego, Binghamton, Ellenville, Newburgh and Fishkill. It leaves the state at Carmel, crossing into Connecticut, where it passes over New Haven, then re-enters New York to cross Long Island and so out to sea.

"Totality" occurs at or shortly after 9 o'clock. Those who possibly can should watch from 7:30 to 10:30, for the advance of the phenomenon and its after-effects are equally

fascinating things about a solar eclipse and there is also a great store of legend and lore about previous experiences. "Old-times" tell us of chickens going to roost in mid-morning, of cows coming home in the unnatural darkness to be milked. These tales are confirmed by writers in scientific journals who state that "the behavior of domestic animals is extremely interesting to observe."

Shadow Moves Rapidly

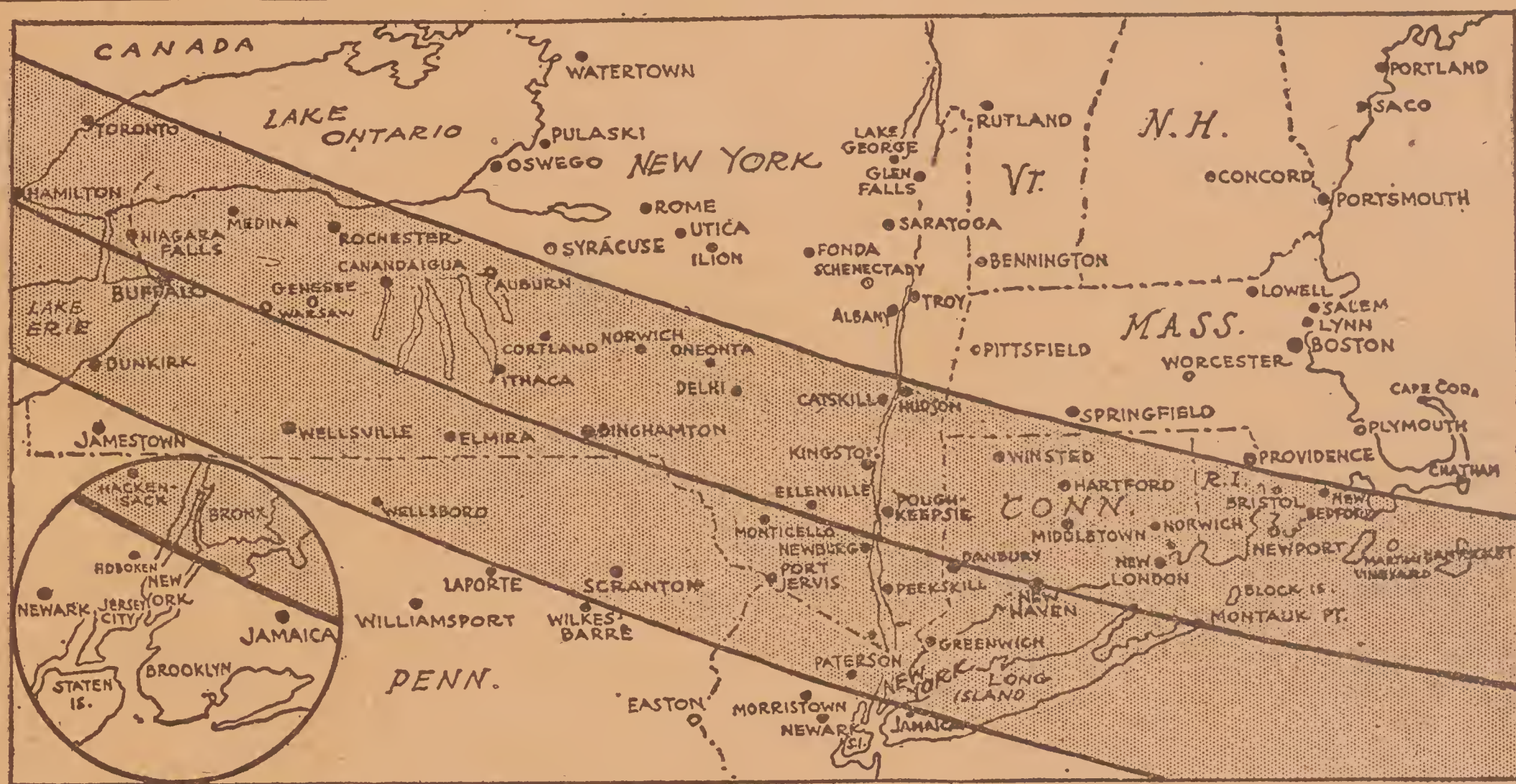
Even when one is prepared for the eclipse, the awe-inspiring features can hardly be anticipated. Prof. Henry Norris Russell says of this spectacular effect:

"By 9 o'clock, when only a narrow crescent of the sun remains in sight, the country will take on a weird appearance. The light from the sun's edge is not merely fainter, but is different in color and quality. All the color values of the landscape become altered—

shines that wonderful fringe of light which the astronomer has named the corona—the crown of the sun—and which he is willing to travel far to observe for the few minutes during which the sun is totally eclipsed, because it is at this time alone that the corona can be seen.

Much Happens in Two Minutes

Observers are urged to be prepared with dark or smoked glasses, for under no circumstances should one look directly at the sun before totality without this protection. If you are familiar with the "starry firmament" you will recognize some of the brighter planets and stars near the sun. Venus, Mercury and Jupiter will be grouped to the west of the sun, while Altair, a first magnitude star, will shine to the northwest and beyond it the brilliant star Vega. But the streamers (a mere million miles or so:) of the corona will be the greatest objects of interest. Both before and after



PATH OF TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, FROM GREAT LAKES TO THE SEA

In all cities and towns lying in the area shaded on the map the eclipse of the sun of January 24 next will be total. In all other places shown on the map there will be a partial eclipse. The shadow of the moon moves from west to east across the face of the land. New York City is partly within and partly without the zone of totality. The sweep of the phenomenon is right through American Agriculturist territory.

Courtesy of the New York Sun

interesting. Select a hilltop clear of trees, with nothing toward the southeast which can be the source of smoke or mist. Be sure that the road is kept open if the weather before January 24 is snowy. Select your observation point well in advance and for a few days previous observe the position of the sun at that time in the morning.

What Causes An Eclipse

A total eclipse of the sun is caused by the passage of the moon between the sun and the earth in such a way as to cast a shadow on the earth. Under certain circumstances the eclipse will be total, under others, only partial. During total eclipse, the shadow of the moon at any moment is approximately round. It traverses a long and narrow track across the earth which is called the path of totality. Its width at the maximum is about 168 miles, and in the present case is about 110 miles. Hence every one within a distance of 50 miles of the central line of totality will see the eclipse, but it will not last for the same length of time everywhere. The duration will be greatest at the central line, and will diminish to a few seconds just within the edge of the shadow. Scientists tell us most interesting and

usually in a most uncanny fashion.

"The obscurity steadily grows. At two or three minutes before totality the moon's shadow comes into sight in the west, darkening all the sky and advancing with tremendous speed. On the present occasion, where the sun is low in the sky the shadow will come almost directly downward out of space. The darkening of the western sky should be rapid and very striking.

"This crowns the impression made by the strange coloring and the advancing gloom. No one who has seen it can doubt the ancient tales of battles stopped in their highest heat by an eclipse. It really seems as if the sun had gone out, even that the world is coming to an end.

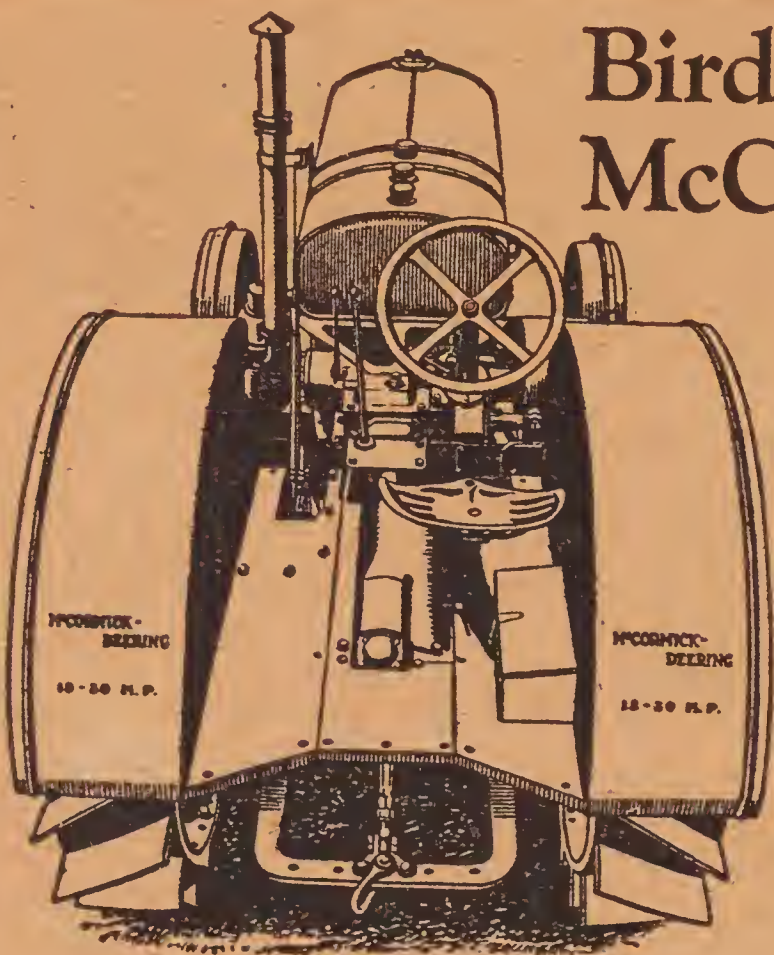
"But the precious seconds of totality are too few to spend in alarm. The moment that the darkness sets in all eyes must turn toward the vanished sun. In a few seconds one realizes that it is not by any means pitch dark, but much more like a moonlight night. Only a few of the brighter stars can be seen and there is no difficulty in finding one's way about. The sky is not black, but a deep slaty blue. In it hangs the disk of the moon, slaty-blue like the sky, and around the moon's edge

totality, shadow bands will play over white surfaces such as snowy fields and roads. To quote Dr. Russell again:

"All too soon the short totality, lasting hardly more than two minutes at the most, will come to an end; and now is the time to watch for things which are better left unlooked at as the sun goes into the shadow, lest the observer's eyes be dazzled. Just before the end of totality, the inner corona brightens preceptibly; then something far brighter, shining with a white, steady light, appears. This is not the sun itself, but its hot lower atmosphere—as becomes clear a second or two later, when the sun's surface, incomparably more brilliant, bursts forth. The air fills with light, drowning out the outer corona at once and the inner corona after a minute or so. The great spectacle is over."

There will not be another total eclipse until 2024. So unless you expect to live till then, do not miss this one!

(Eclipse coupons, upon which amateurs can record observations which may be of great value and interest to scientists, may be obtained from the Scientific American, 233 Broadway, New York City. There are seven simple questions to be answered, and fortunately situated amateurs may happen to collect data which trained observers miss.)



Bird's-eye View of the McCormick-Deering Tractor

—Just about the view the operator has as he steps up on the platform and takes the seat. One day he may be sighting along the belt to the belt machine and the next day steering across his fields.

NOTICE the clear view ahead, the handy controls. Make note of the roomy platform, the wide protective fenders, the comfortable seat, the auto-type steering, the tool box, the brakes, the removable lugs, the drawbar with its range of adjustment, the wide belt pulley and its sensible location.

Then there are the many McCormick-Deering features you cannot see here—such as the crankshaft and main ball bearings guaranteed for life, the removable cylinders, the unit main frame, the ball and roller bearings at 28 points, the throttle governor, the perfected lubrication, etc. Everything is there, on top or inside. Remember this tractor reaches the farm complete with *all* the features named above.

Note the little round plate in the center of the platform. That is where the Power Take-Off attaches—the great new feature through which you can run the mechanism of grain binders, corn pickers, etc., by power conveyed from the tractor through a revolving shaft. One of the greatest of recent tractor improvements.

Write us for full illustrated catalog about the McCormick-Deering Tractor. Use your tractor for winter belt work and be well acquainted with it by spring's work.

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MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS

Controlling Shot-Hole Borers In Apple Trees

We have some apple trees that are full of little holes. They look as though some one had fired a charge of birdshot into them, only the holes are on all sides of the limbs. Must be some kind of insect. What can we do to save the tree?—G. L. B., New York.

UNDoubtedly your trees are infested with bark beetles or shot-borers. These insects are little hard-shelled beetles that bore through the bark and live in the cambium layer underneath the bark. Only in cases where these beetles are excessively abundant do they attack healthy and vigorous trees. Neither do they live and multiply in dead wood. Wood that is unhealthy and in a dying state is an ideal place for them to develop. Where there is an accumulation of this kind of wood you will find these insects developing in great numbers. When their home supply of food is exhausted they will migrate and it is then that they may attack healthy trees.

Bred in Broken and Dead Limbs

At first they will make no impression on these healthy trees. However, if their attack is continued they will gradually weaken the tree with the result that it will become a natural breeding place for them, such as broken limbs or trees weakened by rabbit and mouse injury.

The first thing to do, therefore, is to remove any possible breeding places that may exist in the vicinity. The next thing to do is to prune or cut out those parts of the tree that are most seriously infested. Burn these pruned parts as well as those that have acted as the original breeding places. Burning is the only sure way of getting rid of them.

To stimulate growth will help restore the tree to its normal healthy condition, which will enable the tree to make healthy tissue faster than the beetles can destroy it.

Whitewash as a Deterrent

A thin coat of whitewash should be applied three times a year, once early in the spring, once in the summer and again in the fall. If the whitewash is of thin consistency and is applied as a spray, each seasonal application should be doubled being applied a few days apart. It is better to apply it in a thick condition with a brush. The addition of a handful of salt to each pail of whitewash will add to the sticking powers of the wash, making it much more adhesive.

It is also advisable to add about a pint of crude cresylic acid or crude carbolic acid to every ten gallons of whitewash. This increases the insecticidal powers of the application.

The whitewash will not kill all of the insects that are harboring in the trees. However, if a fairly solid coat is maintained on the bark, it will prevent to a large extent the development of any new colonies through extended egg-laying. By eliminating the laying of additional eggs the tree will be able to regain strength with the help of cultivation and fertilization.

Farm Taxes in Pennsylvania

This letter indicates how Pennsylvania farmers feel on the tax program:

"In regard to taxes, something must be done. Our taxes are so high we will have to lease the farm. I live in Pennsylvania and the taxes are so high on my farm of 300 acres I cannot rent it for taxes and keep the buildings in repair. They tax every cow and old horse you have and it is impossible to make enough to keep even. I never object to paying an income tax. I would only be too glad if I could realize enough on my farm so I could pay it. I know of several neighbors who have to leave the only homes they have because of high taxes."—W. J. H., Pennsylvania.

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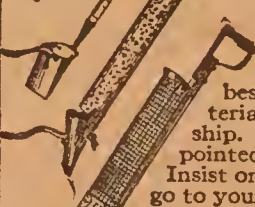
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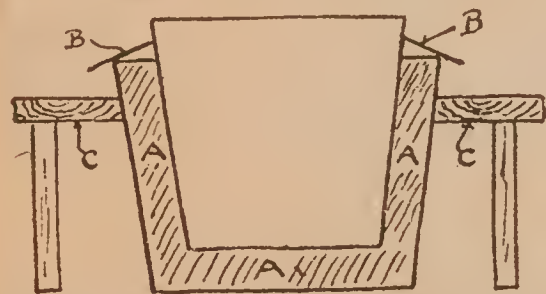
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Keep Biddy's Milk Warm

And Questions on Poultry Practice

A QUESTION came to us the other day from one of our readers who wanted to know if it is all right to feed snow to hens. It seems the water haul from the well to the poultry house in this subscriber's case is a long one. During heavy snow storms it is quite a task to get water to the hens and with so much snow around the building it is perfectly clean, it occurred to the inquirer that feeding the water in frozen form would not be a bad idea.

There are poultrymen who have used snow in place of drinking water. It is their practice to go outside the house with a couple of empty pails, fill them with clean snow and leave them in the house during the night. We also know of some dairymen who find it too much trouble to carry water to their cows and therefore they take an axe, release the cows from the stanchions, drive the cows to the nearby brook, cut holes in the ice and let the cows help themselves. You can imagine how much milk cows will give when they get ice water once



This is a cross-section of the warm water device. A represents the insulating packing between the tub and the pail. B represents the metal apron to keep moisture out of the insulating material. C represents the perch for the hens to stand on while drinking.

a day, drawn through the holes in the ice. Cows watered this way are just about as productive as hens that are watered with snow. You and I would find it pretty difficult to work all day in the woods with only ice water to drink. And not until a man looks upon his cows, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry in this light, will he get anything like normal work out of them.

A Modified Fireless Cooker

Hens do not consume so much water but what a couple of trips will supply their needs. But then comes the problem of water freezing in the house during the day time. If the house is properly constructed and properly ventilated, there is no reason for the water freezing during the day except under extreme conditions. If enough interest is shown in the hens there are plenty of contrivances which with ordinary precautions will keep the water from freezing not only during the day, but the night as well.

Every one has heard of a fireless cooker and how it is made. The home bureaus have been talking about and demonstrating fireless cookers for a long time. The principle of the fireless cooker can be applied to the hen's water trough and can be made to work extremely well. D. C. Kenneth of the poultry department at the Ohio Experiment Station has devised a simple and inexpensive contrivance for keeping water or skim milk warm for the laying hens in cold weather. He simply applies the principle of the fireless cooker.

How It Is Made

His contrivance consists of a 10 quart pail, placed in a candy bucket or butter tub. The size of the pail and the tub should be such as to allow a couple of inches between the two beneath and around the side for insulation when the pail is placed inside the tub. This space between the pail and tub is packed very tightly with straw or filled with sawdust. The top of the pail is so placed in the tub that the top of the pail will be an inch or so above the upper edge of the tub when a piece of tin or galvanized iron can be fitted beneath the rim of the pail to extend over the edge of

the tub to which it is securely nailed. This metal strip or collar should slope downward to act as an apron in order to keep waste water or splashing from wetting the insulation. A board 6x8 inches wide is placed around the tub as a running board for the hens to stand on while drinking the water.

The water is placed in the trough quite warm but not scalding hot. It will hold a satisfactory temperature about all day. It may be a good idea to replenish it with additional hot water at noon time.

We have seen contrivances such as this in operation. One device in particular was quite similar to this except in place of a pail, the water trough consisted of a more shallow pan set within a pail. In the bottom of the pail a hot brick was placed wrapped in a burlap bag. This held the heat for some time.

More Elaborate Appliances for Lighted Hen Houses

A device of this type is perfectly satisfactory for the average farm flock. It is hardly sufficient however, for the man who uses artificial illumination. In his case the birds are usually up quite early in the morning and need water before it is convenient for the poultryman to be on hand. There are numerous devices on the market for keeping water from freezing. These poultry appliances have now been perfected to a point where they are now reasonably safe and where a man follows the direction of the manufacturer and uses common sense in locating the device, there is practically no danger of an unfortunate experience. We have all heard of poultrymen who have tried to make their own water heating devices by using kerosene lamps. They not only went up in smoke themselves, but took the entire hen house and flock along. Even these devices would have worked had reasonable precautions been taken. We know of one poultryman who uses his brooder stove to great advantage. He has an ordinary wash boiler on top of the brooder stove to which he has connected a couple of small pipes that run to the water fountain. Just enough fire is maintained to keep the water in the boiler lukewarm which circulates after the same manner as the water in cooling devices in Ford cars.

His brooder stove is located in a separate room in one end of the poultry house where there is no danger of fire from litter being thrown up against it. The heat pipes go through thin partitions. Of course this device is a little elaborate but he has several hundred certified layers and he finds it worth his while, especially so when strictly fresh eggs in his locality are worth 76 to 80 cents a dozen. A little effort and forethought certainly pays under those conditions.

Keep Breeders Vigorous

I have a flock of 17 or 18 Barred Rock pullets that I intend using for breeders. Recently a visitor came to the farm and said that in his opinion we should take the mash away from our breeders. What do you think of this advice?—New York Reader.

Under normal conditions we can see no justification for taking the mash away from laying hens. There is only one way to identify your desirable breeders from the egg producing standpoint and that is by having them show how they produce. You cannot get hens to lay unless you feed them and unless they lay you do not know their producing capacity.

There may be some unusual condition that we do not know about that would influence a recommendation of this kind. For instance, your hens may be so fat that they are not in proper physical condition to lay eggs from which vigorous chicks will hatch. Breeders must be the picture of health and vigor. They must be active and on the go. It may be that your breeders have been getting so much food with

(Continued on page 65)



Fight disease— increase hatchability and fertility

*These are the problems every
poultryman must solve*

THE three problems outlined above—these must be faced in every part of the "poultry empire."

That is why thousands of successful poultrymen in all sections are now using Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast. When Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added in small amounts to the regular feed, it begins at once to ferment.

This fermentation breaks down the proteins in the ration and prepares more of them for rapid absorption. The Yeast keeps the birds in good condition—increases their vigor—makes them resistant to ordinary poultry diseases. The increased vitality of the breeding birds is reflected in turn in higher fertility and hatchability of eggs, sturdier chicks, and earlier developing stock.

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"I think that the regular use of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast has done a great deal to prevent sickness," writes F. Gibson Stickler, of Hallam, Pa. "I have never had a healthier-looking flock of birds than at present."

"I have been feeding Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for about a year now," writes Frank W. Sault, of St. Albans, Vt., president of the Vt. R. I. Red Club. "Last winter had a better egg yield and better fertility in my hatching eggs, with very vigorous chicks."

"I used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast in raising 3000 baby chicks with great success, last spring," writes E. J. Rubright, of South Sea, N. J. "The mortality was very low with practically no cases of diarrhea."



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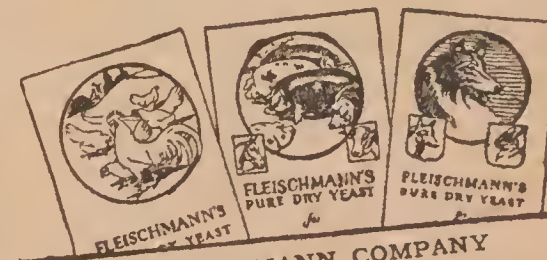
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The Kow-Kare way is safe, reliable and sure. Kow-Kare is not a stock food. It is a medicine-tonic that invigorates the milk-making organs. It enables the cow to assimilate the rough, dry winter feeds with the same ease and milk-making effect as these same organs, unassisted can handle green pasturage in summer.

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Write today for our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor." Thousands of dairymen would not be without it.



Famous Pennsylvania "Ton Litter" Sow to be at Farm Show

PIG exhibits at the Ninth Annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 19 to 23, will be led by Petroleum Girl, Chester White sow, called the "world's record pork machine" by Keystone swinemmen.

Evidence shows that Petroleum Girl has been a national leader among ton litter producers for the past two years. In 1923 she produced the heaviest Chester White litter in the county, one of 12 pigs weighing 2,875 pounds at 180 days of age. Last spring she farrowed 17 pigs and raised 15 of them to weigh 3,461 pounds at six months of age. This litter not only led all ton litters of all breeds in the Keystone State for weight, but was the heaviest Chester White litter in the United States and the heaviest ton litter of all breeds raised on one sow in the country in 1924, according to H. H. Havner, animal husbandry extension specialist of Pennsylvania State College.

Altogether, Petroleum Girl has farrowed six litters, ranging from 12 to 18 pigs in number, during the past three years of her busy 4-year existence on the farm of T. M. Strong, of Blairsville, Indiana county. Three of these developed into ton litters, and the weight was not taken on the two others at six months of age. This past fall, Petroleum Girl farrowed her largest family to date, 18 pigs.

Caked Udder

I have a cow that freshened recently and seem to be having trouble in removing the caking from her bag.

Have used salve recommended for that purpose, massaging the bag twice daily after I strip her out. It has taken out a good share of the caking but now it seems to be at a standstill.

Can you recommend anything that would help me remove it entirely? Thought possibly there is something I could give her internally for her blood that would help. She has good appetite and seems to be in good health otherwise. She is a good cow and I do not like to beef her unless I am forced to do it.—A. W. G., Seneca County, N. Y.

FROM the information you have given it would lead us to infer that your animal is suffering from Mammitis.

Inflammation of the mammary gland is frequent in the cow as might be expected from the fact that this animal is a milk producing machine. This disease is of the highest importance as affecting the yield of milk, rather than the life of the animal.

This disease is mostly seen in young animals, sometimes it starts right after calving, but in other cases comes on a short time after.

Treatment consists in giving a cathartic of oils or salts and the animal should be allowed nitre in the drinking water, aconite (ten to twenty drops, three times a day) to counteract the systemic excitement.

Local treatment comprises removal of all milk at regular intervals either by milking or by the use of the teat syphon, next foment freely with hot water, and afterward apply a linseed poultice, containing two ounces of belladonna to the whole gland, supporting it and the weight of the organ, by a wide bandage passed over the loins.

* * *

What to do for Ringworm

Will you kindly tell me what ails my cow? The following is the description: My cow some two weeks back lost all at once a bunch of hair and since then she is continually losing them in bunches. She always rubs against a tree and licks the spots sore. A neighbor told me she was lousy but I cannot see any. Will you kindly tell me what it is and what to do for my cow?—H. R., Greene County, N. C.

FROM the description you have given, it would lead us to infer that the animal has ringworm.

Go to your druggist and procure Tincture of Iodine, and paint spots, once each day with the iodine. This will kill the parasite that causes the ringworm.

Keep the animal away from the other animals, as this condition is contagious.

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64 BREEDS Most Profitable chick-geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's great poultry farm. At 12 yrs. Valuable 100 page book and catalog free.
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200—Pigs For Sale—200

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$4.00 each; eight weeks old, \$5.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.

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RAISE MORE CHICKS Your money back in 30 days if not satisfied

Price
500 chick size, \$21.50
1000 chick size, \$26.50

The Big Royal Brooder

Agents wanted in open territory Write today

The Royal, with the largest fire pot of any brooder on the market at our price, holds more fuel and burns either hard or soft coal successfully. The chicks are cozy, happy and growing under a Royal, when the fire would be out in a small stove brooder. The hover is extra heavy, wirebound and one piece. Five inch flue pipe, and combustion chamber four times as large as other standard stoves. Both check and direct draft are automatically controlled. The grate is large and extra heavy. Fire-pot has straight sides; soft coal will not clog.

Your dealer should have a full line of Royal Poultry supplies. We make brooders, leg bands, chick feeders and waterers, non-freeze fountains and the other supplies needed on the poultry farm. If your dealer can't supply you, send your order direct.
ROYAL MFG. COMPANY, Dept 14, Toledo, Ohio

Cut Milk Production Costs with a New Harder Silo

Twelve ordinary grade cows at the Illinois Experiment Station averaged 8,313 lbs. milk in one year, without grain. They were fed on silage and alfalfa. Prof. Savage advises Eastern dairymen to cut production costs by growing more silage and legumes and buying fewer concentrates.

In order to help carry out this money-saving, profit-making plan, we offer the improved Harder Silo with the patented Harder-Victor Front on very easy terms. After a small first payment, your cows will take care of the remaining payments through greater production and lower feed cost. You simply cannot afford to go without a silo when you can get a genuine Harder on such easy terms. Even if you have one silo, you probably need another.

Let Us Send You "Saving with Silos"

We haven't room here to explain all the good points of this strictly high-grade Silo, but we'll gladly send you "Saving with Silos", free. It explains the scientific principles of silage making and illustrates the details of Harder construction. Ask also for particulars of our easy-payment plan that makes a Harder pay for itself.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box F Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS
Are Easier to Buy



In Search of a Prepotent Herd Sire

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

HAVING just finished a six months' search for a herd sire, our Editor felt the experience gained would be of interest to our readers.

I never knew that the phrase prepotent herd sire could be interpreted in so many ways until I recently advertised that I was in the market for one. Back in 1916 I was won over to the purebred idea by Dr. C. W. Larson, now Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It was also through Dr. Larson that I was taught the value of a prepotent herd sire. The interpretation that I gained at that time was that a prepotent herd sire was one whose daughters' production averaged greater than the production of their dams. This simple rule of the thumb is really the acid test that should be made to all aged purebred bulls.

Unfortunately, most purebred bulls are sent to the butcher before they are old enough for their owner to really know just how their daughters are going to test out. It is hard to tell much before a bull is eight whether he is prepotent or not, and by that age most bulls have been disposed of. I am told that a remarkably small per cent prove to be prepotent, so when a really good one has been sent to the shambles before his true value is known, his loss is felt all the more.

A Long Search, But Worth While

In 1916, after a search of six months, I was fortunate in finding DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA who came up to all the requirements. His biggest drawback was his age—twelve years. This bull had been for sale for two years, but no one would buy him, because he had the reputation of being a non-breeder. I wanted to buy him very much on account of the wonderfully uniform high-production of his daughters, their well-formed udders, square rumps and good top-line. I hesitated a long while before buying "Old Dutch," as he was affectionately known, because of his reputation as a non-breeder, but finally on the assurance of his owner, R. R. Sadd, I bought him. My judgment in believing in Mr. Sadd proved to be correct because the bull lived to be 16 and was active up to a few months before he died.

A Herd of Considerable Merit

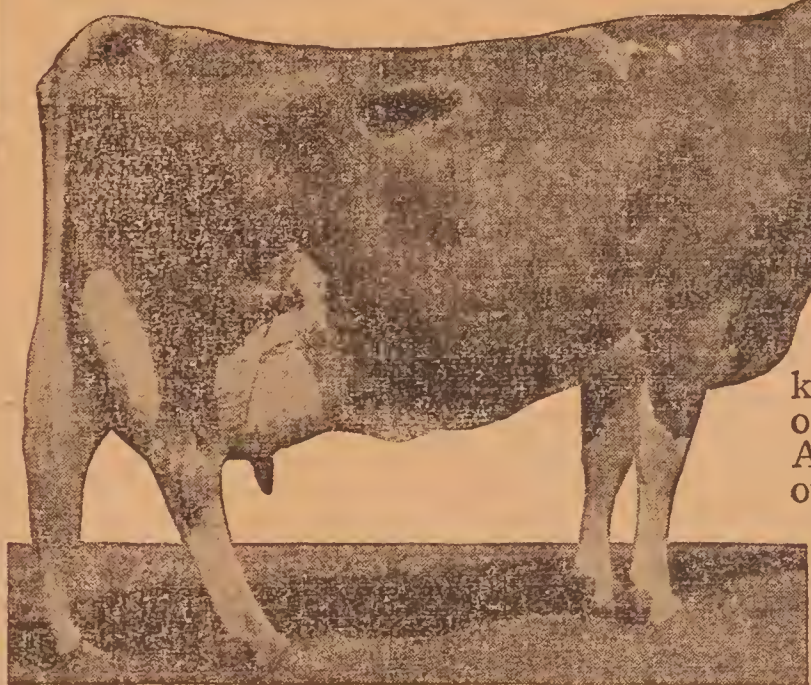
I own 43 daughters of "Old Dutch." Every single Dutch daughter has proven to be a good one. As two year old, they have all milked from 50 to 75 lbs. a day, and have averaged over twenty pounds of butter in a week. His 36 tested yearly record daughters average 15,979 lbs of milk and 694 lbs of butter. These may not be world records, but there are very few bulls in the country of any breed that can equal that production. The best "Dutch" daughter that we have developed so far is FISH-KILL DICHTER COLANTHA INKA. This heifer, as a senior, two-year old, produced in 305 days, 15,486 lbs. of milk, containing 679 lbs. of butter. This record was made under what is now called Class "C"—which permits a cow to milk four times a day for the first 45 days she is on test, and two times a day for the balance of the period. This record, I believe, is a world's record for a pure bred Holstein in this classification.

Now, the point I want to prove is that the unusual success we have had with the daughters of "Old Dutch" was not mere luck. The cows just had to respond to good treatment because the prepotency was there.

I have not always been so fortunate in my purchases or breeding operations. A little less than two years ago, I bought seventeen young cows at a good

(Continued on page 57)

Split Silk of Edgmoor, Twice Grand Champion, Brockton Fair, Brockton, Mass., Owned by Atamanssit Farms.



Grade Cows or Grand Champions

Whether you are developing Grand Champions, keeping pure bred or grade cows for milk, cream or butter production, the following letter from Atamanssit Farms will interest you. It brings out three important points in dairying all tending to greater profit for the man who keeps cows, i. e.

Developing better young stock—
Producing more milk—
Feeding test cows for higher records.

Atamanssit Farms, East Falmouth, Mass.

The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

November 15, 1924

Dear Sirs—In regard to the Sugared Schumacher I must say the results from its use are very gratifying. I admire its remarkable palatability. In a herd as large as Atamanssit there would usually be several animals that do not care for a feed but I have yet to see one that is not keen for Sugared Schumacher. We have 30 yearly heifers, which due to the very dry weather, came in from pasture quite thin this fall. We have fed them Sugared Schumacher alone with silage and clover hay and the way they have picked up is a splendid testimonial to your feed—much better than I could write.

We have used Sugared Schumacher according to your directions for our milking herd and it has proven to be more satisfactory than any other feed we have used. It is the last three months on a test cow's record that count. They are pretty well filled up then and they must relish their feed or they will not keep going. For that reason I think Sugared Schumacher is the ideal carbohydrate basis for the test ration as it keeps the cows at maximum production right to the end of the test period.

—Yours very truly, HORACE M. CLARK, Herdsman in charge.

There are Many Good Reasons Why Sugared Schumacher Feed Produces Such Gratifying Results. Mr. Clark Touches on Three of Them:

FIRST the way the 30 heifers "picked up" in flesh and vigor—a result of the right kind of carbohydrates which puts animals in tip top condition.

SECOND the way the "milking herd" proved it to be "more satisfactory than any other we have used" — showing that it meets the need of the milch cow ideally and helps her to produce MORE MILK.

THIRD its great PALATABILITY as proved on their test cows by keeping them EATING with relish and up to maximum production right to the end of the test period.

Surely these ARE sufficient reasons for any owner of cows—grade or grand champions to decide to try Sugared Schumacher Feed. But these are not all. It keeps cows healthy—satisfied and in good flesh. It is an ideal maintenance ration and when fed with **Boss Dairy Ration** with its 24% protein content, or any other good protein concentrate, you have a ration which day in and year out is the most economical and profitable from every standpoint. Also fine for hogs, horses, sheep and cattle. A hint to the wise—try it. Your dealer can supply you, if not, write us.

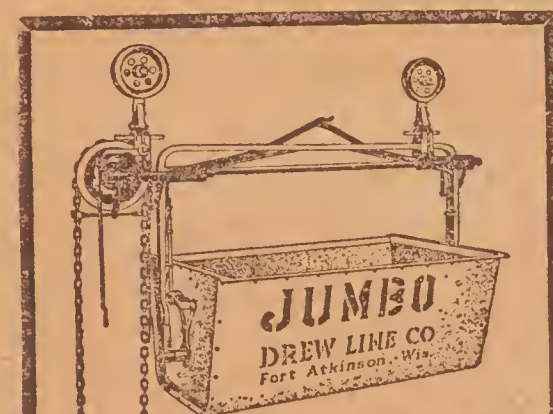
The Quaker Oats Company

Dept. 1676

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



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KEEP your stables clean and sanitary, cut stable work in half, make it a pleasure instead of drudgery. This Jumbo Carrier shows you the modern way. Carries big loads just where you want them. Latches at both ends, dumps automatically or by hand.

SEE THE DREW LINE DEALER Jumbo is only a small part of the modern barn equipment he carries. Get his low prices on stalls, stanchions, water bowls, etc. All up-to-date barn conveniences, standard for 27 years. He saves you money. Fill out and send the coupon.

DREW LINE CO.

Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.

DREW LINE CO.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.—Elmira, N. Y.

Please send me at once your Modern Barn Equipment Catalog A.

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State.....

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SOME JERSEY RECORD

Our cow test books (1924) show an average of 8317 lbs. milk—433 lbs. fat—over 40 cows—one half of these are heifers and old cows. Individual records up to 16,600 lbs. milk and 894 lbs. fat.

Stock of both sexes for sale.

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H. M. LEE, Head Mgr.

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Come to St. Johnsbury for your Cows, Horses, Harness, etc. We always have a good stock on hand and can sell you a car load any day. More cows under supervision within a radius of fifty miles, than any place in the Union. Have a load of close springers today.

GILMAN BROTHERS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for Price \$100.00

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

OAKS FARM Cohasset, Mass.

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250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.

Telephone 1476



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Successfully treated with Homoeopathic Remedies

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Mr. J. H. Boardman

Dear Sir: For over ten years I have purchased from you and used very successfully in my herd the Wallace Barnes Veterinary Remedies.

It is with great pleasure and the fullest confidence that I can recommend them to the public as reliable, and in my case proven of estimable value.

Respectfully yours, George E. Peer, Pres.

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Prevent Abortion 2.00

Booklet, "Hints to Breeders," Free

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of your dairy cows, and so double your profit. Read the new book

Live Stock in the East

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A real \$1.25 book—128 pages—110 illustrations—

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GUERNSEY

Reg. Bull Calf. Born April 13, 1924

PRICE \$100

Sired by son of Ultra May King 27600 A. R. out of daughter of Langwater Mar-mion 60160. Write for pedigree. He is a bargain. Herd Accredited

FORGE HILL FARM,

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I OFFER Reg. Jersey bull 6 months old whose dams produced 18,050 lb. milk, 938 lb. fat, 12,000 lb. milk, 600 lb. fat each per year. Buy now for next Spring and save half cost of bull. Price \$75. S. B. Hunt Hunt, N. Y.

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America's leading strawberry plant guide. Written by a lifelong strawberry grower. Up-to-the-minute advice on varieties and cultural directions. Valuable to every strawberry grower, and it's free for the asking. Fully describes and illustrates the leading standard and new varieties of Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, etc. Everything quoted at wholesale prices, direct to growers, which means a saving of 25% to 50% on every order.
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Paid good profits in 1924; others failed entirely. This sure-crop melon leads in combination of earliness, hardiness, quality and yield. Free illustrated folder gives proofs by growers from all states. Our methods take the risk from melon growing; let us help you as we have thousands of others. Write, mentioning this paper, to the Originators of the earliest (57 day) cantaloupe.

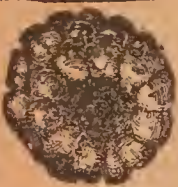
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New Money-Making RASPBERRY

Yields fair crop in Fall of 1st year; heavy crop 2nd Summer. A real red (not purple) Raspberry. Firm, stands shipping well. Catalog of Small Fruits, free. Write today.
L. J. Farmer, Box 221, Pulaski, N. Y.

MILLIONS STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.95 per 1,000. Raspberries. Grapes. Bulbs. Flower Seeds. Chicks. Illustrated catalog free. Box 50.
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Examinations soon. \$1600 to \$2300 a year. Steady life-time job. Common education sufficient. No "pull" necessary. Mail coupon for Catalog.

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Name.....
Address.....

New York Farm News

January Conditions on Dairy Farms

HOLIDAY weather has been a little severe and has taken the fodder rather fast. A little snow has helped to prevent deep freezing thus far but we are a little short on moisture and springs are rather low. It happens occasionally that we get a winter with short water supply for stock. We hope that this is not to be one of these. Cabbages have been fed largely to cows this fall as the price has for the most part been too small to make sale advisable. Even now there are some being fed since a part of the dairymen put a part of the crop down in some sheltered spot where they might be taken up for later feeding. With a little grain and some hay, cabbage makes a useful feed for producing milk.

There is the lowest feeding of grain that we have had for many years. This is brought about by the low prices for milk and the high price for grain feeds. Occasionally a man is feeding about as usual but not the average of our farmers. My own idea is that if one has good cows they better be fed well even under the present conditions. However, there are a lot of farmers who cannot see how the taxes are to be paid to say nothing of paying a big feed bill. Poultry keepers report better results than they do for the cows. Many keep both cows and hens. Some say that it takes about all they can make on poultry to pay the up-keep of the cows.

Milk Supply Short

Milk plant managers complain that they do not get as much milk as they want. They raise the question as to the reason. It is price but it may be that more milk will be had before long without much advance in price. We may get around \$2.25 net including certificates for January and that may continue somewhat longer, but one has to figure pretty closely if he gets his feed under \$2.50 and some are paying more than that. We used to figure that it didn't pay to feed grain unless we got as much by the hundred for milk as we paid for feed. I repeat that it doesn't pay to scrimp a good cow and it doesn't pay to keep a poor one. Let's join the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST club and get rid of the poor cow. For one I have no worry over the present shortage of milk. There is enough for all real needs and we are inclined to make too much usually. It will happen again.

It happens that I live near the important points in Clover Farms territory, one of the plants being quite near and a still more important one not so far away. When the Dairymen's League bought Clover Farms the milk was diverted elsewhere almost on the moment although it might have been left in the plant at the same old price for the month. It was not to be pooled until January. That did not satisfy. Producers were mad. Some held their grievance against the League, some denounced Clover Farms for selling out and others blamed both. They declared that they would not patronize the League and most of them didn't. In the course of time some of that vengeance will wear off but not all of it probably. At the moment it looks as though the up-state Clover Farms plants will not be run at capacity for some time.

After Class One Market

However, poolers say that they are not greatly concerned at that. What they were after is the class one market and there are only two ways to get it. It must be purchased or stolen; no one will give it to them. If they buy it and do not permit any one to steal it from

them they think they will be ahead. It is also now announced that another large fluid concern is coming with the League by contract on the first of February. All of these recent changes it is said will bring a large class one market with better results in price to members and savings in operation of plants. Some plants may be closed. Therefore of the Clover Farms country plants are part or all of them closed it is argued that the purchase is well worth while in case the city business is held.
—H. H. LYON.

Along the Southern Tier

THE Commissioner of Foods and Markets of New York State has issued a quarantine against Broome County dogs for the term of one year from Dec. 26, 1924. Under the terms of this order all dogs must be kept securely confined between sunset and one hour after sunrise each day. This action was taken by request of the Board of Supervisors, because of serious losses to the sheep men of the County. One man is said to have sustained a loss of \$400 to his flock. It is supposed that one or more officers will be appointed to see that the Commissioner's order is obeyed.

The continued cold weather has made it possible to put in ice of good thickness and of fine quality almost before the new year began.

The farm house of John Tartanian in the township of Maine, Broome County, was entirely destroyed by fire in the daytime on the 20th of December, 1924. A high wind was blowing, and it is supposed that a very hot stove caused the flames to find their way through holes in a poor chimney or pipe. Mr. Tartanian is an Armenian. For a long time he had been saving up money to bring his mother and some other friends from the old country, only to see his dreams vanish for the present in smoke.

Hay is slow of sale and low in price, little moving at \$15 a ton. With the colder weather, however, some more activity is shown.

Potatoes are quite a drug on the local market. Grocers say they can get all they want at seventy cents a bushel.

By agreement between milk producers and dealers the price is to remain through the month of January at the same figure as prevailed in December, 1924. The farmers receive 7 cents a quart for milk retailing at 13 cents.

A number of farm homes on the road from Binghamton to Kattellville are being wired for electric lights.—E. L. V.

The third township in Columbia County has been started in the local T. B. Eradication campaign. Last week finished up the work of the initial testing in the town of Stuyvesant and the second test in the town of Kinderhook, and activities were transferred to the township of Hillsdale.

The first Tuberculin tests applied in the township of Hillsdale last week have been watched with interest in order to see what the reaction would be in this section of the upper Harlem Valley where little or no testing has been done. On the first hundred cattle tested, eighty-three reacted. If all of the territory is like that it will take a lot of indemnity to clean up the New York City supply.

A long term series of studies on contagious abortion on various herds in the county have been started by the Columbia County Farm Bureau in cooperation with the State College at Ithaca. Dairymen are watching with keen interest as there have been severe epidemics in the past in the county. This long term observation in large herds will determine to a large extent what can be done in the control of the trouble under actual production conditions.
—D. V. RIVENBURGH.



THIS winter, keep your horses fit and sound with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known for 41 years as a reliable and effective veterinary remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Grease, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Gall, Poll Evil, Laryngitis, Fistula, Sprains, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

It won't cause scars or discolor hair. Apply it yourself—directions with bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists, or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
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Killing Mice
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RATIN is endorsed by the New York Zoological Park, five European Governments and thousands of users throughout the world as sure-death to vermin.

Exterminates mice by a disease wholly harmless to persons, domestic animals, pets and poultry. Easily and economically used. Simply soak bread with RATIN. Once caught, the RATIN disease is easily communicated from mouse to mouse.

85 Gram Bottle Only \$1.25

Sent to you C. O. D. or for money order or check. Further particulars supplied by free circular. How to Exterminate Rats and Field Mice.

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Tells all about our certified Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hedge Plants and Roses. Profusely illustrated. Write today. Get our amazing Price List and save money.

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Hercules pulled stumps easier, better, faster, cheaper, than machines from all parts of the world in English Gov. Official Tests. Clear your stumps. Make Big Money.



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DO JUST WHAT YOU WANT SEEDS TO DO

They germinate, produce strong healthy plants, perfectly satisfactory crops and profits for the grower.

THAT IS THE KIND YOU WANT
Send today for our 44th Annual Catalog. If you grow vegetables for market ask for our Market Gardener's List. We have satisfied customers everywhere.

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Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT
Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkors". Get yours now!

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1000 bu. 100-day Improved Choice Seed Corn Yellow Dent; 500 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 300 bu. Early White Cap nearly all 1923 Crop, all high germination. Write for price, Sample and Circular. Order early to save money.
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FRUIT TREES and Shrubs
AT REDUCED PRICES
SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID
Write for free illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
61 Tr. 9 Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of January for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid cream	2.10
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	

Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	

American

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	11.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices of the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER TAKES A DROP

The snowstorm that visited New York City on January 2 was responsible for the turn downward in the butter market. The traffic in the downtown section was practically knocked off its feet and little or no business was done on Friday or Saturday. By the 5th and 6th downtown traffic was beginning to recover but the uptown sections of the city were still seriously crippled with the result that little or no business was done. Trucking has been so difficult that buyers have been inclined to use up their holdings to the very last tub before coming downtown into the market for fresh supplies. This inclination to keep away from the market has resulted in heavy accumulations of fresh goods which, with the large amount of business that is being done in storage butter has been responsible for lower prices. The inability to reduce the accumulations caused considerable pressure to sell with the consequent weak feeling. The downward trend has been responsible for speculators holding off as well as jobbers and distributors, as long as possible to get the advantage of lower prices. This cannot last very long because the stores have got to replenish their supplies and undoubtedly we will see an improvement by the time next week's paper reaches our subscribers. Creamery scoring 93 is now 43c to 44c, where it was 45½c to 46c. 92 score butter is 43c, whereas it has been 45c.

CHEESE STILL FIRM

The cheese market continues in its firm tone and business moves along with considerable activity. Prices have advanced above those of last week to the extent of one half a cent a pound. Business is moving along fast enough so that there is a good deal of confidence in the market and in the situation as a whole. There is very little fresh State whole milk cheese coming in and most of it is closing out at 24½ to 25½c. Fancy whole milk state flats are worth 25 to 25½ while average runs vary around 23½ to 24½. Fresh fancy flats are bringing from 23½ to 24c while average runs are 23c. Undergrades of fresh and held goods are bringing anywhere from 19 to 22½c. A week ago 18c was the lowest point in the market.

EGGS BARELY STEADY

The snowstorm also had its effect on the egg market. Fancy nearby whites have been especially troublesome. Many receivers report an accumulation of these higher grades. They have been responsible for the market becoming a little less steady, although trading is generally at unchanged prices. The market is not nearly as touchy on intermediate grades. These are clearing well and made no serious accumulation. The high priced lines are not in any too strong a position. Fancy Jersey and other nearby hennery whites that are well graded and closely selected are still worth 69 to 70c. Other marks that grade from first to extras vary from 62 to 68c. Nearby gathered whites are bringing from 62 to 65c, with undergrades a cent or 2 lower. Nearby white intermediates are worth practically the same as hennery whites firsts, namely 62 to 64c, while pullets are worth anywhere from 54 to 60c. Fancy brown eggs are enjoying almost

the same market as whites, marks grading fancy bringing anywhere from 68 to 69c.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR LIVE FOWLS

The market has been voicing a real active demand for live fowls. The demand is such that in many instances the fowl market is being used to force the sale of chickens which class of goods is dragging heavily and moving very slowly. The embargo is still on and not enough poultry is coming in to supply the demand and as a result the few express fowls that are being received work out quickly. Express chickens, however, are meeting a very slow sale.

Fowls that are fancy are selling readily at 37 to 38c while average run fowls will bring 35c and Leghorns are worth 27 to 31c. Express chickens are in the neighborhood of 28 to 30c. Express ducks and geese are still meeting a steady market with the former bringing 42c a pound and geese 35. Fancy Jersey farm fattened geese are worth a 5 cent premium. Turkeys are bringing 40 to 50c.

POTATOES ABOUT THE SAME

Outside of the fact that there seems to be a better feeling in the potato market, there is no change since last week. The snowstorm was particularly hard on the potato market in view of the fact that trucking was practically impossible in and out of the yards. Furthermore the peddling trade was hard hit by the embargo and this only tended to make matters worse.

The better feeling in the market has been recognized in quotations on State potatoes. Some deals have been confirmed at \$2 per 150-pound sack delivered which is 30c better than quotations of late. Long Islands are being delivered in New York City at \$2.60, while Maines are about the same price as States.

Western New York potato growers may still bear our advice of a week ago relative to watching western markets. As an instance of this on January 7 the Pittsburgh market was much better than New York City and confirmation there would have proved advantageous.

CABBAGE HIGHER IN COUNTRY

Cabbage prices are higher in the country than they are in the city by several dollars a ton. Country prices are around \$20 to \$22 while city dealers are only willing to trade above \$18. The situation in the market, however, looks as though the city people would have to come around to these country prices because stocks on hand are not sufficient to warrant much holding out.

BEANS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

The bean market has shown something of an improvement over the past few weeks. Red kidneys are meeting a better market and quotations seem to be hardening. The inside price on Red Kidneys is now \$9.50 where \$9.35 was top a week ago and there is some business being reported at a higher figure, and the market is trending upward. Pea beans are also meeting a little better market. Strictly fancy pea beans last week were quoted at \$6, while this week they are 50c a hundred better and in some instances quotations are going beyond \$6.50 with a firm feeling persisting. White kidneys are not doing as well. The market on this line of goods is dull and weak while marrows are meeting an unchanged market, ruling slightly easier.

HAY SLIGHTLY BETTER

The hay market is taking on a slightly improved tone. This improved situation is not solely confined, strange to say, to the fancy grades. Hay grading really choice is worth around \$27 to \$28 while No. 2 would bring anywhere from \$24 to \$26 and No. 3 would bring \$23 or \$24. As usual small bales are worth about \$1 a ton less than large bales.

In Search of a Prepotent Herd Sire

(Continued from Page 55)
sale. They averaged me \$175 a piece. The reason for this sudden purchase at that time was to fill a milk contract

which I had made. The cows were in most cases out of bulls with no particular backing and the dams of these cows had not been tested for seven days or for the year. I got enough milk to fill my contract, and the cows proved to be free from T. B., so at the price I paid for these pure bloods, I should have been satisfied. Everyone of these cows has been given a chance to show what she had in her, but not one has done better than just average. This experience of mine with these seventeen cows has proven to me that when a family of cows all show better than average production, it is not the man behind the cow, but the breeding behind the cow that does the trick.

As a successor to "Old Dutch" we used HENGERVELD HOMESTEAD DEKOL 4th. His seven yearly daughters average 18,969 lbs of milk and 832 lbs of butter. This was another prepotent herd sire, who, by the way, was a grandson of "Old Dutch" out of one of his best daughters.

"Hengerveld" came to our farm at ten years old and lived to be twelve. So far his daughters yearly production has averaged greater than that of "Old Dutch." HENGERVELD HOMESTEAD DEKOL 4th died last August and with breeding season coming on I had to act quickly. In another article I will tell you about my trip to Wisconsin and how I found what I was looking for.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

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New Jersey Potato Growers Study Market Situation

POTATO growers in New Jersey have been holding a number of important meetings recently for the purpose of studying the various factors that surround the potato growing business in order to learn just where the trouble lies with New Jersey potatoes. These conferences have been called by the State Potato Improvement Committee. On December 23 a very important meeting of representative potato growers from the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer was held in Hightstown. Those attending the conference were members of the Potato Project committees and the county agents of the three counties, Dr. W. H. Martin of the Experiment Station, H. B. Weiss and A. L. Clark of the State Department of Agriculture and W. B. Duryee.

It was brought out at the Hightstown meeting that the comparatively low prices received for the New Jersey potatoes in the market was due to the uncertain quality of the Jersey pack. Furthermore, the tremendous increase in the production along the Atlantic Coast in recent years shows that the New Jersey crop is a diminishing factor. It is clearly evident that a better product grown on adapted soil and more efficiently marketed, is of greater importance than a drastic cut in acreage and a consequent further loss of prestige in the markets.

Growers present at the potato meetings have been unanimous in their support of a program calling for better grading of New Jersey's potato output. A lesson can be gained from other New Jersey experiences in better grading. The "Jersey Jerry Brand" has become established on the market, and Jersey eggs also have a reputation all their own. It looks as though potato growers have got to follow along the same line.

The New Jersey State Potato Improvement Committee's work in staging public trials of the "New Jersey potato" and the conferences that are being held are apparently meeting with the approval of the growers. Much constructive work has been done, but there is lots of room for the continuation of this effort to bring about an improvement through the cooperation of all those involved, including growers, dealers and bankers.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

MORE SALES of farm stock and implements have been held in Union County this fall than any one ever knew of before. The short or poor corn crop and the shortage of money among farmers are the reasons. In Buffalo township of this county there are 8 farms without any livestock on them, on all of which farmers made money or a good living in past years. The largest part of the wheat crop has been sold around \$1.50 though a few farmers are holding for better prices.

There is some demand for oats at 50 cents a bushel for local demand. The pork for the year's use has been provided for already to save the corn for next year's feeding. Not many hogs have been fattened to sell later in the winter. The growing wheat is not as promising as usual this time of the year on account of dry weather, but it may come through the winter all right if it is covered with snow later.

Kill a Cow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

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Service Department

Our Lawyer Answers Interesting Legal Tangles

Last July I gave the Northern Utility Company, Inc., of Watertown, New York, (an electric company) permit to set cedar poles and run a line along the highway by my farm and I signed an agreement to that effect; but I inserted a clause that it would be confined to the highway only and that they could not molest the appearance of the farm in any way.

When the line was erected they proceeded to cut and trim shade and ornamental trees as they saw fit for benefit of their line and also placed guy wires from three to six feet inside of the road fence.

They agreed to pay me for the three large trees that they cut that stood in the fence line for which I was to receive \$25 each. Their agent or right away man said he would bring me a check for the amount in a few days. When he did appear he had a lease that he said I was obliged to sign in order to receive my pay, for he said the transaction had to be recorded in the county clerk's office. The lease read that they could reconstruct or remodel the line whenever they saw fit.

I refused to sign their paper and he refused to pay me the \$25 each for the three trees. The four guy wires were installed after I refused to sign their lease, so we have had no talk on the guy wires as yet.

Am I obliged to sign any papers more than a receipt in order to receive my money, and also can I demand pay for the four guy wires that were placed on cultivated land, the land being used as meadow at the present time?

Please advise me what I can do. If you wish more information regarding it, please let me know.—O. H. G., Oneida County, N. Y.

IN replying to this recent letter concerning the activities of the Northern Utility Company, it seems to us that we can best serve by reviewing the law upon the subject matter involved.

It is well settled and understood that private property may be taken for public use by right of eminent domain on working due compensation to the owner for such taking. Telegraph and telephone companies are public utilities, and as such are clothed with the necessary power to condemn private land for public use. Such companies have no right, however, to take private property for their poles and wires without compensating the owner or procuring his consent. Without authority, it is a trespass to take private lands for public use, and from every such invasion of another's land against his will the law will infer damages. A trespasser on land is liable for both the direct injury to the land and the natural consequences to be expected from his acts. A trespasser cannot gain a right in the land of another by his trespass. Such right depends for its inception upon a lawful entry. Hence, it has been held that a telegraph company which built its line over private lands without authority of law or permission of the owner may be ejected at the suit of the owner or his grantee. (See Postal Telegraph Cable Company vs. Eaton, 170 Ill. 513).

Owner Remains Owner in Fee

Now, the owner of a tract of land compelled to part with a strip of it for public use as a highway remains the owner in fee of the soil of that strip subject only to the right of the public to pass and re-pass over it as a highway. This right of ownership with its limitation extends, of course, to any subsequent purchaser of the tract.

It will therefore be seen that since all owners of land abutting on public highways are generally owners of at least half of such highways, subject only to the said easement or right of the public, all telegraph and telephone companies

desirous of planting poles and stringing wires in and along public highways must in some manner, either by statute, condemnation proceedings, purchase or license, lawfully acquire the right to run such lines along the highway.

Company May Trim Trees Reasonably

Now once a company acquires a legal right to string its wires along the highway, such right carries with it the incidental right to trim trees. Such trimming must be done in a proper manner and only when necessary, and the company is answerable in damages to the abutting owner for all unnecessary, improper and excessive cuttings. (See Hyant vs. Central Telephone Co., 123 Mich. 51.) If the company, in running its line along the highway, removes, destroys or mutilates trees planted or owned by an adjoining landowner, it is responsible for the resulting damage. (See Bronson vs. Albion Tel. Co., 67 Neb. 111).

Authority given to a telegraph company to plant its poles and string its wires along a highway confers no right to injure the property of the adjoining owner or appropriate his trees without payment. (See Daily vs. State, 51 Ohio St. 348). However, both a public service corporation lawfully occupying a highway with its poles and wires, and an abutting landowner having an equitable easement in trees along his front are bound mutually to respect each other's rights and reasonably to accommodate one another. (See Norman Mill & Grain Co. vs. Bethurem, 41 Okla. 735).

As It Applies to This Case

With this review in mind, we can now consider your specific problem. Having given the permit you speak of, the company had the right to plant its poles and string its wires. Incidental thereto, it had the right to trim trees where necessary. If such trimming was done negligently, carelessly or excessively, you have the right to recover damages therefor. For the three trees that were cut and removed in entirety, you have the right to receive the amount they agreed to pay without giving any further lease or consideration whatever. As to the guy wires, if they are planted upon your property and outside the limits of the highway, you may, if you choose, compel their removal. You need sign nothing but a receipt in order to secure payment, but you may, of course, embody the provisions of the permit in a lease. This latter is discretionary on your part.

When You Die Without A Will

"I would like an answer on the following question: If a wife outlives her husband or the husband outlives his wife, how much or what part does the wife get and if husband outlives his wife and she leaves property where there is no will and no children?"—Mrs. S. C., Onondaga County, N. Y.

Replying to your recent letter, your inquiry may be answered as follows: If a husband dies without a will, leaving a wife and no children, the wife is entitled to one-half his personal property, plus \$2,000 absolutely, and she is also entitled to the right to use one-third of his real property during her life. This interest in his real property reverts or passes to the husband's heirs and next of kin, that is, to his brothers, sisters, parents, nephews, nieces, etc., upon death of the wife. If the husband leaves no heirs or next of kin, his widow is entitled to all his personal property.

If the wife dies without a will, leaving a husband and no children, the husband is entitled to the whole of her personal property absolutely. He is also

(Continued on Page 64)

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In All Weathers

That's what this "Warmfut" and "Caboose" combination gives you. Try wearing this famous work rubber over this cold-proof gaiter. You'll be surprised how warm and dry they keep your feet.



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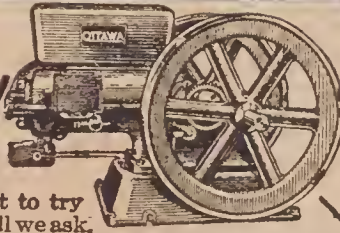
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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XVI

"H E'LL be back with help," declared one of Greene's masked followers after the row in the road when Bill Mead had been forced to return to Ball's with his milk undelivered.

"If he is," Greene stated with an oath, "we'll be right here waitin' for him."

"That's the talk."

"If these scabs are bound to deliver their milk, we'll find a way to deliver it not to their likin'."

The men agreed. The general excitement of the situation, the fight with Mead, and a drink or two mixed with young blood had aroused the mob spirit. All of them were more than willing to meet trouble half way.

"There's one thing to remember," Greene told them, "everyone of you will have to keep your mouth shut about this whole thing. When we go home, just forget that it happened. We're all tarred with the same brush, and anyone who squeals gets himself in trouble, and everybody else."

"Righto! Mum's the word!"

After a while, Greene again posted most of his men back of the stone wall, on the upper side of the road. Four of them he ordered to the opposite side, a little further up the road.

A long hour passed with nothing to break the peace of the sunny fall morning, except the chirp of crickets, the twitter of birds, and occasional low-voiced conversation among the men. Greene had difficulty in keeping them quiet. But finally their straining ears caught the expected rattle of the lumber wagon.

"Here he comes!"

"Shut up, you fool!"

Those behind the upper wall waited a moment longer until they saw the wagon coming down the little slope into the hollow.

"Come on, boys!" shouted Greene. "Stop the son-of-a-gun! Grab his horses!"

Over the wall and down the bank they jumped and ran, some directly to the wagon, three or four of them to grab the heads of the startled horses.

"Stop right where ye be!"

They stopped abruptly to look squarely into the business end of the muzzle-loader, backed up by the deadly cold eyes and out-pointed beard of the little old man who stood erect on his wagon, to hold it unwaveringly upon them.

"Let go of them horses!"

They let go.

"Now you fellers stay right where ye be—I don't want any trouble—I ain't no trouble maker. But, by ginger to grind-stones, this milk is goin' to the factory this morning, and the first man who tries to stop it will get stopped himself."

The menace in the old man's eyes told the men that he meant just what he said.

"But Johnny—"

"Shut up! Stand back! Don't you dare to 'Johnny' me, you worthless whelps. I'm 'shamed to think that such men live, let alone that they're neighbors and farmers. Drive on, daughter!"

The white-faced girl pulled on the lines, spoke to the excited horses, and they jumped forward. With the sudden lurch of the wagon, the old man lost his balance and sat down suddenly.

IN his excitement, he had neglected to look behind him, so he had not seen the four men who had sneaked up from the stone wall on the other side. When the jerk of the wagon seated him so suddenly, he lost control of the situation.

It was only a few seconds, but in that time, a man reached over the wheel and

grabbed his arm, and another yanked the gun from his hands. In an instant, a dozen men were on the load of milk, all moved to a common purpose. Not a word was said. No one paid the slightest attention to either John Ball or Dorothy. All that could be heard was the grunting of laboring men as they lifted the milk cans filled to the brim, raised them in their arms and heaved them out of the wagon into the ditch.

Crash! Rattle! Bang! Crash! The first cans hit the ground. The last ones smashed into the first ones. As they struck the covers flew off, and the milk splattered and flowed out until the shallow ditch ran for a moment full to the brim. Not a can was left on the wagon; scarcely a drop was left in the cans.

"Turn the team around," Greene commanded.

The men obeyed.

"Now, Ball, we're sorry this had to happen, but it takes a lot for some folks to learn their lesson, and the sooner

fight, 'cause I know I'm right!"

"But you're getting too old to fight, father. Maybe, too, you're wrong. But even if you are right, let someone else do this fighting. You're all that Mother and I have."

"No, Dot, I can't do it. If the old man quits now, they'll think I'm a coward. Never have been a quitter, and I'm too old to start now. Besides, somebody's got to put a stop to this nonsense. If there ain't nobody else to do it, by ginger, I will." He straightened up and squared his shoulders. "Old man ain't licked yet."

Realizing that it would do no good to persist, Dorothy gave up the attempt.

When they drove into the yard, Bill and Mrs. Ball were anxiously awaiting them. Bill took the horses to the barn, while Dorothy briefly explained to her mother what had happened. Ball had nothing to say, but went directly to the barn, backed out the flivver, and started for Speedtown.

What Happened in the Story Last Week

JOHNNY BALL is off to deliver his load of milk! He carries a shot gun, his face is set in grim determination—and beside him rides pretty Dorothy Ball, both of them going into certain trouble. For a group of insurgent strikers, headed by young Greene, have disregarded Jim Taylor's warning against violence and have held up Bill, old John's hired man, and sent him back with a steadily-growing tale of assault and battery. He says that Taylor led the gang—a statement not hard for old John to believe, as Jim has headed the fight for better milk prices and opposed John at every turn. Even Dorothy, Jim's former sweetheart, now estranged because of the trouble, finds her secret confidence in Jim's fairness wavering.

you and some of those other scabs find out that we mean business, the sooner you will save yourselves a lot of trouble. Take your team and go home—and take my advice and stay there!"

Ball glared at him, but said nothing. For the moment, the English language was totally inadequate.

But not so with Dorothy.

"You cowards!" she flared at them. "You despicable cowards! If you ever had a chance to win this strike, you have lost it by this day's work."

Then she took up the reins, spoke to the horses, and for the second time that morning, the team and wagon wended its way back to the Ball homestead.

FOR most of the way back Dorothy and her father had nothing to say. Finally, as they came around the bend in the road and saw the big red barns and the long rambling comfortable house of their home, Dorothy's eyes filled with tears and she put her arm around the shoulders of the old man.

"Daddy, you don't know how sorry I am about all this, but it seems as though you're to blame for some of it. Why can't we just keep our milk at home and let them go on with their terrible quarreling and fighting? We don't really need the money, and you know, father, you said the other night that we all do need to be happy. You're just keeping yourself all stirred up, and you're making Mother and me worried and unhappy all of the time. Why can't we just stay home and let them go it?"

John Ball made no reply for a moment. Then he swallowed once or twice and blinked the suspicious moisture out of tired old eyes. If he could only do as Dorothy suggested!

"Can't do it, Dot. Matter of principle. This is a free country, and I've got a right to go down this road and deliver my milk without no interference. When they tell me I can't, something rises right up in me just as it did in them American farmers when the Britishers made them pay unjust taxes without no representation. Jest makes me want to

For an hour he was closeted in the little office of his friend, Dave Messenger, the sheriff. For an hour Messenger talked, reasoned and argued to convince Ball that he was making a mistake. Secretly, the sheriff was in sympathy with what the dairymen were trying to do. Also, as Ball's friend, he regretted his attitude, but finally gave up in disgust.

"Well, Johnny, if you're bound to make a blamed fool of yourself, I don't know as I can prevent you. I'm tellin' you plain that if you insist on action, I'll have to arrest him. But you're making trouble for yourself, and all the rest of us—Don't know why I ever left the West for, anyway," he grumbled.

Then the sheriff went out, climbed into his car and headed it for North Speedtown. In his pocket he carried a warrant for Jim Taylor's arrest.

A half hour later the sheriff drove into the Taylor yard, and Jim came to meet him. After passing the time of day, Messenger said:

"It's a shame, Jim, I've got to ask you to come down to town with me this afternoon. I feel like a skunk to have to do this, I like a quiet life myself, but I've got a warrant here for you 'count of that mix-up with Ball's milk this mornin'."

"Does Ball think I was connected with that?" asked Jim quickly.

"Yes, he said you were the ring-leader of the gang. I have just spent an hour with him, but might just as well argue with a stone wall. He insisted that he wouldn't get the trouble straightened out in this county until you had had your lesson. Said it was my duty to come serve this warrant on you. 'Course, as far as that goes, it is—Nice, quiet, peaceful, neighborly country!"

Jim looked down across his field to where he could see the Ball farmstead in the late afternoon sunlight.

After a while he turned back to the sheriff.

"Knew old Johnny had got down on me," he said, and then slowly, as if to himself, "but I never thought he'd go as far as this."

The sheriff said nothing, but sat wriggling around uncomfortably in his seat.

"I didn't have a thing to do with that row this mornin', Dave. I'd have stopped it if I'd known it in time."

"You don't have to tell me that, Jim. But Johnny says you did, and a lot of the townspeople who are against this strike business will believe it. You've no idea how rotten I feel about this, boy, but I've got the warrant, and the law says I've got to serve it."

"Sure, you've got to serve the warrant, Dave. Wait until I change my clothes and I'll be with you. What about bail? I don't know much about such things," he continued with a twisted little grin. "How long will I be—your guest? Have to stay away from home all night? You know, Dave, cows always have to be milked."

"Fraid you'll have to stay all night, Jim. The judge is kind of an old crank. He's for the milk dealers, too—Most of the lawyers are—and it'll be just like him to be slow about the bail business."

JIM went into the house, telephoned a neighbor to make arrangements to get his chores done, and then changed his clothes. When he was ready, he went downstairs, called his sister into the kitchen, told her what had happened, and instructed her to get a neighbor woman to come and stay all night.

"If Mother worries about where I am," he told her, "just say I'm staying with Dave Messenger tonight."

Then he went out, climbed into the sheriff's car, and went with him down the familiar country road and through the streets of the town to the county jail.

After they arrived, there was an awkward movement, and then Messenger said:

"Is there anything I can do for you, Jim?"

"I suppose the first thing is to get a lawyer," said the boy.

"Any choice? How about John Winslow?"

"Why, I suppose he's as good as another. If you think Winslow is all right, ask him to step around, if you will, Dave."

A few minutes later, Winslow walked into the little room in the jail where Jim was. He was a type of New England Yankee of a past generation that is rapidly disappearing from American life. Tall he was, with a martial erectness of bearing; hawk-faced, grizzled of hair, with grey eyes which constantly crinkled at their corners when he smiled.

"Hello, boy," he said. "I've heard about the ditches running full of blood, but they tell me you've been making them run full of milk!"

"Didn't have a thing to do with it," said Jim.

"Oh, I know that. What we have to do is to prove it. Where were you when all this fracas was going on?"

"Settin' up corn all the morning. Didn't even hear of the row until I came in for dinner at noon, and somebody told me about it over the telephone. Wasn't off the farm today until Messenger came after me with the warrant. Was intending to come down tonight and go with the county agent to a milk meetin' over at Honeyport."

"Both John Ball and Bill Mead say you were the leader of the gang."

"They would. Johnny would like to believe I did it, and he never knows anything or anybody when he gets into one of his rages; and everyone knows that Bill's the worst liar in town."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "But maybe the jury would."

"What did Dorothy say about it?" asked Jim. "They told me she was with

(Continued on page 63)

Trapping As A Side Line

Snaring the Wary Mink and Muskrat—Keeping Skunks in Captivity

It is easy enough to catch mink in "blind" sets if care is taken to leave the surroundings perfectly natural. When a trail is found, follow it until it enters a narrow place just wide enough to set the trap. Then dig out a small hole for the trap so that it will be level with the ground when covered over. Precaution must be taken to prevent the trap from freezing to the ground, in which case it would fail to spring. If within reach of water, stake the chain ring; otherwise clog it with a light bush or pole. A narrow place may be made in the trail by putting up sticks on each side of the trap. It is well to have a trap set in the entrance to every den, hollow log and drift pile into which mink tracks lead, as the animal is sure to re-visit such places.

A successful way of catching the mink is to dig a hole back into the bank of a stream and bait it up several nights before setting the trap. Fish is preferable for this purpose. When tracks show that they are using the place, set the trap without leaving any tracks around the set. The trap should always be set under water as the mink's keen sense of smell will often detect a rusty trap set on land. A little fish oil will help entice the animal into this sort of a set.

In the winter mink are not traveling so much, and congregate in sort of families around mill dams, drift berms and rocky bluffs, where the fishing is good. They are expert fishers and are able to catch all they can eat. To make such a find is like discovering a small gold mine; for if the trapper sets his traps in holes in the ice or in runways where each animal will drown as soon as caught, he can often make many suc-

cessful catches. A struggling mink is pretty sure to alarm the others so they will leave.—Richard K. Wood.

Winter Trapping of Muskrats in Northern New York

I would like to ask Mr. Wood a question on trapping. He states that we of the North Country should not worry if our swamps and streams do not thaw out in time for spring trapping of muskrats, that we should be content with taking winter rats. How are we to take winter rats and do it legally? Our grounds are frozen from before the open season begins until pretty near the close. Now how are we going to take rats in the winter? I and several other men here own our own trapping ground and that is the sole revenue derived therefrom. The law forbids destroying muskrat houses in winter or any other time for that matter.—W. R. T., New York.

I HAVE had considerable experience in trapping for muskrats in Northern New York and consequently know what the trapper is up against. I'll admit he has a problem to solve. However, the best professional trappers usually trap all winter with varying success. Yet it is a fact that the number of 'rats' cannot be taken in mid-winter by any trapper, that could be trapped in the late fall or early spring. The principal reason for this condition is the more or less hibernating tendencies of the 'rat'. It stores up food in the fall, and travels little during mid-winter.

"Blind" Sets for Stream 'Rats

Now getting down to brass tacks, I'll admit it is very difficult to trap rats in the winter without breaking open their houses, which is prohibited by law. But stream 'rats' can be taken quite steadily. The latter variety live in burrows in the banks and do not have large quantities of food stored up, consequently they have to

travel under ice and snow for food. Most professional trappers are familiar with under-ice and snow trapping for mink, otter and muskrats; which usually means "blind" sets along the banks and at air holes in the ice. Blind sets are also made under ice.

'Rats Often "Frozen Out"

Muskrats get frozen out of the water and make their homes in all sorts of sheltered places above water levels. An experienced muskrat trapper will find 'rat dens where an amateur would never think about looking for one. I have found them in the corners of rail fences, buried in snow and located near water, and even in hollow trees, although the rat is not a climbing animal and seldom uses trees for dens.

In short, bear in mind that many, many muskrats are frozen out of the water and you will find them in all sorts of places above ice, usually in a state of semi-hibernation. Investigate all tufts of dead grass seen in holes—usually an indication of a 'rat's nest.—Dick Wood.

Keeping Skunks in Captivity

Will you please tell me about raising skunks in captivity? Where do I go for a permit and what are the regulations concerning them?—Archie Harris, Madison county, N. Y.

THE skunk is one of the fur-bearing animals protected by law in New York, and for a farmer to legally keep skunks in captivity during the closed season it is necessary that he have a license issued by the state conservation commission. There are two forms of licenses issued.

One license is issued pursuant to the provision of section 159, sub-division 2 of the conservation law. This license permits the holder to keep skunks in captivity for propagation, scientific, educational and exhibition purposes only. The pelts of skunks propagated under this license can not be sold. The fee for this license is \$1 and the license is good for one year from date of issue.

The other license is issued pursuant to the provisions of section 200 of the conservation law. The fee for this license is \$5 and the license is good for one year from date of issue. A person taking out this license must file a bond with the commission in the sum of \$500. Pelts of skunks and other fur-bearing animals protected by law propagated under this license may be sold during the open season.

DOWN

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Employ | house |
| 2 High Swiss mountain | 19 Upper limb |
| 3 Nickname for sailors | 20 Used to unlock a door |
| 4 A plighted faith | 24 To accumulate |
| 5 A large long legged bird | 25 To follow, to come to pass |
| 6 Old fashioned term for cattle | 27 Portion of land enclosed by boundary |
| 7 A direction of the compass | 28 A small mark made by a blow |
| 8 To request | 29 Nickname of Lincoln |
| 12 Weaknesses | 30 Something to stop the mouth |
| 13 To set above others | 31 Colloquial term for sister |
| 15 The staff of life | 32 To descend below the horizon |
| 16 The third King of Judea | |
| 17 Addition to a | |

Solution of Puzzle 7

O	R	C	H	A	R	D
P	A	R	A	G	R	O
I	T	T	R	E	N	D
E	S	S	A	T	I	O
B	E	X	T	R	E	N
A	S	T	E	R	A	L
L	O	S	O	U	S	E
D	R	E	S	E	S	E
E	A	T	S	N	O	S
H	O	E	C	A	K	E

ACROSS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 Assaults | 22 A growth with many branches |
| 9 Pertaining to the sun | 23 Everyone |
| 10 Takes chances | 24 A pre-volstead malt liquid |
| 11 Irreverent | 26 A spring month |
| 14 What makes a hill hard to plough | 27 To make better |
| 16 Used to cut down trees | 30 Turf, weeds (pl) |
| 18 To hasten | 33 Scotch name for meadows |
| 19 Noah's ship | 34 To bring together |
| 21 Most useful sea-soning | 35 A packing for a joint |

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THE side sections, although small, are perhaps harder to solve, because with so few words there are few cross-clues. But all the words are familiar ones and with a little patience (and perhaps the aid of a dictionary) all can be worked out.

Did you catch the mistake in the list of questions and answers last week? No. 20, down, was misprinted as 29, and the definition of 29 was omitted. The puzzle could be worked out by the words going across, but we apologize for the error, nevertheless.

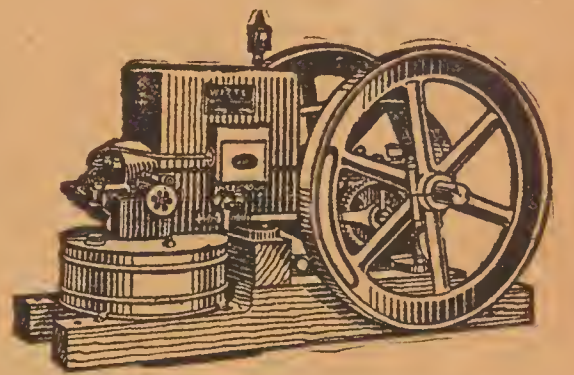
Do you like the puzzles and do you want more of them? Let us know.

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Using Winter Fruits In Appetising Ways

Family Recipes Exchanged---New Styles---Recommended Films

DURING the cold months, the farm table is limited to a few old favorites in the line of fruits, and it is sometimes a problem to the housewife to prevent her family from getting tired of the "same old fruit."

Here are some recipes for using oranges, bananas, canned fruit etc., in ways that will prove tempting to anyone with a healthy appetite.

Candied Orange Peel

Remove peel from four oranges in quarters. Cover with cold water, bring to a boiling point and cook slowly until soft. Drain, remove white portions, using a spoon, and cut yellow portion in thin strips, using scissors. Boil one-half cup water and one cup of sugar until syrup will thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Cook strips in syrup five minutes, drain, and coat with fine granulated sugar. Place on wax or paraffine paper until thoroughly dried. If it is to be used as an ingredient in cakes, puddings or candies dry it thoroughly without rolling in sugar and store in jars so that it is not airtight.

Lemon and grapefruit peel may be candied, using this same recipe, except that 1/2 cup boiling water is substituted for the boiling liquid in making the syrup.

Orange Salad

The success of the salad, as every cook knows, depends upon the combination of flavors obtained. This is especially true of the fruit salad, which is best when it contains a foundation fruit, such

of the fruit, is made by mixing 2 to 4 table spoons of powdered sugar with 1 tablespoon of lemon juice.

The following are suggestions for salads in which the orange is used as the foundation fruit and which are suitable for serving either for the salad course alone or as a combined salad and dessert.

Orange Salad

3 oranges
3 bananas

Slice and serve with dressing.

Variations

- 1 Add 3 apples pared and cubed
- 2 Add 4 pears halved or cubed
- 3 Add 4 slices pineapple cut up
- 4 Add 2 slices pineapple and 1/2 to 1 cup California cherries, pitted
- 5 Add 4 slices pineapple and 6 marshmallows cut up
- 6 Add 3/4 cup shredded dates
- 7 Add 1/4 cup walnuts to any recipe above.

Orange Shortcake

To make take:

Oranges
Sugar
2 cups flour
5 level teaspoons baking powder
1 level teaspoon salt
6 level tablespoons shortening
1/2 to 3/4 cup milk
1/2 pint jar heavy cream
1-3 cup powdered sugar
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Butter

Wipe as many oranges as you care to use. Pare with a small sharp knife, removing white membrane with the skin,

drained from juice and with whipped cream. Place other half of short cake above the fruit, spread with butter, cover with orange sections, and garnish with whipped cream and with sections of orange. Serve the orange juice separately as a sauce.

Two Treasured Family Receipts

PAULINE Carmen, a frequent contributor to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has sent in a cherished family recipe for what she calls Fireless Fruit Cake. If it is as good as Mrs. Carmen claims—and other readers tell us that her recipes are excellent—it must be delicious. We pass it on for the benefit of our readers.

Fireless Fruit Cake

Grind and mix together 2 pounds raisins, 1 pound dried figs and add 1 1/2 pounds peanut butter. Knead on a board as you would bread. When well mixed, form into loaves, wrap in waxed paper and put away. Slice thin, when ready to serve. This will keep for a long time.

Here is another from the same source:

Buttermilk Cake

This cake recipe came with my great-grandmother from the sunny south, and none of us know how old it is.

Cream half a cup butter, with 1 cup brown sugar, and add 2 well beaten eggs. Mix together 1 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 of a teaspoonful of cloves, a few grains mace and nutmeg, 1/3 cups each of walnut meat and raisins. Combine the two mixtures alternately, with 1/2 cup buttermilk in which has been dissolved half a teaspoonful soda. Bake in a large pan, which has been lined with butter or waxed paper, in a moderate oven. Frost with a white frosting, placing a few nutmeats here and there, before the frosting hardens.

This makes a nice birthday or holiday cake, and will keep nice and moist for two weeks.

Practically every cold can be traced to an overloaded stomach, a diet lacking in green vegetables and acid fruits, an overdose of sweets, a lack of drinking water, a poorly ventilated bedroom, an overheated office, or a rundown condition brought on by continual loss of sleep. Some of us are guilty of all these abuses. Is it any wonder we are eternally catching colds?

Colds Fever Grippe Be Quick-Be Sure

Combat a cold at once. Every hour gained may save many hours of danger and discomfort.

Combat it in the best way science knows—in the way that meets all requirements.

That way is Hill's. It stops colds in 24 hours, La Grippe in 3 days. It is doing that for millions.

So sure that your druggist guarantees it! So perfect that 25 years have developed no way to improve it.

Don't take chances with a cold! There's where you need the best.

All druggists **HILL'S** Price 30c

CASCARA QUININE
Get Red Box BROMIDE with portrait

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Send for Samples
To Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

Smart Designs for Miss Ten - to - Twenty

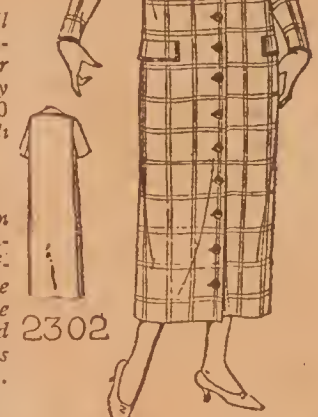
No. 2294, a dress with lines that flatter the "awkward age" girl, has a slip-on blouse and a separate skirt attached to a sleeveless undergarment. Thus there is room for concealed tucks to be let down as legs grow longer. Sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 takes 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. Pattern 12c.



No. 2316 also is becoming to the girl who is shooting up into an almost-young lady. It has side pleats that give plenty of width, but are held in by belts, that may be of different material. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern, 12c.



No. 2306 has girlish, pretty lines and will please the high school or college girl immensely. The sleeves may be long or short, the collar plain or a separate fancy one. It cuts in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material. Price 12c.



No. 2302 is a one-piece dress of a design that mother can use as well as big daughter. Both will like the long paneled effect of front and back and the smart little pockets and big buttons that finish the front. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1-8 yards of 42 inch material. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: write name and address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly, enclose right amount in stamps (coins sent at your own risk) and mail to Pattern Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Always keep a record of your order.

as the orange, that brings out the flavor of the other fruits used.

For example orange salad, served on lettuce, French dressing or mayonnaise are perhaps the best dressings; while for a salad that combines this fruit with some other, as for instance bananas, either mayonnaise or a sweet dressing may be used, depending upon whether the salad is served as a salad course, or as a combination salad and dessert, which it very well may be.

Whipped cream, slightly sweetened, makes an ideal dressing for the sweet fruit salad, but a more economical dressing and one which brings out the flavor

then remove sections free from membrane. Sprinkle with one tablespoon sugar for each orange used and put in ice box or cold place. Put into flour sifter, flour, baking powder, salt, and one level tablespoon sugar and sift together twice. Add shortening and rub in lightly with the fingers. Add milk just enough to make a soft dough. Put into a greased cake pan and bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a hot oven. Beat heavy cream until stiff, adding slowly the powdered sugar and vanilla. Split short cake, place lower half on serving dish and spread generously with butter, cover with orange sections

My Ideal Husband

A Contest For Wives and Spinsters Too

THAT ideal husband of mine is not an impossibility. I do not expect him to be perfect for I have no right to expect more of a human being than God does.

While I do not expect him to be perfect I do expect him to have right motives and high ideals. He must be clean in word, thought and deed—not prudish, but right at heart.

And then he must be comfortable to live with; even-tempered, cheerful and happy with a sense of humor which will carry us

ing appointments and appreciative of what she may do for him. And surely he will remember to tell her occasionally how dear she is to him.

What I require of my husband he will be justified in expecting of me. Mutually we will help each other grow and develop. Longfellow says:

“As unto the bow the cord is,

So unto the man is woman

Though she bends him, she obeys him

Though she leads him, yet she follows—

Aunt Janet Conducts Another Interesting Contest

HERE is a question that all women will want to discuss. What qualities in man make him an ideal husband? Mrs. George Gray who often writes for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has put down her ideas on the subject.

I know that other AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers must have very definite ideas on the subject of “My Ideal Husband.” Suppose you think it over, write them down and send me the letter. For the best letters received I will send prizes as follows:

FIRST PRIZE: \$2 in cash and a copy of ETIQUETTE by Gabrielle Rosiere.

SECOND PRIZE: \$1 in cash and a copy of THE ADVENTUROUS LADY, an amusing modern romance.

THIRD PRIZE: A copy of THE ADVENTUROUS LADY.

In case letters are of equal excellence and tie for prizes, the full award will be given each contestant. Letters should be not more than 200 words long. Address them to Aunt Janet, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, and be sure they reach me not later than January 26th. Now let's hear what every wife thinks of every husband!

Aunt Janet

over the precarious places. Above all he must not be a fretter. He will love little children and enjoy his home life.

He need not have money, but what he has will be accessible to both and systematically accounted for. It will be valued only for the good it can do. While I would not have him stingy, neither would I have him spend foolishly. We would have music, flowers, books, concerts, etc., in proportion to our income.

This ideal husband of mine will be a man of decision. He will be dependable. His yea will be yea, and his nay will be nay. He will be progressive and broad minded and as the years go by, service for the home, church and community will broaden and develop the fine qualities.

Consideration A Major Virtue

Too many homes fail to reach ideal conditions because there is a lack of consideration, a failure to observe the little courtesies of life. Therefore, my ideal husband will be considerate and courteous—not perfunctory or punctilious—but just kind and considerate because he wants people to be happy.

He will remember that his wife is the same person who was once his sweetheart and he will endeavor to be as agreeable now as before marriage and that means much. It means that he will be particular as to personal appearance, prompt in keep-

Useless one without the other.

Last and most important of all, my ideal husband must be a Christian—a real Christian, not merely a church member. He will have a love of God deep in his heart and it will control all his words thoughts and deeds. If God is first in his life I need not stipulate his characteristics for his aims will be right and you know I do not expect him to be perfect.

—Mrs. George Gray.

Geographical Game

SEAT the players in a ring. Let the first one say the name of a city, mountain, lake, etc., located in any part of the world. The next player must then give a name beginning with the final letter of the previous word, and the third supply one beginning with the final letter of the second, and so on around the ring. Thus: America, Athens, Santiago, Ohio. Each player is allowed thirty seconds in which to think. If, by the end of that time, he has failed to supply a name, he must drop out of the game. The one who keeps up the longest is the champion. Any player, at any time, may be challenged to give the geographical location of the place he has named. If he cannot do so he must pay a forfeit.

The Trouble Maker

(Continued from Page 60)

her father when the milk was dumped.” “Haven't heard that she said anything. Well, well, don't worry, boy. I'll trot over and get the judge to fix up some bail so I can get you out of here tonight.”

In a half an hour, or so, Winslow came back. It was plain to see he was mad.

“That old sucker won't do anything tonight. Said maybe it'll take a little foolishness out of you to spend a night in jail. Couldn't budge him an inch. Said he'll handle your case in regular order same as any other criminal, and not a minute sooner.”

“Criminal, eh?” said Jim. “Some judge! According to him, I'm already convicted.”

“Well, we'll see about that,” said Winslow with emphasis. “But I'm afraid you'll have to stay here tonight, by. Just don't worry. We're going to take care of you. Some one is going to get his fingers burned before

he gets through with this or my name's not Winslow.”

Stalking angrily out of the jail, the lawyer met Dave Messenger in the corridor. The sheriff stopped him.

“Say, John, I'm a little mite worried. Bradley, the farm bureau man, just telephoned me that about every blame farmer in this county is trying to get him on the 'phone about this Taylor case. Funny how fast it has spread. Bradley says they're all mad as a dog with the rabies. Even most of those who are opposed to the strike say it's an outrage to jail Taylor. Bradley says they're on their way here from all over the county, without even stopping to milk their cows. There will be two thousand mad farmers in this burg tonight. Why in thunder don't you get Taylor bailed out and home? There's sure trouble if he's still in jail when that bunch gets here— Nice restful country, this is!”

(To be Continued)

NOW you can have the things you want and have savings left besides—thanks to this new Spring and Summer catalog.

For women and misses there is offered everything to wear—all marked with the distinctive stamp of Fifth Avenue.

For men and boys there is the latest in outer clothes and furnishings.

For the home there is everything needed to furnish it from cellar to attic.

For the farm there is every modern implement designed to lessen and improve farm work.

For everybody there are low prices which make buying elsewhere a mistake until you've checked the prices in this book.

The coupon below will bring your copy at once. Write for it today. It's FREE!

Mail the coupon TODAY

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc.
315 Stores Building, New York City
Please send me free a copy of your new catalog for Spring and Summer.

Name.....
Address.....

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

WE WILL PAY YOU \$8.00 PER BARREL selling Quality Oils and Grease direct to automobile and tractor owners, garages, and stores, in small towns and rural districts. All products guaranteed by a 40 year old company. MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Registered yearling Ayrshire bull, tuberculin tested. Write for particulars. C. CEROSALETTI & SONS, Laurens, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

200 MAY HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, \$1; also yearling hens. Airedale-Coon hound cross pups, \$5. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PUREBLOOD COLLIES. Everyone a natural healer guaranteed or exchanged gladly. Puppies and grown stock. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

AIRDALE PUPPIES—Will sell or exchange. Value, \$15 for male, \$5 females. HENRY E. WHITE, Athens, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS—Large, healthy, dark red birds; all laying. Bred from heavy laying New York State Certified Prizewinning stock, \$3 each. June hatched same breeding, \$1.50 each. Few good cockerels to mate with them, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. SILVER, Chateaugay, N. Y.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK Park Strain cockerels, vigorous free range birds, good color, 7 to 8 lbs. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Orleans, Vt.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Farm raised, heavy boned, good color. Shipped on approval. Write I. B. ZOOK, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS. Park's strain direct. Cocks, cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices. Norton Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—We specialize in the following breeds of Super Quality chicks. Whitt Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds both combs, White Leghorns, Anconas, and White Pekin Ducklings, from pure bred, culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. Bucher Bros. Hatchery, Bucyrus, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, Pearl Guinea. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

HONE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS—Large, vigorous birds of rich red color, bred for standard and heavy egg production, prices reasonable, and a square deal always. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

140 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN pullets, 12 cockerels, Kerlin strain, May hatched, laying, \$2 each. E. A. EDSON, Chester, Vt.

BLACK JERSEY GIANT cockerels, Wilburtha strain, thoroughbreds for breeding, free range, \$4, \$5. J. V. REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—CHICKS: 40c apiece. Black Giants are the most profitable chickens you could raise—and these are the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy. America's heaviest weight chickens. Mature early and lay extremely large eggs. Splendid winter layers. Finest market fowl. We are the world's largest hatcher of Black Giants. Prices 25 chicks, \$10; 50 chicks \$20; 100 chicks \$40. Only 25% deposit required to book your order, then you are sure to get the chicks when you want them. We start shipping February 1st. The fine booklet telling you all about Black Giants sent free; or to avoid delay order from ad. GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS, 320 Neilson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large, pure-bred, perfectly healthy stock. Hens \$7.00. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y., Route 4.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Anconas, S. C. Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Better Birds—Bigger Profits. Circulars. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, New York.

50 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, \$1.25 each; baby chicks, eggs, 6 leading varieties; February, March and April delivery. Circular. A. SCOFIELD, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys, free range, free from disease. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, R.F.D., Adams, N.Y.

WHITE EGGS FOR SALE. Guaranteed strictly fresh. ALBERT RAN, Box 43, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

FURS AND TRAPPINGS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SIEMAN, Whitman, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for some experienced silo or implement salesmen, either on salary or commission. Also, for farmers with spare time this winter to work in their home neighborhoods with our block men. International Silo Co., Meadville, Pa.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Seamstress, executive ability, good mender, spry with needle, able to manage class of boys. Salary \$60.00 per month and maintenance. SUPT. COUNTY SCHOOLS, Lawrence, Mass.

GOOD, CLEAN EXPERIENCED FARMER BOY to work on farm by month or year, good home and wages. GROVE GOODWIN, Baldwinville, N. Y.

WANTED—Young caretaker, family boys. Wife, head of housekeepers department. Salary \$110.00 per month and maintenance. No children or tobacco allowed. For particulars write SUPT. COUNTY SCHOOLS, Lawrence, Mass.

HONEY

HONEY—Light and Clover, 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.15; Buckwheat, \$1 and \$1.75. Postpaid within third zone. 60 lbs. Buckwheat here, \$6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark \$1 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, Amsbury, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

\$1.25 BRINGS YOU Fiske's Loose Leaf Route Book. "It's a winner." Free delivery. P. Baker Fiske, Attleboro, Mass.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 20 lbs. \$3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HAVANNA LONG FILLER CIGARS at a foretold. A Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE BOOK—Prophet Elijah Must Come Before Christ. This great forerunner His work you an offer by return mail. E. WANGER, 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make price you can afford. Box of 50, \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. F. HOLMES, 53 Carlton Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

HAY AND STRAW—All grades; timothy, light and heavy clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feed and grain; oat, wheat and rye straw. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, New York.

PRINTING

PRINTED STATIONERY—100 either letter-heads, envelopes prepaid—95c; 250—\$1.45; 500—\$2.40. High grade samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-23, Milford, N. H.

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—Stationery, cards, tags, butter wrappers. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

Service Department

(Continued from page 59)

entitled to a life interest in all of her real property, that is, during the remainder of his life he is entitled to use all the real property left by his wife. At his death, the real property reverts or passes to the wife's heirs or next of kin as set out above. We hope this will give you the information you seek.

You Can Will Your Property To Anyone

"As I have been a reader of your paper for seven years, I am coming to you for some information. My father had a will for many years and made a new will about two months ago. He is past 82 years of age. Can he take a stranger as his administrator when he has a son of his own, who has a good education? How much can a daughter claim for board and funeral? How long will this will have to read after his death?"—Mrs. G. A. G., Wyoming County, N. Y.

We wish to make reply to your recent letter as follows: 1. So long as a person is of sound mind, memory and understanding, he can always make a new will to supercede one already existing. Age is immaterial. 2. A person making a will has an absolute right to name whomsoever he pleases as executor. 3. A reasonable amount only can be claimed for board. The executor is bound to pay actual funeral expenses before paying any other debt of the estate. 4. The executor or administrator is permitted to take a full year in order to settle the estate.

How to Appeal from Assessors

"What are the duties of the assessors? There was a piece of real estate, of an estate, that went to two parties. When the assessors assessed it they assessed it all to one party. This property was transferred in November, 1923. Is there anything that can be done about this?"—H. W. P., Chautauque County, N. Y.

Where an assessment is made upon real property, and it proves unjust or based upon a mistake, the interested

party has the privilege of applying to the assessor or board making the assessment for a reconsideration of the case based upon a proper knowledge of the facts. This application should be made within a month after the assessment is made. Even though a month may have elapsed, you might make the application and it will perhaps be considered. If the board or assessor refuses to reconsider the matter, you only redress lies in asking the Court to review the matter.

We would suggest that you talk to the other owner, and have him agree to pay one-half. Thereafter you may notify the assessor to divide all future assessments.

Removing Personal Property from Realty

"I bought a farm in Pennsylvania. Can the former owner remove the electric fixtures, shades and there is a large dome in dining room? They also want to take the hot water tank. This tank is in the kitchen, connected and heated by cookstove. When I bought there was nothing said in agreement about light shades and water tank. I expected everything like that to be left in the house. Now these articles are all fastened with screws. Can they take the screen doors? I have not said anything to former owner as I did not know but what he has the right to remove these articles. Would thank you very much if you would answer all of my questions."—T. P. D., Clinton County, Pa.

In reply to your recent inquiry, it is our opinion that the fixtures and tank should be considered as part of the realty and hence became your property upon execution of the deed. Ownership of screen doors and window shades is questionable in view of the fact that they are so easily removed. We would insist, however, upon the non-molestation of electric fixtures, dome, and tank.

Whether or not personal property, when attached to real property, becomes in itself real property depends upon screws or nails, but upon intention and upon loss of the personal property appearance. Did the owner intend to make it part of the real estate, and even though he did not, has it been so attached as to make it lose the appearance of personalty and take on that of realty? In other words, has the personalty (fixtures, tank, etc.) been so fastened as to really become part of the house? Certainly lighting fixtures and tank have. But doors and window shades could be determined only by a jury.

The following letter naturally pleased us but we believe it pleased our subscriber even more to receive such a large check, which he was unable to get himself. Here is the letter:

"Am glad to inform you that the Charles Israel Bros. Co. has sent me a check for \$107.09 which is the amount of the bill I had against them, less freight on the honey.

"I surely feel very grateful to you and will gladly reimburse you for your trouble and expense for postage, telephone calls, etc."

Of course, there is no charge for this service. Very often some subscriber encloses money to pay for something our Service Bureau does for them. This money is always returned because we ask for nothing except your good will toward the "Old Reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

Can any of our readers give us the address of Mr. N. G. Kilbury, who formerly received his mail at Lodi, New York, and later from the Ithaca postoffice? If you happen to know where this gentleman is, the Service Bureau will appreciate having the information.

If things ever break it is just when you are busiest. Next time you are in town lay in a supply of hooks, screws, bolts and so forth for the haying and harvesting tools. You won't be sorry.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

"JUST OUT"—Free Catalogue of selected New England Farms, see Pg. 2, col. 2. Sacrifice sale going farm worth \$25,000 for \$15,000, \$5,000 down, 175 acres, near Concord and Manchester, N. H., markets; finest equipment of farm machinery you ever saw, alone worth \$7,500; 28 head of stock, 2 horses, tractor and equipment, potato equipment, silo outfit, near corn canning factory; biggest and best bargain in New England. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

2 FINE LARGE PRODUCTIVE FARMS—Extraordinary buildings, water and trees. Want to retire. Write owner, ELBERT MILLER, Valatie, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Early Rose, Hebrons, Triumph and others. Six firsts State Fair. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

"SEALTITE"—The perfect tree wound dressing you fruit growers need in treating all cuts, cavities or wounds. Folder Free. ROLLIN H. TABOR, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, trustworthy woman of middle age desires position in nice, pleasant home of one or two honorable men who would appreciate a conscientious person in their home. No laundry or care of furnace. References. MRS. JOHN RHODES, Stafford Springs, Conn.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, mated, not akin, bred sows, service boars. Collies and Beagles. P. Hamilton, Cochransville, Pa.

O I Cs—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each. Big type, thrifty, well bred stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, earpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

Write for this booklet

"How to raise baby chicks—and make them lay in five months"

That's the way to make real profits from raising chicks. This book tells you how to get them started laying early—how to keep them producing heavily.

Kerr's special mating Lively Chicks are sired by birds raised on our own breeding farms. Pullets of these strains have just won high honors for us in the Vineland and Bergen County Egg Laying Competitions.

Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are pure-bred born egg producers. They have a long ancestry of heavy producers back of them. If you want heavy laying pullets, buy Kerr Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed—and that every chick will be vigorous and healthy upon arrival.

Write for the booklet, prices and "The Poultry Outlook for 1925." It is free.

THE KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
(Member International Baby Chick Association)
Box 10, Frenchtown, N. J. Box 10, Newark, N. J.
Box 10, Springfield, Mass. Box 10, Syracuse, N. Y.

STOP LOWER'S LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Post-paid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Bryan, Ohio

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY
Box A, Holgate, Ohio

JONES' BARRED CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock, Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES
GEORGETOWN, DEL.

"SHENANDOAH VALLEY"

Trade Mark Reg.

Baby Chicks

ARE SURE TO PLEASE YOU Best strains of the leading varieties. They will make money for you just as they have for thousands of others. Write for catalog and prices, stating variety and number you prefer.

Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Inc.
Box 331, Harrisonburg, Virginia

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free.

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PAY BIGGEST PROFITS

KEEP BREEDERS VIGOROUS

(Continued from page 53)

insufficient exercise that they have put no a great deal of fat. If that is the case, it is well to cut down the food that is too readily available and make them scratch for a while to take off the surplus and induce greater energy. Vigorous chicks come from vigorous breeders, not from sluggish, inactive hens.

Feed To Keep Hens Vigorous and Active

The morning feed should consist of a scratch grain scattered in the litter. This will induce a greater appetite and the birds will naturally go to the mash. Some birds naturally put on fat more easily than others and some are naturally not as active as others. This is often true of Barred Rocks. Barred Rocks put on fat easily, they are not an overactive breed and consequently we must keep them active if we want vigorous chicks. It would not be a good idea to cut down all of the mash but to limit the amount of mash available to your breeders. Be sure that there is plenty of green food at hand and at night give them all of the whole corn they will consume in order to keep their crops full during the night. Undoubtedly your flock will stand a lot of study and we recommend that any changes be gradual, not radical.

Treating Hens With Colds

Will you tell me what to do for hens that have colds and what to do for roup? I am not sure what my flock has. Some of the hens have sore eyes and froth appears about the eyes. A few have their heads so swollen that their eyes shut—A. N., Pennsylvania.

Some of your fowls are undoubtedly suffering from colds while others have reached the roup stage. A hen must first have a cold before she can get roup and her vigor and vitality will determine how quickly she can throw off a cold before the roup stage sets in. Therefore keep your birds vigorous and feed them so they will maintain that vigor.

Give your hens potassium permanganate in the drinking water. This chemical comes in crystalline form. Get an ounce of these crystals at your local druggist and dissolve them in a quart of water. One or two tablespoonfuls of this solution is poured in 8 or 10 quarts of water, just enough to give it the color of wine. Give the birds nothing else to drink. Where the hens are really bad, it may pay you to give each hen a one-grain quinine pill each evening for 4 or 5 days.

Stop All Drafts

It will be advisable for you to go over the henhouse very carefully to see where there are any drafts or cracks. These drafts are undoubtedly the cause of the whole thing. Have you dropping boards below the roosts? Dropping boards cut off bottom drafts.

Where infection is really bad, you will, of course, isolate the sick hens. Furthermore mix up a barrel of water (40 gallons) in a pint and a half of blue copperas and an ounce and a half of sulphuric acid. Do not put the sulphuric acid on the dry copperas or you will get an explosion. Use this solution for a head dip, dipping the birds' heads in it every day and dilute the solution with equal parts of water for drinking, if you do not use the potassium permanganate.

For Tanning Any Kind of Furs

Mix two parts salt peter and one of alum. Sprinkle on the flesh side of the skin and roll up and lay in a cool place. Then after a few days spread out to dry. Scrape off the fat and rub until the hide is very pliable.—Edna Dalton.

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Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	14.00	65.00	125
B. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	75.00	145
Wh. Rocks, Wh. and Sil. L. Wyandottes	9.00	18.00	85.00	165
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	18.00	85.00	165
Assorted, heavy breeds \$12.00; light breeds \$10.00 per 100 straight. Order from ad or write for catalog. One fifth down books order. Ref.: Farmer's Bank, Elida, Ohio.					

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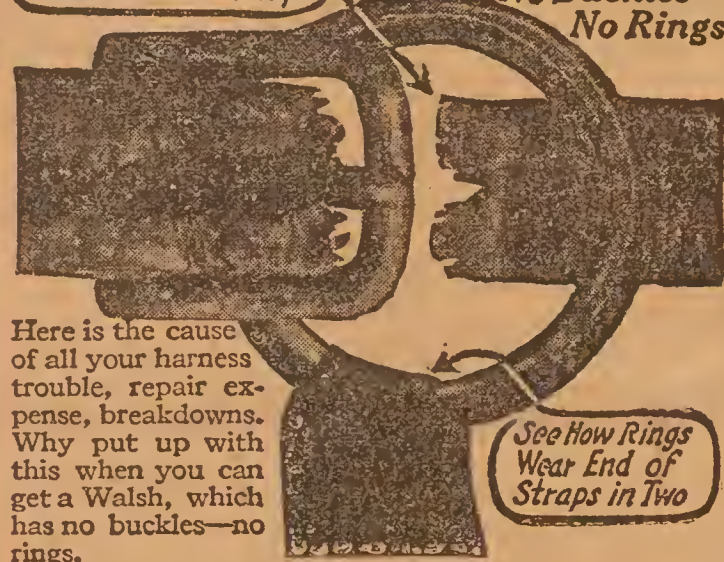


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Government Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges are among the thousands of users in every state who praise the Walsh Harness. Walsh Harness took First Prize at Wis. State Fair, 1921-1922.

Mr. G. G. Anderson, Aiken, Minn., bought his first Walsh Harness five years ago and bought three more sets since for his other

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Mr. E. E. Ward, Seneca Falls, Wis., says: "Have used Harness over 40 years. The Walsh is the best yet."

Mr. J. W. Rogers, R. No. 4, Baldwinsville, N.Y., says: "Have used it skidding logs and that is giving it a hard test. I think enough of it that I will order another set in Spring."

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JANUARY 24, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



The Ruin of a Good Mouser.

What Does a Farm Boy Think About?—By A. K. Getman

What About Potato Plans for 1925?

And Other Crop Topics Our People Are Thinking About

WHAT about potato plans for 1925? A lot of farmers are going to feel pretty peevish and warm under the collar when this question is put to them. They do not feel any too kindly towards potatoes since the crop is bringing such unsatisfactory prices this year. It is just for that very reason that we have got to make careful plans about potatoes lest we raise another crop that will not pay. It is also well to bear in mind that it is not wise to get too discouraged in a big crop year, for this condition is often followed by the reverse. Year in and year out, potatoes are a fair cash crop, where soil conditions are well adapted.

The 1924 crop was one of the largest in the history of the country. There are actually more potatoes on hand than the consuming trade will handle at a price satisfactory to farmers. The trouble is there are too many poor potatoes and not enough fancy ones. Right here is where we have got to do some real careful planning for the 1925 crop. E. V. Hardenburg of the Department of Vegetable Gardening writes as follows in answer to the

from a smaller acreage will serve as one of the most efficient ways to cheapen this cost of production, and this cannot be accomplished except by better stands of healthy high yielding plants.

It has been demonstrated in every important potato state in the Union that well selected certified seed potatoes will outyield average seed stock by approximately 50 per cent.

During the 5-year period, 1919-1923, fifty-four different field plot tests comparing certified with non-certified seed in 12 counties of New York showed an average yield of 256 bushels per acre from certified seed as against an average of 170 bushels per acre from seed not certified. This is an average gain of 86 bushels or a gain of 50 per cent. from certified seed. And it is safe to say that the non-certified seed used in these tests was better than the average run of seed used over the State.

Consult Your County Farm Bureau

During the past year, the department of vegetable gardening of the New York State College of Agriculture tested under very carefully controlled conditions 47 strains of the best Green Mountain, Rural, and Irish Cobbler seed stocks available in order that the relative yield and disease content of even these might be determined. Several of these seed strains showed no disease whatever. The average yields for all strains of Rurals, Green Mountains, and Cobblers were 389,342, and 243 bushels per acre respectively.

Growers interested in obtaining new and better seed potatoes for next year's planting will do well to make early inquiry either from the nearest county farm bureau agent or from the department of vegetable gardening of the college of agriculture, regarding these sources of seed.—E. V. Hardenburg.

* * *

Horseradish Fits into the Crop Scheme

SINCE horseradish is not much affected by temperatures, it enters into a system of management which rounds out a farmer's year. The bulk of his crops are ready during the summer months, but such crops as horseradish and kale enable him to extend his marketing season into late fall, after most other green crops are gone. As a matter of fact, horseradish can be left in the ground all winter if necessary, with no harm.

Grown from Root Cuttings

Horseradish is propagated by root trimmings. In preparing for market, the side roots are trimmed off, leaving a main root 4 to 6 inches in diameter. As a rule, well grown horseradish has few side roots nearer the top than 4 inches, due to a practice known as root pruning and performed during the growing season. Dirt is hoed away from the roots and all side shoots broken off for about 4 inches. The earth is then brought up around the plants again. This gives a first class root when marketed.

The trimmings may be around $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick at the large end, which is cut off square across. The best side roots are picked out and cut off obliquely about 4 inches from the top. The angle of the cut makes it easy to determine which end is the top, when the roots are set out again. These pieces are tied in bunches and set in sand until ready to transplant next spring.

Does Best in Loamy Soil

Horseradish does best in deep, mellow soil into which a good coat of manure has been plowed. The soil should be mellow for quickest results. When all is ready for the cuttings, a furrow is plowed where the row is to be. This trench should be 4 to 6 inches deep. The cuttings are placed in the trench

either perpendicularly or obliquely with the square end up. The pointed end may be pushed in slightly, or earth gathered up close by the hand will hold the roots in place until the trench can be filled in by a horse implement, either plow or cultivators, or a hand hoe, if horses are not used.

When the rows are 15 inches apart, hand work is necessary, but when labor is scarce, it is sometimes necessary to row 28 inches apart so as to use horses. The roots may be about 4 to 6 inches apart in the row, although longer roots can be grown at 6 to 8 inches apart. It is necessary to root prune to get grade A horseradish.

Not Subject to Many Enemies

This crop is not usually susceptible to many diseases or insects, but the horseradish beetle is a troublesome pest in some sections. The beetle is on the job early in the spring and late in the fall. It eats the root around the surface of the ground or below. Many farmers do not successfully combat them, but the best remedy known is to dust the plants at the surface of the ground with lead arsenate powder and hydrated lime mixed up in equal parts by weight. New Jersey men claim this works real well, but the practice is not general.—H. J. EVANS.

* * *

The Asparagus Bed

THE time will soon be here when the new asparagus bed should be set and these stormy days are the time to make all the plans. Then when the time comes it will be much eas-



No! These are not giant prairie dogs or giant woodchucks. They are just fur trees in the grip of Old Man Winter.

ier to do the work if you have a plan all mapped out for those busy days in spring are never half long enough. I will give a little idea of our own bed that was set in the spring of 1922 and we began cutting from it in May, 1923, and had a long season and many good meals.

The ground should be worked up deep and fine. Our experience has been to set not so deep as most people advise and instead we cover quite deep the first fall with loose soil and then a heavy coating of manure. In the spring we fork up the manure and sow lettuce seed on the bed and we get a fine supply of nice early lettuce. Keep all weeds out of the asparagus and cultivate carefully. We set our roots about eighteen inches apart in the rows and the rows about two feet apart. Raise the bed about eight inches so to be sure of good drainage and do not set the roots too near the edge of bed. We set two rows one year and left room on one side. The next spring we set another row there. We set one row of one year old roots and one of two year old roots the first year and the other row was about 50-50. By doing it this way the expense is not quite as much at once. Our bed is in the garden where we can plow on all four sides of it, which makes it easier to take care of. If given plenty of fertilizer and kept clean an asparagus bed will be productive for many years.—C. J. D., New York.



This picture shows the effect of fertilizer on growth and yield of tomatoes. No fertilizer applied to plants on the left—yield $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre. Plants on right fertilized at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre—Yield 6 tons.

question relative to planning for the next potato crop.

Plan Potato Plantings Promptly

On account of the bumper crop just harvested, 454,000,000 bushels, (a record for the United States) and the relatively low price being obtained this fall, many farmers will be inclined to put off any consideration of next year's planting plans until spring. This is poor procedure. An old and fairly safe axiom is "Plant potatoes when seed is cheap." It now appears that good seed is available in abundance and at relatively low cost. Therefore every grower, who has any doubt about the quality of his seed stock, should arrange at once to get the best strain of his particular type as close home and as cheaply as possible, even though it is his near neighbor who has it.

Successful potato marketing begins with successful potato production and good potatoes (high yielding and high quality) cannot be produced without good seed.

A very ordinary hill of potatoes producing only two average sized tubers (8 ounces each) when spaced 3 feet by 18 inches in the row will yield at the rate of 161 bushels per acre. Yet this is 50 per cent. above the average yield for New York State. The reason—too many missing, weak and diseased hills in our potato fields. Yet it costs as much to plant, cultivate, and spray a poor stand as it does a good stand.

More Economical Production Necessary

The potato is one of the most expensive field crops grown due principally to the high labor and fertilizer costs of production. Better yields

American Agriculturist

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Volume 115

For week Ending January 24, 1925

Number 4

What Does a Farm Boy Think About?

Why a Boy Leaves School to Go to Work

By A. K. GETMAN

"CYRUS, what's the matter with you? Why do you sit there doing nothing? I've been watching you for the last twenty minutes and you haven't made half a dozen marks on that tablet. Do you ever intend to get down to work?"

Thus ran the upbraiding which Cyrus received at the hands of his teacher. He had been looking aimlessly about and doing what the teacher would call "day dreaming." Cyrus had just turned fifteen and was the oldest boy in school. He had the biggest seat in the back row in a little school of 17 pupils, in which Miss Loree was just starting her third year as teacher in district 9. Her outburst of questions and indictments had come as a climax in her attempts to get Cyrus interested in his school work this year. She well remembered that two years ago he was bright, keen, alert and responded to her efforts to make the work interesting. But now what a change had come over him. His whole attitude seemed to be one of indifference. It was quite apparent that he was very much engrossed in his own thoughts. He seemed to want to be left alone. His only reply to Miss Loree's apparent fury was:

"I was just thinkin'."

"Thinking about what?" ejaculated Miss Loree.

"Oh, just about that carload of potatoes we shipped last Saturday."

And just then it came to Miss Loree that Cyrus was the first case she had thus far encountered of what they had called "adolescence" in her training class. She promptly changed her tactics seeking to help Cyrus with his new problems which had come to him so recently.

I have related this little incident not because of any interest it may have for teachers, but because of the interest I hope it will arouse in parents. We parents know far too little of what Miss Loree had recognized as his adolescent period through which Cyrus was passing.

Adolescence comes from a word meaning "to grow up." It is used to designate that period in the life of boys and girls when they pass from boyhood to manhood and from girlhood to womanhood. In girls it begins usually at eleven to thirteen years and with boys at thirteen to fifteen. We parents and teachers are so apt not to understand them during this period. This is not strange because the young folks scarcely understand themselves so subtle is the change. It is highly important, however, that we make every effort to understand them and their problems, because to a very real extent their future life work, their happiness and their service is dependent upon the decisions which they make at this time and our guidance of them.

This period in the life of boys and girls has been recognized for a long time. Even among the savages, the lad in his early training was turned over to the women of the tribe, but at about age 15 he was taken in hand by the men who exacted severe tests of him before he was admitted to the rights of a man. When "knighthood was

in flower" the boys were made pages and later became squires. This system of training the youth is one of the bright spots in the dark period of the middle ages. Only recently, however, has a systematic study been made of the physical, mental and spiritual changes through which the youth pass at this period. The study is a very baffling one. Every boy and every girl presents a different problem. This makes the problem for parents and teachers doubly hard.

Cyrus' characteristics represent just one type of attitude that may appear. For purposes of this article I want to call his attitude the "LIFE IN-

words, over two-thirds of them left school because of this "life interest" attitude.

It is difficult to give concrete suggestions regarding assistance for the young folks who show the characteristics of the "life interest" attitude. Thousands of the lads simply quit school and go to work. For the large portion of them this is wrong. Later they are certain to regret it. Just here, it seems to me parents can render vital assistance. Apparently the one thing that satisfies this longing for life activity is to give them real responsibility. It is not sufficient merely to have them do chores and help with the work as they have always done. If they could be given a definite responsibility, that is really their own

they would rise to the occasion. Such responsibility as a couple of pure bred calves, an acre of potatoes, a colt, or the poultry flock, will accomplish such a purpose.

Oh, yes, they are going to neglect some of their responsibility. That is the boy of it. Be patient. Your patience and kindness will be rewarded many fold. The growing boy is an unbalanced, lumbering creature trying to find his way about through the maze of new obstacles. Strive to help him get his balance. In many instances giving him real responsibility will be of vital assistance in getting his mental balance. It will help to keep him in school. Later he will appreciate this added preparation for his life work.

Most people are interested in boys and girls, either their own or somebody else's. We want them to succeed. America is built on the principle of giving the young folks a chance. A few weeks ago I wrote a little statement about a boy by the name of Cyrus and his new problems. Here I want to suggest another element in the makeup of our young folks which we are quite likely to misunderstand.

Have you a 'teen age boy in your home?

Will you please leave him alone?

"But," you protest, "he is always doing something he ought not to do."

Quite right. It is perfectly natural. If you "nag" him, you will only make matters worse.

Your sixteen year old boy's nerves are on edge. You may rightly say "mine are, too." His hands and his feet are both too big and very clumsy. He stumbles over everything he can possibly find and bangs into the furniture. His whole physical makeup is as much out of joint as the last year's suit of clothes which he is trying to wear, with the coat sleeves half way to his elbows.

"But he is so trying."

Console yourself. He is no more trying to you than you are to him. The tribulations that annoy you so much today will be gone tomorrow. One day he may be as gallant as any knight or football star and the next day you will see him crying like an infant. All these traits and many others are but symptoms of the "growing up" or adolescent period through which he is passing.

(Continued on Page 90)



The alarm clock will not long have an appeal unless he has an interest in the business.

TEREST" attitude. This is a common trait. Apparently he was dreaming, but actually he was doing a lot of thinking on his own account. To be sure he was not thinking about his lesson, but his answer regarding the carload of potatoes indicates that he was thinking about LIFE problems, rather than BOOK problems. In Cyrus' "new birth" great changes had taken place. If you were to ask him about his ideals, his thoughts or his problems he would promptly refuse to discuss them. This trait is one of the baffling elements in studying and helping the young folks.

There are many facts which point to the influence of adolescence on the actions of boys and girls. One of the most interesting group of facts is the following: Records show that there are approximately 15,000 boys in New York State between the ages of 16 and 18 who are out of school on farms. Of this number nearly 90% did not go beyond the eighth grade; 68.6 per cent of them when asked why they had left school replied: "I wanted to work," or a similar statement. In other

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Lincoln Was Right

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can do individually as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere."—Abraham Lincoln.

NO MAN that ever lived had a better understanding of the fundamental principles of right government than Abraham Lincoln. He very clearly foresaw the danger of too much activity on the part of government and too much interference with individual affairs. One of the chief reasons why taxation has become such a burden to all of us is that we are constantly demanding all divisions of our government, from the school district to the nation, to do more and more of the things that we should do for ourselves.

When Bond Issues Are Right

MANY of the tax experts who are making a study of the tax situation have come to the conclusion that about the only way any substantial relief can be obtained is by issuing bonds to pay for long-time investments in public property.

It is pointed out that with the rapid growth of population the problems of government have increased and become more complicated, and that this increasing government work is necessary and must be paid for. We are continually asking for more things for the government to do. For instance, there are dozens of activities like those of the rural police which were not necessary a few years ago. Within even twenty-five years, there has been a great increase in the number of paupers, insane, orphans, cripples and sick, that must be taken care of at public expense. At the same time, there has been very little new building in recent years to care for these public charges. We are told that conditions under which some of the State's charges in New York State are housed are a disgrace to the State. Sing Sing has the foundation of a new prison started years ago that has never been finished because of lack of funds.

Now there are two ways that this public money can be paid for—either out of current revenues, that is, by taxes, or by the issuance of bonds. Without question, all temporary work and expenses should be paid for by taxes, but when it comes to building a great tunnel under the Hudson River that future generations will enjoy, or

the erection of public buildings that may last from fifty to a hundred years, it seems to us that it is unfair to ask the present taxpayers to pay all of the bill. Just as it is unfair and unjust to ask the future to pay for everything that is enjoyed in the immediate present, so it is equally unfair and unjust to ask the present to pay all of the charges which the future will enjoy.

However, we do not agree with some of the experts that there cannot be some reduction in government enterprise which will result in lower taxes. We know that if our people demand it emphatically enough, our government representatives will improve the efficiency of government from the nation to the last school district, will cut out unnecessary enterprises, and will postpone some other things that can wait for a few years, until we can catch up with our ruinous tax bill. But we do believe with the experts that, in addition to this, some of the permanent improvements which must be built immediately can be taken off of the shoulders of present taxpayers by issuing long time bonds.

It may be argued that bond issues lead to reckless expenditures. This is not necessarily so if such issues are properly safe-guarded. It is just as absurd to refuse the State or other municipality the privilege of issuing bonds for absolutely necessary work as it would be absurd to refuse a farmer or other real estate owner the privilege of paying for his farm over a long period by taking out a mortgage.

Little Visits With Dr. Holland

IT HAS BEEN rightly said that farmers are naturally religious. There is something about the close association with the clean, fine things of the outdoors, the animal life, and the sun, the wind and the weather, that brings man somehow closer to his Creator. The farmer may not always go to church. He may not be known generally as a religious man. He may even be heard to express himself in times of anger and exasperation in uncomely language; but all the same, if he has farmed it for a lifetime, at heart he knows himself as the son of the Master Mind and a real believer in the things of the Spirit.

Recognizing that this is true, we have for a long time been waiting until we could get into the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a regular talk covering the thoughts of philosophy and religion in which we all believe. We wanted these talks not to be preachy, tiresome or pedantic, but simply a regular visit on the higher things of life and of living.

In our New Year's number, you may have noticed a little piece entitled "The Bells Are Ringing," by Reverend J. W. Holland. We thought this one of the finest things that has been in the paper in a long time. We have had it in mind for months to get Mr. Holland to write for us occasionally talks of this kind, and he has promised to do so. His first talk is on page 87 of this number. Turn back and see if you do not feel, after you have finished it, as we did, a little bit uplifted, with a little kindlier and happier outlook upon life.

A Successful Father

A FEW weeks ago we had the pleasure of hearing a market gardener, Mr. Joseph Bogner of New Hartford, New York, give a talk about his business. This talk came straight out of a lifetime of experience in growing things, and was therefore filled with practical common sense advice.

After Mr. Bogner was finished, a friend told us that while Mr. Bogner had made a success of his market gardening business, he had made a still bigger success in raising a large family. We are always interested in the human side of life. After all, making a material success is good only as it helps us to bring happiness and service to our fellows. Success is good, but success as a father is much better. So when we returned to the office, we wrote to Mr. Bogner and asked him to tell us what he had done to keep his large family of boys in-

terested and at home on the farm. He replied as follows:

It is true that after many years of struggle we are crowned with what I would call fair success in market gardening, but there is nothing much to brag about.

Now as to our boys, I have no special formula to keep them home. It is true I have been kind of liberal with them, and for quite a few years past I gave them a dividend on Thanksgiving Day besides their regular wages and board. The amount of this dividend varied in accordance to our season's sale and the services they rendered. For instance, the salesman or peddler, as we call him, who gets up early to go to the market receives, of course, more than the other. I think my place cannot be compared with a farm out in the country. We live right outside the city limits of Utica and, in fact, the city is crowding on us.

Some of the boys, in fact, all have been away in short courses at Cornell; two of them spent their winters in Florida. One thing I think is quite a draw, we have a good work shop with many carpenters and all kinds of tools and machinery to work and repair things. But, after all, I am not alone around here, most of the boys in the neighborhood are home.

It is true, as Mr. Bogner says, that he used no complicated scheme to keep his boys at home, but HE GAVE THEM A SQUARE DEAL in paying them in wages and board, and then he added to this a dividend in those years when there was any. This gave the boys a feeling that they had an interest in the business.

We know from experience that one of the hardest things in the world for a parent to do is to treat a grown boy as a real partner and accept him and his judgment as a man, instead of as a boy. Yet we believe that if a father and mother can do this, as Mr. Bogner evidently has, it will do more than anything else toward making the boy contented at home and willing to work to make the old farm a success.

Newspaper Headlines

EVERY day or so we get indignant about the misinformation which many newspapers are constantly giving consumers about farming and farmers. We do not wonder that there is so much misunderstanding between city and country, a misunderstanding, which works against the real interests of both farmers and city folks.

On our desk is a front page headline from a newspaper which reads: "WHEAT CROP GIVES BILLION TO FARMERS". No city man unfamiliar with farm conditions could read this without envying the lot of the farmer. It would appear to him after reading newspaper stories like this that farm people are rolling in wealth. On the other hand, country folks receive many wrong impressions of city life and conditions. As farmers, we are dependent upon the city for our markets; city folks are dependent upon farms for the necessities of life. More than this, no matter where we live, we are American citizens, "just folks", in fact. Neither the city nor the country has any monopoly on human nature, either good or bad.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of my chestnut "fans" wrote to me the other day as follows:

Mr. Eastman's "chestnuts" recall the joke of the Englishman and Scotchman traveling together in the land o' heather. They came to crossroads where a signboard read "To Auchtermuchty 7 miles," and below were the words, "If you cannot read, call at the blacksmith's."

The Englishman saw the joke at once and laughed aloud and long over it. Sandy, however, saw nothing to laugh at, but it evidently stayed in his mind, for in the middle of the night he awakened his companion with a great slap on the shoulder.

"I see the joke noo," he roared, "I see it noo."

"What joke?" angrily asked his friend.

"Why that one on the signboard. I see a'noo. The blacksmith might no be at home!"

How Things Look in Other States

Standard Farm Paper Editors Say Conditions Are Looking Up

One of the big advantages which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST obtains by membership in the Standard Farm Paper Group is the benefit of the advice and writings of the best farm paper editors in the United States. On this page we are giving you the benefit of these editors' opinions as to the present farm situation in each of their respective states. No men in America have a better understanding of farms and farm conditions than do they, and a reading of their brief statements will give you quickly a glimpse of present American agriculture that you can get in no other way.

* * * *

Two Good Seasons in the South

ON THE whole, farmers of the South have had two good seasons in succession. The moderate crop of 1923 sold at prices that brought a great gain in money value over previous years. Although prices in 1924 were not so good, the greater production brought the money value up to practically the level of 1923.

With the greatly increased returns of 1923 and 1924 farmers of the South have been able to wipe out or effectively reduce the debts incurred as a result of the losses of the three years previous. As a result they are in a more hopeful frame of mind than for several years.

Naturally in an area so large as the South there will be some variations in different sections. It happens, however, that for the most part those sections least favored in 1923 were most favored in 1924, with the result that financial conditions are quite well evened up throughout the entire South.—W. C. LASSETTER, *The Progressive Farmer*.

* * * *

Nebraska Agriculture on the Upgrade

THE condition of agriculture in Nebraska is best illustrated by the following facts and figures:

The value of Nebraska's eight leading farm crops has increased gradually from \$166,278,000 in 1921 to \$363,828,000 in 1924. This increase results rather from increased farm prices than from an appreciable increase in yields.

A report recently issued by the State Banking Department shows deposits the largest since August, 1920, reserves the highest since August, 1918, and loans and rediscounts the lowest since January, 1919. In that, the State banks are representative of the smaller communities, this is a direct indication of improved farm conditions.—SAM R. MCKELVIE, Editor of the *Nebraska Farmer*, formerly Governor of Nebraska.

* * * *

Wisconsin Cutting Down on Hogs and Low Producing Cows

REPORTS that have been in circulation regarding Wisconsin's agriculture tell only a part of the story. They have been very misleading.

Never before has the state harvested so great a crop of hay. Likewise the farmers of this state put up more alfalfa and clover hay than ever before. Corn was a fair crop, making fair silage. Wisconsin's silos are full, as a rule. The oat and barley crop was big. These feeds form the bulk of the dairy rations that are being fed. Thus the farmer is feeding a ration with but one cost and, due to the large supply, is feeding liberally. He is getting milk at a reasonable cost, leaving a fair margin.

Butter and cheese prices have advanced during the past few days. Tobacco is on the upgrade. Hogs and good beef animals, sold over the scales, are bringing a fair return. All really goor sur-

plus dairy breeding animals are finding a ready sale at satisfactory prices.

The pea canneries announce contract prices at least on a level with the past year, and prospects for even higher prices due to depleted stocks. Wisconsin will continue to can over half the country's peas.

The general trend of farming in the state is to cut down on hogs and the low producing dairy cows. Also the Wisconsin farmer plans to grow a greater acreage of the best feeds, such as alfalfa. Apparently these farmers plan to cut the cost of production and guard against a glut of their market.—JOHN A. CUNNINGHAM, Editor of *The Wisconsin Agriculturist*.

* * * *

Iowa Looking for a Hog Shortage

THERE seems to be a more serious corn shortage in Iowa this year than at any other time during the past twenty years. The crops of 1901

point in May and that there may be some decline, especially during the late summer months.

The hog price outlook is unusually strong. Because of the exceedingly high corn prices and rather low hog prices, hundreds of thousands of half fat hogs have been sacrificed this fall and winter. This means that a great hog shortage is surely coming on. We anticipate that hog prices will begin to strengthen very materially after the middle of January and that they will reach a temporary high point some time during late March or April. During May and early June while the fall pigs are coming on the market, the price may not advance so very much, but during the late summer hog prices should go exceedingly high. Business conditions seem to be improving considerably and the combination of labor well employed at high wages at a time when there is a genuine hog shortage, should result in hog prices going very high during the late summer of 1925. We shall be very much surprised if hog prices do not advance beyond \$13 at Chicago late next summer.—DONALD R. MURPHY, Managing Editor, *Wallace's Farmer*.

* * * *

Out on the Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA growers are realizing approximately \$15,000,000 more in 1924 than they did in 1923, despite a 10 to 40 per cent smaller production within many of their 150 agricultural industries.

Fruit crops upset the prophets who mourned the severe summer drought, for irrigation facilities proved more nearly sufficient than any one anticipated. Truck crops have multiplied till California now leads all states in such production. Field and grain crops were the only ones severely reduced by drought. Irrigation plays little part in their normal culture, except for alfalfa hay, which forms about 80 per cent of the California forage supply.

Dairy production has increased despite the foot and mouth disease epidemic, which brought about extended slaughter of animals. The disease is now wiped out. Heavy butter storages, however, in California's outlet markets are still having a depressing effect on this industry. Beef producers experience in common with those of other states, a below-cost market. Sheep men were never in a better position. Following a blue spell in the

poultry industry during 1923, poultrymen are now experiencing difficulty in finding enough birds to supply present egg markets.

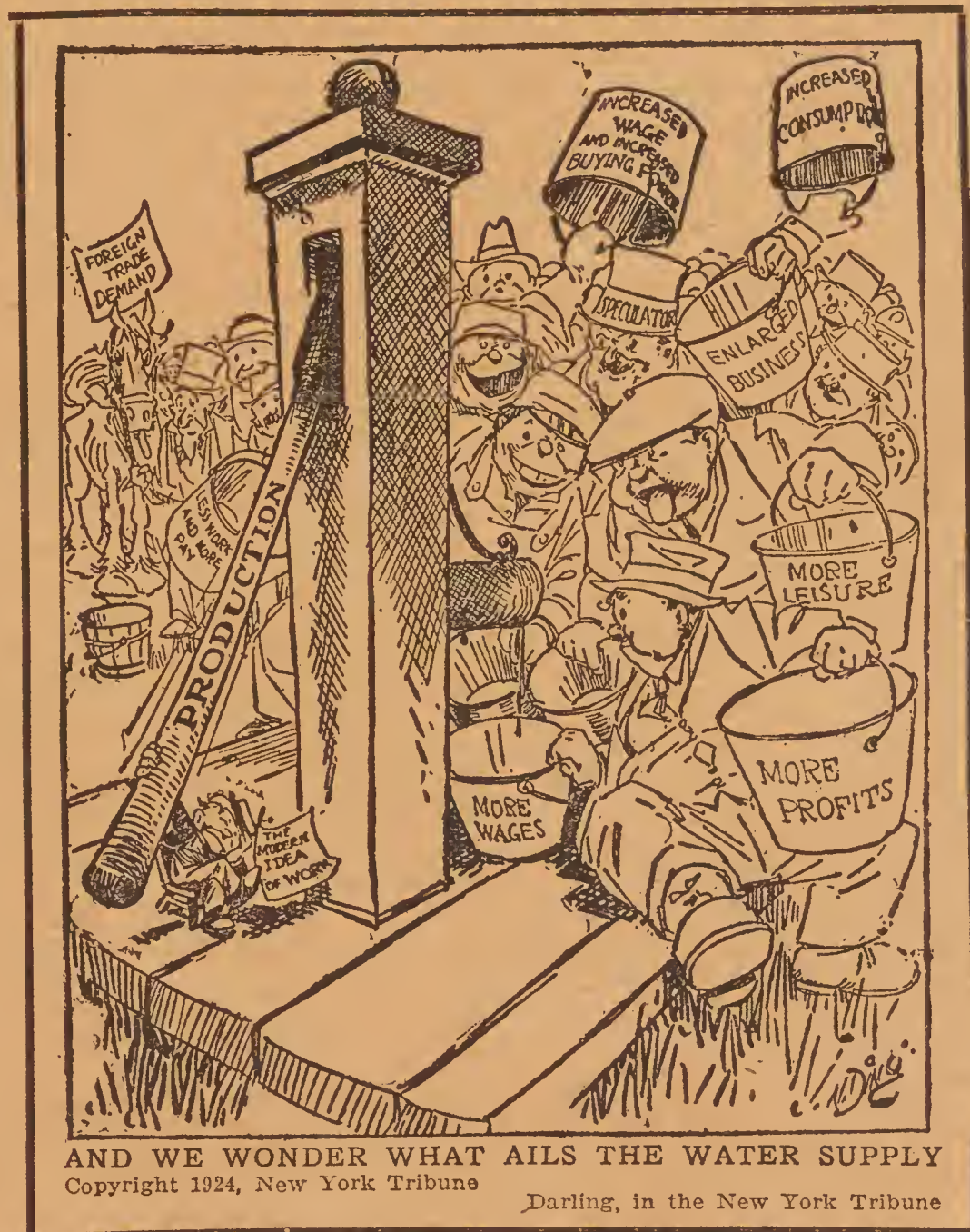
California farm products are 75 per cent dependent upon Eastern markets. These have shown improvement this year in practically every case. Exports of fruit products have been resumed to a greater extent than in any year since the war, which has served to bring the dried fruit and raisin industries out from under the shroud of surplus supplies.—DONALD L. KIEFFER, of *The Pacific Rural Press*.

* * * *

Illinois Will Plan for a Balanced Production

THE new year finds the farmers of Illinois and Indiana facing the future with more confidence than at any time during the past four years. Nature did for them this year what they have been unable to do for themselves, and what Congress refused to do for them. Short crops have sent prices upward until they are somewhere near a parity with the prices of other commodities.

(Continued on Page 75)

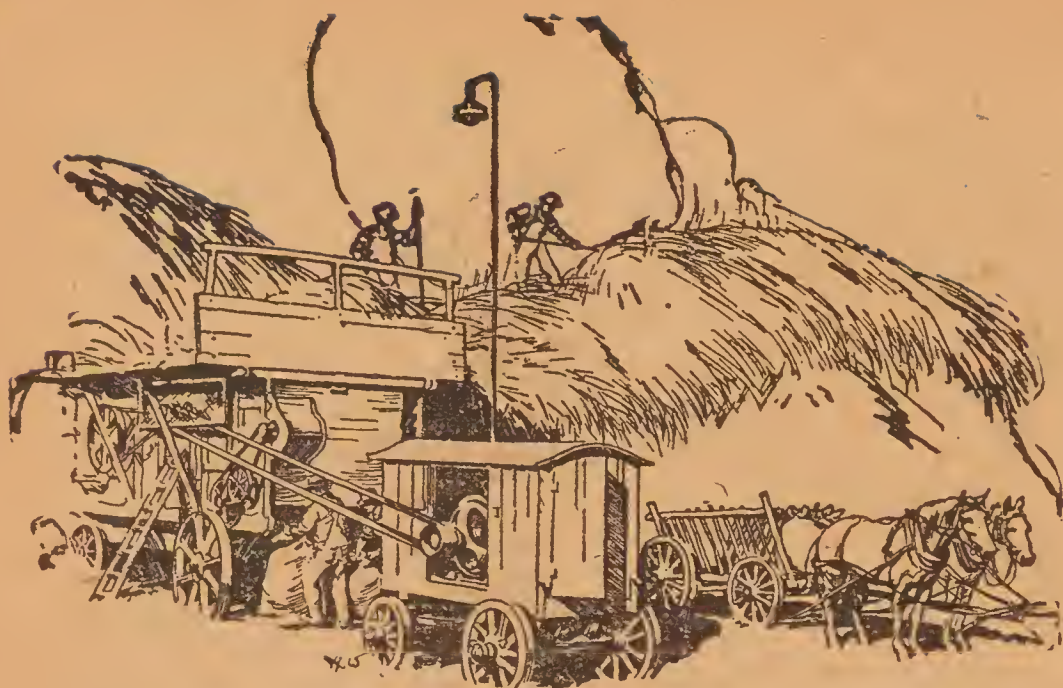


AND WE WONDER WHAT AILS THE WATER SUPPLY
Copyright 1924, New York Tribune

Darling, in the New York Tribune

and 1894 seem to have been the only ones worse than this year's crop. In Kansas, Missouri, and Southern Illinois the situation is not so bad, but Indiana, Ohio and Northern Illinois are in the same position as Iowa. This situation, of course, gives farmers great confidence in the future of corn prices. Unfortunately, when farmers become encouraged about the future of prices, they oftentimes carry matters altogether too far. In 1920, for instance, certain farmers held wheat for \$3 a bushel and corn for \$2 a bushel, who later were willing to accept \$1.50 for their wheat and 50 cents for their corn.

This year there is a good chance that corn prices will continue to advance until May. After May a lot depends on the kind of corn weather we have in the corn belt. In the ordinary season corn prices on Iowa farms advance from June until August or September. This year if the corn growing weather is at all favorable we would not be at all surprised to see very little advance in corn prices from May until September. There is a good chance that the extreme shortage of corn will encourage such a bullish attitude on the part of most farmers that prices will reach their high



Farm Electrification— a challenge and a responsibility

The problem of electrifying the farm is a challenge both to scientific agriculture and to electric engineering. With agriculturists and engineers joining forces in solving this problem, the possibilities of farm electrification are limited only by man's ingenuity.

This splendid opportunity to serve the farm and benefit the entire country is not being overlooked either by the agriculturists or others interested. A committee composed of eight great organizations has been studying and carrying on experiments seeking solutions to these problems.

This general committee and local committees in twelve states have before them, among others, the problems of:

The lowering of farm production and marketing costs by the wholesale application of electric power.

The raising of the farmers' standards of living by the introduction of electrical conveniences.

The closer relation of the farmer to industry and transportation through the interconnection of electrical distribution systems and the wider use of electric power.

These studies and the solutions which are expected to result must have a profound effect upon every community.

Write for the attractive booklet on farm electrification which will be mailed to you without cost. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor.

The committee mentioned above is composed of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, U. S.

Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

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Do Cows Need Exercise?

A Plowhandle Talk

By H. E. COOK

I FIND myself often troubled to get into the right classification. Its like this—I have been with cows all of my life and really of all things I have done the one thing that seems most likable—the thing I can do without having to everlastingly push and crowd myself into doing is to take care of cows. I often buy a cow that does not show very well because of the enjoyment of getting her into condition, sort of changing her over in form and function. I am frank to confess that it is not over a 50-50 conclusion.

I like to go down a row of cows and study why some are good and some are not so I won't be gambling as much when buying. Still when a new batch comes in uncertainty is there. With all of this apparent study in feed and care, which must be of a good safe sort or we should be put out of business by our many-sided expert governors who supervise certified milk production, I continually find new things not observed before or, if not so, entirely forgotten.

Dry Cows A Subject of Study

This time it is that the dry cows running loose in pens void softer droppings than those stanchioned and turned loose each day. This is where my classification trouble comes in. Am I dull as compared to other folks or am I more than an average observer, can someone help out? We have around fifteen head of dry stuff, out of a general average of thirty-five, loose in pens. These fifteen appear better as a whole than those confined.

I might explain that all of these dry ones are fed upon dry feeds, oil meal and bran with oats added, the grain ration being balanced so that with hay we keep their droppings normal. We have a silo on the dry stock farm, but do not fill it because hay plants grow well and the corn plant does not, and the soil does not adapt itself to cultivation and reseeding. By top dressing we get very good crops of alfalfa, clover and timothy.

The Old Question of Exercise

Of course, my mind is chiefly in this case, running along lines of exercise, an old, old question, but ever new. I am pretty well convinced that milking cows, kept clean by clipping over the entire body and dry cleaned once each day and washed twice each day and fed a balanced ration in an ideally ventilated stable do not need a few minutes out of doors each day in order to maintain health and strength.

We do turn them loose occasionally to see if there are any kinks in their behavior, which can be noticed about as well when standing, but especially to notice the breeding time that often passes unnoticed in the stable.

Clean Cows More Contented

The cows in full flow rarely run a race. Those later in gestation, when the milk flow is down, do frisk around if they are of the muscular kind. Again we are moving cows from dry barns to milking barns frequently and those that have stood quiet, milking, seem as strong and vigorous as though trained for action. I am not, however, equally as well satisfied with close, quiet stabling for dry cows. I know that the care of dry stuff in no way compares with our care of milking cows. The one fact that they are not kept clean as are those milking, will make a difference in their action. I suppose cows have feelings akin to humans. I know very well if I do not have clean underclothing or wash my back bone once or twice during

the winter my general feelings are not quite normal.

Did you ever examine the skin of a cow with long hair and no cleaning by any method, especially on her back, and observe how quickly she will show her appreciation by some action with fingers or curry comb—then clip the back, brush it clean and watch the improvement. I don't mean that this will follow with every cow. One having very short hair, lying close to the body will need less attention. Good ventilation will also make for a better feeling, provided it is not obtained by freezing temperatures.

Nature Teaches A Lesson on Cleaning

We accept without argument that dairy cows look their best in June when judging them as a whole throughout dairy section. Cows are frequently turned to pasture not in the best appearance by any means and they will so change in a couple of weeks as to quite lose their identity, not all due to their excellent feed by any manner of means, that is the biggest factor. But from rains and general weathering, plus their own effort there goes on a housecleaning on the outside that makes for clean skin pores. Nature provides animals with power of elimination by excreta, air from the lungs and through the skin. In either case if passage became clogged or frail in any way to function freely, trouble begins. One must always take into consideration all of the factors in any case when drawing conclusions and so with the exercise problem we must do the same * * *

Harold Powell said that cooperative marketing was an economic necessity and until it was, not much could be done.

The work in California was started because there were no adequate markets nearby into which farmers could go with their produce and independently they could not go 3,000 miles. It was work together or quit and that was all there was to the thing. In the East, the reverse is true—markets we have at our very doors and the best ones in the world. There is not a single product that I know of in the Eastern states but what someone will come to our doors to buy. By working together we might get a trifle more for it, but then again, has not the gain come partly from improving the quality than from selling together?

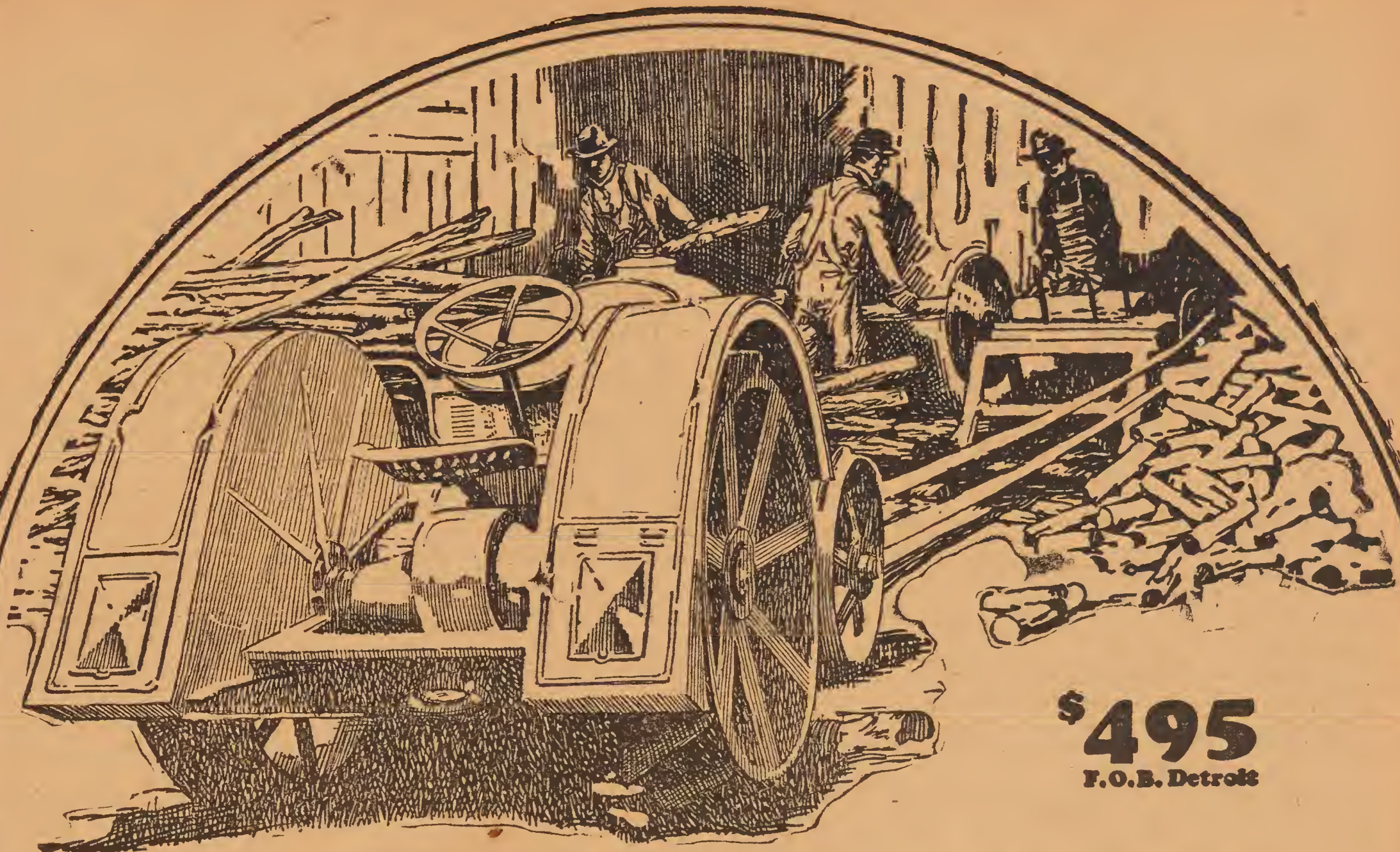
I once received a letter from a farmer, a large one, a business man, a quality man through and through, who was debating whether or not he could afford to give up his own independent marketing and go in with the crowd. He had quality, character, business and markets came to him. We have hungry nearby markets. We are however, starving for a work together spirit and action in matters on our own farms.

Cooperation Problems Local Ones

May I compare cooperation with taxes. Our taxation problems are the local ones, they are not State or national, and so are our cooperative ones. I refer at this time, to only on, feeds for our cows—I have a solution, I am sorry to say. But as never before, it is a serious matter for dairy men producing milk at current fluid milk and for manufacturing prices to buy feeds at retail or even wholesale prices and make a profit on the feed. They may get pay for family labor out of the deal if careful and saving. At the same time that \$40 to \$50 a ton is being paid for rations, milk is selling for a like price per ton and acres and acres of idle land in the East are yearly becoming more idle. Here is an economic necessity.

Cockle Poisonous to Hens

HENS fed liberally with wheat screenings in which there was a large amount of cockle have been reported as poisoned by the cockle. The cockle is said to affect the nervous system, causing a paralysis of the legs.



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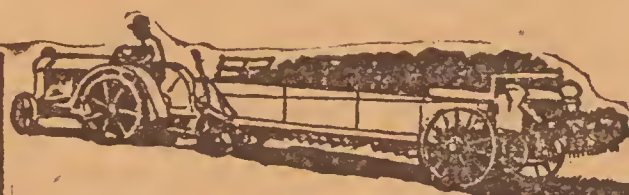
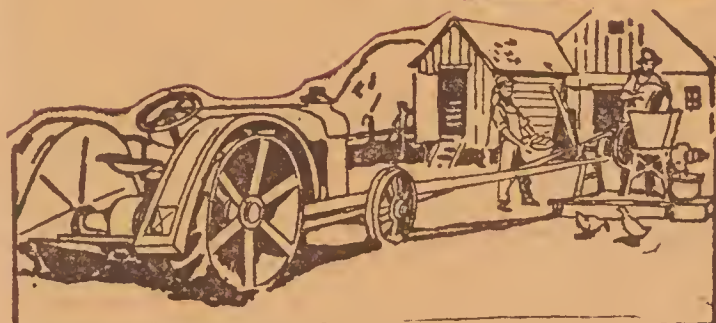
hundred and one jobs that steal time from money crops.

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From their earliest beginning, until you get them, Kellys' Fruit Trees are continuously treated with the most careful attention and according to the most approved and modern methods that science has been able to discover. Our trees are propagated on whole roots, imported seedlings, and not by grafting on piece roots. This insures the heavy fibrous root system that is so essential to first-class trees.

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Profusely illustrated and giving complete information and prices of all of our True to Name and Certified Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Garden Roots, Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedges. Catalog also gives a lot of useful experience about planting trees that will help you.

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Certified
True to Name Fruit Trees**KELLY BROS. NURSERIES**

Established in 1880

1130 Cherry St., DANVILLE, N. Y.

Raspberries Up-to-Date**There is Room For Them On Most Every Farm**

RASPBERRIES are nearly as easily grown

By DAVID STONE KELSEY

is best and cheapest every 3 rods along rows, and on the

as corn, and the results do not record as many crop failures—where the thoroughness of good corn culture is applied to this delectable fruit. Of course there is no profit the first season. The first full crop should come the third year, and for the next eight to fifteen years. Unless root-gall has been introduced with the plants, there ought not to be more than one or two missing years.

No trouble about markets either. Your market is next door, at almost anything per pint-basket. Unless you grow an acre or more, your own town and nearby villages will consume them all, and the city markets are never adequately taken care of.

A Chance to Diverse

At this particular time—when market conditions of our universal crop, whole milk—are forcing every farmer to reconsider "diversity", why not remember the well-paid employees living almost in sight of the cow pasture whose family almost never taste small fruits?

Fifty bushels is supposed to be a bumper crop of corn. Figure the sale price of this corn at 13c a pint wholesale—the picking costing 2c, and the basket and crate 1c—\$300 net, and it is difficult to find ways of spending more than \$100 per acre per annum on a raspberry field that should average to yield 5,000 pints of saleable fruit.

However, no man can attend to his farm work while picking and marketing small fruits upon a profitable scale. He must have special help for this or berry growing will be a failure. The size of his plantation must be governed (after he has acquired experience) by the amount of help available—women and girls who really need the money and have been found reliable.

Plantation Management

In these days of fad—especially fads of pruning—the raspberry has not escaped. So-called European methods, introduced by immigrant farmers, perfectly applicable to Old World intensive farming on moist, deep soils, are dangerous fashions here. We have done our share of experimenting, but for 100 bushels of big, red, hard berries per acre, we still stick closely to the Erie County and Hudson Valley methods as follows:

Seven-foot rows extending east and west on moist, cool, well-drained, rich land. Plants (of extra vitality) 2 to 2½ feet in the row, set in early fall or early spring (never set a weak plant—weak in growth, constitution, or from exposure). The land is always early fall-plowed, already fallow, and cross-plowed either in November or at the earliest possible moment in spring, and harrowed unmercifully. Next furrow out deeply at 3½ feet, planting every other row to early potatoes, tomatoes or other low crop.

Acme Harrow a Valuable Help

Cultivate every five to ten days shallow, level and close to the straight rows of plants. An Acme harrow is best after the first year, used with one horse, the man walking and guiding by handles, as with an ordinary cultivator. If too wide, hacksaw off ends. It is about the only machine that will work close enough to plants without injury. Give clean culture, suckers and all—they are but weeds. If the patch gets the start of you during haying, subdue with some narrow, harsher cultivator first—then the Acme.

Eight to eleven months after setting we set heavy 3-foot stakes (cord-wood

tops of these string one tight wire, 10-gage, well galvanized. Then tie the best four to six canes to wire singly. A soft, cheap iron wire makes the best tie. If you have deep or drifting snows, better do this in late fall, but otherwise they will winter-kill less if left lying on the ground till spring.

Prune in Early Spring

We never prune in fall. Any time after March 1st is safer, cutting everything back to within 6 inches of wire and "laterals" back to 6 inches from main stalk. By this means your berries are all up, away from interference with cultivating, etc., and can be picked quickly and comfortably. Every year thereafter, prune the same. Start cultivators early, and fertilize liberally each year, dividing the applications, part in April (or any time during fall or winter, if stable dressing) and part soon after picking, formula 4-8-10. This method facilitates rapid and clean culture, good light and air drainage, the biggest, hardest fruits, at exactly the right height for rapid picking.

For Black-Caps

The same general culture, except that summer pruning must be added—by pinching end of all strong canes at 2 to 3 feet from ground for a wide head. The laterals thus forced we prune in March (after tying like the reds) about 6 inches long. The quickest way to "pinch" new black-cap canes is to knock the tip off with a swift, short blow. It must be quick, because they almost invariably steal the march on one and get too long. They will grow 10 or 12 feet and not spread, if let alone. What is wanted, is to increase the bearing surface of your black-caps, and you must give laterals plenty of time to grow and mature.

Discussion of Varieties

The following red are named approximately in order of ripening: June, Perfection, Marlboro, Herbert, Latham, Cuthbert, St. Regis. The St. Regis is a so-called "ever-bearing"—that is, it has one crop on the old canes in the spring and another crop on the new canes in the fall. The fall crop is usually small and the quality of the berries is not high. It is worth trying in the home garden, however. Of the spring fruiting sorts the June or Perfection should be planted for early, the Herbert for midseason, and the Cuthbert for late. The Latham is a new, late variety. Its season of ripening is about the same as that of Cuthbert and very hardy.

Cumberland A Good Black

The Cumberland and the Plum Farmer have proved to be among the best black raspberries. No purple variety has yet been found which surpasses the Columbian as an all-round home-garden variety. It is very prolific, of good quality, and wonderful for preserving.

The raspberry of ten years ago is not the raspberry of today. Many improvements have been made in this delicious fruit, and new and better varieties are now grown, both in commercial plantations and the home garden.

One of the best of the newer varieties originated at the state experiment farm in Minnesota, and was designed to endure the rigorous climate of that state, first Minnesota No. 4, but now renamed Latham. It is being widely planted, and produces large crimson fruit which is firm and of excellent quality. The berries do not cling to the stems nor yet drop easily. The bush is perfectly

(Continued on page 76)

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Regular spacing without misses or doubles means less seed, tubers of even size and a better yield. All secured by using the dependable

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Buy direct from grower and save money. Write, today sure, for 1925 Tree, Shrub and Rose Catalog.

POMONA UNITED NURSERIES, 64 Tree Ave., Danville, N. Y.

How Things Look In Other States

(Continued from Page 71)

modities. The shortage is not likely to be made up next year, in view of general employment at high wages, revived buying power in Europe, and moderate planting and breeding plans on the part of our own farmers. That will mean at least a year of fairly satisfactory prices.

If we take advantage of this breathing spell to pay off some of our debts, to plan for a balanced production that will avoid a burdensome surplus of any one crop, to perfect our cooperative marketing enterprises, and to put production on the most efficient and economical basis possible, a long period of good times for agriculture should be assured. The establishment of a government export corporation to handle the exportable surplus would add certainly to this prediction.—C. V. GREGORY, Editor of *The Prairie Farmer*.

* * * *

Highlights from the Northwest

THE agricultural troubles of the Northwest have been prominently featured throughout the country during the past year and this publicity has not truthfully portrayed the exact status of farm conditions. A single year of bountiful production in this section have greatly changed both agricultural and business conditions. At this time the people of the Northwest are looking forward hopefully to another New Year, confident in the opinion that agricultural conditions are distinctly on the mend.

One year ago Northwestern farmers were keenly interested in prospective legislation that would restore prosperity to agriculture. Within the year farmers have arrived at the conclusion that the destiny of agriculture is in their own hands. Consequently, they have turned their attention to a constructive program for Northwestern agriculture. This program includes three features. First, the greater diversification of crop production, second, a more efficient production, and, third, the development of a more businesslike system of distribution for the marketing of their crops.

This is not a program of words, but of action. It is quite safe to say that greater progress in diversification has been made within the past year than was made in the past five years. Minnesota, for example, has doubled her acreage in alfalfa in a single year, and alfalfa is merely the barometer of a general trend toward diversification and a larger use of livestock. The dairy industry has made tremendous strides during the past year throughout the Northwest. In the matter of efficient production, farmers paid particular attention this year to the use of labor saving machinery, cooperative effort with neighbors for the purpose of eliminating labor, the developing of cow testing associations for the purpose of adding efficiency to the dairy herd, and making other improvements that are based on the idea of producing a larger revenue per acre per farm.

In building a better system of diversification, farmers have seized upon cooperative marketing on the commodity basis as one of the ways out for agriculture. In Minnesota, for example, the potato growers, 15,000 strong, have built up the largest cooperative marketing association in the world handling a semi-perishable product. Another group of 15,000 poultry and egg producers have formed a sound cooperative marketing organization for the handling of poultry products. The milk producers and the livestock growers have added strength to previously existing organizations. The Northwest is putting characteristic enthusiasm into cooperative marketing, which means that results will follow.

These are the high lights in the agricultural progress of the Northwest during the past year. While fully understanding the basic problems of agriculture, Northwestern farmers are going to do what they can to speedily put agriculture in this section upon a permanent basis.—DAN A. WALLACE, Editor of *The Farmer*.

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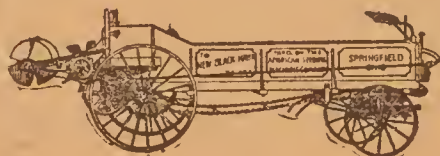
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PLAN now for bumper crops—better grain and more bushels per acre. *And start right by planting right.* That means even, accurate sowing in a roomy seed bed and an even covering of soil. Good seeding is a *certainty* if you plant your grain with

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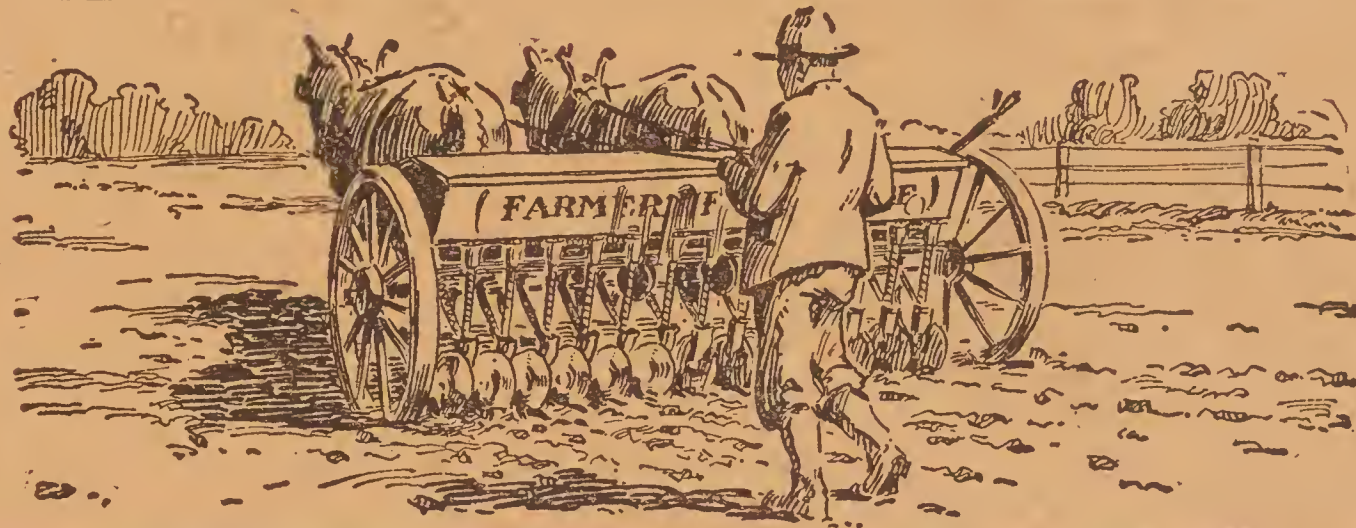
A scientifically designed and sturdily built spreader. Has a strong and positive feed, does not choke and is free from cog gearing. Does a perfect job on hillsides and level ground. Use the New Black Hawk 40A. Write for full details.

Farmers' Favorite Drills have a reputation for better seeding that runs back for three-quarters of a century. These drills are known for quality in every grain-growing country in the world. They are exceptionally well built to give long years of good seeding service.

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We are perhaps the largest growers of Peach Trees in New England. Our seedlings are grown from disease-free seed and budded from healthy stock. These Trees develop magnificent root systems in our fertile soil. A third of a century's experience has taught us how to grow Peach Trees that you can depend upon. Our stock also includes Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees and a variety of Small Fruits. Our Fruit Book will interest you. Write for it today—free.

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1000 bu. 100-day Improved
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Horse or cow hides, calf, dog, deer, etc., made into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves. Or we tan your hides into oak tanned harness, sole or belt leather; your calf skins into shoe upper leather. Any desired color. FINE FURS, such as fox, coon, skunk, mink, muskrat, etc., made into latest style coats, muffs, vests, caps, neck-pieces or other garments.

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Here's the modern, Scientific way

AUTRORITIES agree on this—

That nitrogen (usually termed ammonia) is the most effective of all orchard fertilizing agents. It assists the vigorous wood growth so necessary to the formation of fruit spurs and fruit buds. In addition—

Experience has proved that nitrogen starvation is at the bottom of many scanty yield or early falling of the fruit. An early application of quickly acting nitrogen will frequently increase the yield two or three fold.

Don't starve your orchards—you're the only one who loses. Two weeks before blossom time apply Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia (100 to 150 pounds per acre).

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A Grandson of
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This young bull enhances the blood of extremely large producing and transmitting animals from every side of his pedigree, in long time, as well as short time work. The sire has a very exceptional list of large producing daughters, and he is from a 30-lb. four year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the greatest transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad. The dam has a 21-lb. three year old record, and her sire is from a 30-lb. four year old.

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Paid good profits in 1924; others failed entirely. This sure-crop melon leads in combination of earliness, hardiness, quality and yield. Free illustrated folder gives proofs by growers from all states. Our methods take the risk from melon growing; let us help you as we have thousands of others. Write, mentioning this paper, to the Originators of the earliest (57 day) cantaloupe.

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10 Tree

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1 Delicious Apple, 1 Rochester Peach, 1 Abundance Plum, 1 Bartlett Pear, 1 Montmorency Cherry, 1 Niagara Grape, 1 Concord Grape, 3 St. Regis Raspberries. Send no money—We prepay express charges. Fresh dug daily—All trees 2 to 3 feet high. Buy direct from grower and save money. Write for 1925 Tree, Shrub and Rose catalog.

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Have a Successful Garden—Buy Seeds from the Grower

HARRIS SEEDS are used by the best market gardeners because by careful selection and breeding we have wonderfully improved some varieties. Private gardeners can obtain better results because all varieties are tested and the percentage that will germinate is marked on the label so you can tell just how many will grow before you sow them. Harris is the Seedman who tells you the result of his tests. Send for our free Catalog. Illustrated in color it contains many interesting and unusual suggestions for your garden. We will gladly send it free on request. We are large growers of



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Gladiolus, Dahlia and other bulbs and many flowering plants. Our catalog offers you the opportunity of buying seeds of a very superior quality direct from the grower at wholesale prices. It will pay you to ask for the catalog today.

JOSEPH HARRIS COMPANY,
R. F. D. 12, Coldwater, N. Y.

HARRIS SEEDS

Raspberries Up-to-Date

(Continued from Page 74)

hardy, tall and a robust grower. It requires the same conditions that corn or suckers very freely, so that a good sized plantation can soon be obtained from a small beginning. In the colder states this is bound to be popular.

Another new berry of promise is Ontario, distributed from the New York experiment station at Geneva. The plants are remarkably strong growing, with unusually large canes, seeming absolutely hardy, and bear well flavored highly colored berries. The fruit is considerably larger than that of Latham, and plants do not sucker so freely.

King is favored over a large part of the country. It is not as hardy as Latham or Ontario, yet thrives in most sections. In colder states where it is grown it is laid down for winter. King has one fault. The fruit drops and crumbles unless kept closely picked.

New Everbearing Raspberry

A fall-bearing raspberry which has received much notice the last year or two is called LaFrance. LaFrance is high in price, yet but only one or two are needed to give anybody a start, as suckers come in tremendous quantities. The plant grows almost like a tree, and the berries are remarkable for their size. They have good flavor and are borne freely if the plants are given hard pruning in the spring and the suckers kept down. Probably the best results come when little attention is given to the spring crop, the plants being run especially for the fall yield.

Erskine Park is another heavy bearer which produces many laterals and makes a good crop. The vines have a straggling habit, however, and the color of the fruit is poor, but it has a spicy flavor which appeals to many people.

For a berry to can it is hard to surpass the Columbian. The purple berries may not be very attractive, but the flavor is good. This variety does not sucker, but is increased by tip rooting so that it can be handled readily in even a small garden.

Enemies We Must Fight

Of the insects and diseases which are troublesome, the most serious are crown gall, anthracnose and mosaic. Crown gall is easily recognized by the galls or knotty growths which appear at the surface of the soil on the roots. Only plants free from the disease should be planted. All plants showing galls should be gathered and burned. If the patch is badly affected, start a new one on new soil, using new plants.

Anthracnose can be noted on the young canes in the summer as purplish colored spots near the base of the canes. Spraying with lime-sulphur or bordeaux is helpful in controlling this disease. Burn the old canes immediately after fruiting for both anthracnose and mosaic.

Keep the Cultivator Going

In planting do not take too much pains. Have an apron made so as to form a sack. Put the plants into this with the roots to the right. Use a short spade having a narrow blade. Hold it with the back from you and crowding it into the ground with your foot, push the handle from you. Insert a plant, withdraw the spade, and firm the ground with your foot. A good man has no trouble in setting plants at the rate of 300 an hour in a perfectly straight row.

Keep the cultivator running and the surface soil light and loose, throughout the season. Give each plant a liberal application of a fertilizer that is rich in potash and phosphorous, but if the ground has received a good coating of stable manure, nitrogen will not be needed, but apply potash and phosphorous annually.

Likes Good Corn Soil

The raspberry will grow and produce some fruit upon a soil so dry and sterile that it seems as though no plant could live through the summer. But, to do its best,

it requires the same conditions that corn or potatoes do. Any soil that will grow good corn is ideal for the raspberry. It will live without cultivation, and so will potatoes. And, if it will pay to grow a crop of potatoes under such conditions, it will also pay to grow raspberries and golden rod upon the same ground and at the same time, but not otherwise," says Ormsbee.

Feeding the Plants

Assuming that the moisture supply is what it should be, whenever the canes become brittle, or soft and limber, or fail to ripen as they should, it is an indication that the plants are not receiving an adequate supply of potash. When they fail to produce blossoms and to set fruit as should reasonably be expected, it is an indication that the bushes are not assimilating the phosphorous that they should. And if the foliage is thin and scanty and the leaves small and light colored and little growth is being made, it is an indication that nitrogen is lacking. If opposite conditions prevail, the converse is true, and the corresponding elements should, in a measure, be withheld.

Hight Points to Bear in Mind

It pays to sow a substantial cover crop at the last cultivation. We sow a mixture of several, that always includes three or four ounces of Cow-Horn turnip seed—because they stand up out of ground and greatly help to maintain a shade-mulch and hold the snows in place, and a pound or two of Russian (winter) vetch. This last is the only plant of the mixture that lives through the winter. We consider hairy vetch a blessing the year round, and all over the farm, anywhere.

In planning a patch make as few rows and as long rows as possible, but leave cross aisles every one hundred feet and if there are more than twenty rows, omit every other tenth as a driveway.

Cultivate Some More

Cultivate deeply immediately after the tramping or picking season, also at first cultivation in spring, but otherwise (unless this job gets the start of one) shallow and frequent cultivations that "work" closely up to each side of the row.

Pinch caps early and don't prune red berries at all until spring. Summer pruning does not "spread" their tops—only makes their suckers ever worse, and obliterates the fall-crop of ever-bearings.

Keep an experimental plot of every promising kind, growing side by side with your field. It will tell you what to put in next time.

If you haven't suitable plants, let setting go by a year, and if you haven't suitable ground, let the other fellow grow them.

Pick over same rows three or four times per week—women and school girls should do this work at 2c per pint-basket.

Some Don'ts To Watch

Don't let reds spread. Treat all suckers as weeds, confining growth to the immediate crown originally set.

Don't grow either kind in hills. Narrow, thin (10-inch) straight hedges, 7-feet apart are best.

Don't cultivate deep, nor let ground crust over.

Don't set weak plants—nor any—in dry ground.

Kill a Kow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name

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Cut this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Feeding The Dairy Calf





Are Inbreds Eligible To Registry?

IN YEARS gone by I have raised many calves, using various methods, have used also many kinds of feeds, meals, etc., all calculated to get results. Did I always get results? No. Some of the feeds were genuine failures, so far as raising calves were concerned. Others were fairly good, but there is always a better way to do things, even around the dairy barn. This bit of experience has been worth much to me, I am sure.

The one method which has always given best results in raising calves and at a moderate cost, which, too, is important, has been to take the calf away from the cow at once. The calf is given dry, clean quarters, free from all direct drafts, and this is especially important in winter months. A coarse sack is cut

the smallest unit of manufacture of any branch of the dairy industry, yet 34.3 per cent of the cheese is factory made. Only 3.7 per cent of the annual milk production is made into cheese. In 1922, 3,749,800,000 pounds of milk were absorbed by factories—25,334,000 pounds less than were used in 1914.

There was a tremendous boom in the condensed milk industry during the European war. By 1919 the volume of exports totaled 852,865,414 pounds, or forty per cent of the total manufacture. In 1922, 3,578,372,500 pounds of milk were tinned in the form of condensed and evaporated milk, while 369,728,000 pounds of milk were powdered. Nearly 90 per cent of the condensed milk made is manufactured in eight states—Wis-

CREAMERY	CHEESE FACTORY	CONDENSORY	ICE-CREAM PLANT
			
23.6% 24,223,815,000 LBS. of our annual milk production goes into creamery butter.	3.6% 3,749,800,000 LBS. of our annual milk production goes into cheese.	3.5% 3,578,372,000 LBS. of our annual milk production goes to condensories and evaporated milk plants.	3.5% 3,623,400,000 LBS. of our annual milk production goes to ice-cream plants.

Factories Use 37.5% of Our Butter Fat.

and put on the calf if the weather is severe, good bedding supplied, then it is given the mother's milk, four or five pounds, depending on the size of the calf, to a feed, this is gradually increased to six or seven pounds, feeding twice a day for the first two weeks or sometimes a little longer, when I change to skim-milk. This milk is never fed cold. That is injurious to any calf at any time. The calf is given a little clover hay or alfalfa from this time on. A little silage is fed with a trifle of bran in it or some good meal.

Fifty pounds of silage and four or five quarts of bran, one pint of cottonseed meal, all mixed together will be enough for about four average sized calves of two months old, one feed in morning and another of the mixture at night, besides the skim-milk evening and morning until ten weeks old, then I feed one meal of the skim-milk, preferably at morning, until the calves are at least four months old. After this time the milk is discontinued and the calves will have developed to a point where with ordinary care, they will continue to grow and thrive nicely. They are always supplied with clean, pure drinking water. Some calves will not drink much water, then, again, others once trained, will require much of it and especially in the spring months.

Since I have adopted this plan of feeding, I have never had a calf sick on account of scours or from any other trouble. They are better calves than those on the cow, especially calves that come in winter months.—E. S., Pennsylvania.

The Milk That Factories Take

FACTORIES absorb over 34 per cent of the American dairy cow's yearly milk production. More than three-fourths of this amount is turned out as creamery butter, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. The amount of milk used as creamery butter is steadily increasing. To supply the demand of creameries in 1922 required 24,223,895,000 pounds of milk, 7 billion pounds more than were used in 1914. The distribution of milk into the various manufacturing processes is shown in the accompanying cut. Cheese factories are

consin, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Washington, and California.

Are Inbreds Eligible to Registry?

"A neighbor sold me a four-day old bull calf for \$15, telling me he was eligible for registry. I fed the calf whole milk for six months, then skim milk and grain, but he did not seem to develop as he should. He is now 2½ years old and have used for service this summer. He looks like a scrub and this neighbor's tenant tells me that the sire of both this bull and his mother were both the same. Are inbreds eligible to registry? If not what recourse have I?"

"A man's horses feed all night in my corn and truck patches. What is the lawful thing to do? Can I set my prices for damages and collect from him if he calls for them before I have time to advertise? Can I post my own advertisements or must a lawyer fill them out? Should I deliver to him upon payment of damages before consulting lawyer? I would appreciate receiving this information."—Mrs. R. S., Montgomery County, N. Y.

YOUR inquiry concerning the purchase of the calf is interesting, and we are sorry that no redress is available to you. In the first place, inbreds are eligible to registry, and where an animal is so eligible, the sale should be consummated in such a way that the seller is to have the animal actually registered. In your case, the animal was so young that the seller cannot be held for its failure to develop.

In buying purebred stock, an individual should ask for a pedigree of the animal. This pedigree will show the ancestors of the animal, its sires, dams and grandparents, back at least four generations. It will also show the productive capacity of each female in the family, and any relations of the sires that may be of interest as producers.

Where such pedigree is not required, and where registration is not made, the purchaser in a case like yours assumes the risk. And since more than two years have elapsed since you made the purchase, any action that you might have had on the grounds of fraud is barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Upon your second inquiry, your only redress is an action for damages caused by the trespass of your neighbor's animals. A threatened suit will probably rectify the difficulty.

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SOME JERSEY RECORD

Our cow test books (1924) show an average of 8317 lbs. milk—433 lbs. fat—over 40 cows—one half of these are heifers and old cows. Individual records up to 16,600 lbs. milk and 894 lbs. fat.

Stock of both sexes for sale.

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WINDSOR, VT.

H. M. LEE, Head Mgr.

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40 Grade Springers

20 Grade two and three year old heifers soon due

10 Registered two year old heifers due this spring

Prices will surely advance within the next 90 days

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Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for Price \$100.00

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

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Guernsey Bull Calves \$65 to \$100

From four weeks to eight months out of A. R. Cows or cows now on test and making good records. Sired by Saugerties Ladies Ultra 86792, a son of Ultra May King 27600 A. R. Terms if necessary.

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200 Fresh Cows and Springers of extra quality and heavy producers. Tuberculin test.

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Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$4.00 each; eight weeks old, \$5.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.

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Healthy, vigorous stock. Shipped on approval.

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, B. 1, Paducah, Ky.



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Udder troubles are costly; don't take chances. Just a touch of Bag Balm, the great healing ointment, quickly heals any cut, bruise, chaps or injury to the delicate udder tissues. Caked bag or any inflammation promptly clears up after Bag Balm application.

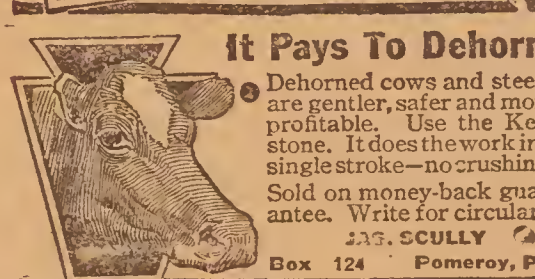
Big 10-ounce package, 60c. Feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

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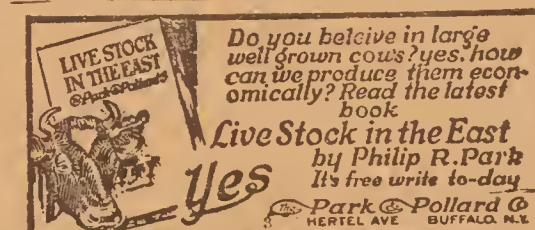
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on how to detect and successfully treat contagious abortion. Written in plain, everyday terms—easy to understand—also explaining the Free Laboratory Blood Test that tells definitely whether your cows are infected or not. Write today. Beebe Laboratories, Inc. Dept. A-47 St. Paul, Minn.



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OATS Canadian-Grown Alberta Cluster

A Cluster (not a Tree variety) imported direct from Northwest where these Oats attain great vigor. The kernels have thin hulls and big fat meats. Measured bushels often weigh 48 lbs. Yields of 80 bushels per acre are frequent. Packed in three-bushel heavy bags. Freight paid on 9 bushels or more. Bags free.

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We guarantee every bag of our Medium Red and Mammoth Clover to be genuine American-grown. This Seed is hardier and far safer than the European Seed now being widely offered. Every bag of our seed carries analysis tag stating purity and germination of the contents. Freight paid on one bushel or more. Bags free.

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New York Farm News

High-Lights at the Fruit Growers' Meeting

DISEASE and insect control was the main subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the 70th annual convention of the New York State Horticultural Society, at Rochester. If all fruit growers took heed to the recommendations concerning the control of these pests, many would face extinction.

The display of fruit in Buildings 4 and 5 at Edgerton Park was magnificent. The fruit display this year was twice as large as last year. The judges had no easy task getting through with their assignments, the fruit being so numerous and of such excellent quality.

Much interest was centered around the exhibit of G. K. Bell of Henrietta. It was a non-competitive exhibit by an 80 year old grower. Mr. Bell received many congratulations on his display. He won several awards in the pear classes.

Lieutenant-Governor Lowman was the guest of honor. He expressed himself quite firmly in favor of a fruit building at the State Fair.

Lew Toan mixes cows and apples. He is president of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Association. But during the annual he was superintendent of the show.

M. C. Burritt was on hand. Since "M. C." has been back on the home farm he looks anything but a college "prof." He is trained down to a fine point.

R. P. McPherson did a very neat job putting on the show this year. His was a gigantic task, but he got away with it wonderfully well. That smile is a big factor. It helps when dues are being collected.

In looking over the crowd we saw many familiar faces, "old timers" at the annual. They included E. Morrell, Kinderhook; Sam Fraser, Genesee; Grant Hitchings, Syracuse; W. S. Teator, Red Hook; H. E. Wellman, Kendall; Will Hall, Lockport; C. H. McClew, Newfane; E. C. Gillette, Penn Yan.

Up to the time we went to press no information was available as to who was to be president for the coming year. Charles S. Wilson, the present incumbent, has served one year as president and most of the year preceding. When he succeeded, as vice-president to the presidency on the death of J. B. Pease of Gasport. According to the constitution, no president may hold office for more than a two-year term. Friends of Mr. Wilson says he was actually president only one. Mr. Wilson was non-committal concerning his candidacy when the matter was broached.

The commercial display of orchard equipment was unusually complete. It included sprayers, dusters, apple graders, corers, spray chemicals, barrels, boxes. In fact everything connected with the apple growing game was exhibited.

Cyanogas, the trade name for Calcium Cyanide, was electrically flashed at the booth of the American Cyanamid Company. Cyanogas is a new effective and economical dust for the control of Apple Aphis and Pear Psylla.

"Buy Trees with a Reputation," said Kelly Brothers booth, which was attractively decorated with nursery stock certified by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association. Stark Brothers Nurseries was represented by a large exhibit of nursery stock.

The Niagara Sprayer Company had one of the largest displays at the show, describing the use of dust for fruit and vegetables from almost every agricultural section of the country. At one corner of the Niagara booth dusted apples grown on

In the discussion of fruit trouble "Old Man Weather" came in for more kicks than any one else. The late spring and general contrary weather conditions helped disease development more than usual.

Prominent County Agents Move On

Two of New York's most prominent and well known county agricultural agents have resigned their present positions to "move along." V. A. Fogg, Manager of the Chenango County Farm Bureau, has accepted a position in the Organization Department of the G. L. F. to take effect on or about February 1st or as soon as his successor can make arrangements to take his place. His successor is Kenneth D. Scott, better known as "Scotty," who is at present the Manager of the Warren County Farm Bureau. Mr. Fogg has been with the Chenango organization four years coming next May. "Scotty," we believe, has been in farm bureau work in New York longer than any other agent. He will be succeeded by S. H. Fogg of Warrensburg, who has been acting as blister rust agent in Warren County.

New York County Notes

Dutchess County—We have certainly had an open winter as far as the snow goes, only an inch or so falling at a time. The ice crop is being harvested, the cut measuring anywhere from 11 to 14 inches in the western part of the county. Much woodland is being cut off. Farmers are getting \$2 a cord. Eggs are selling for 80c. Butter is scarce among farmers, price 42c.—Mrs. H. J. H.

Ontario County—The weather during the Christmas holidays in Ontario county was the coldest we have had in years. We have had very little snow as yet. Not enough for real sleighing. A few have used cutters, but the practice is not general. Wheat is very much exposed to the elements and the tops are small. Farmers are not very optimistic. Wheat is now bringing \$1.75; corn, \$1.50; barley, \$1.68; bran and middlings each, \$35 a ton. Pea beans, \$6.50 per hundred; red kidneys, \$8 per hundred; yellow eyes, \$6 a hundred. Potatoes are only bringing 40c, and they are sorting out badly. Cabbage is being taken out of storage at \$15 a ton. Butter is bringing 50c, and eggs are 50c. Pork is worth 11c on the hoof; lambs, 14c. The hay market is dull.—E. T. B.

Delaware County—Many farmers are getting out wood and taking it into town. The snow we had on January 2 added to what we already had made good sleighing. The recent spell of cold weather made ice cutting possible and the ice harvest is now on in full force. Ayer McKinney at Delhi paid \$2.25 for November milk, only 10c over the October price. Feed prices are still soaring, bran costing \$2.10 a hundred; gluten, \$2.50 a hundred; ground oats, \$2.65 a hundred; cracked corn and corn meal, \$2.85; poultry grains and whole wheat, \$3.25; cotton seed meal, \$2.85.—E. M. N.

Tioga County—Before the cold wave struck Tioga County on the 20th of last month we have had some winter weather. Since then we have had quite a little snow which has just made sleighing possible in some parts of the county. Lumbermen and those who have timber they wish sawed for building purposes were well pleased with this snowfall as they were able to get logs to the mill with much less labor. Before the cold snap visited the country we had several days rain that furnished an abundant supply of water. Quite a scarcity of water in several localities. Although the price of milk has been advanced farmers are not yet satisfied as it is not up to the cost of production.

—Mrs. C. A. B.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off, without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone.

Concentration—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8R Free. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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My prices are much lower this year on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paint. My new catalog is a money saver. 850,000 Farmers Save Money on my Factory-to-Farm, Freight Paid plan. You can save money, too—quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for my New Cut Price catalog NOW. **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.** Dept. 3003, Cleveland, Ohio

King's Fruit Book FREE

Tells all about our certified Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hedge Plants and Roses. Profusely illustrated. Write today. Get our amazing Price List and save money. **KING BROS. NURSERIES**, Box 20, Dansville, N. Y. In Business since 1878



BIG JUMBO STRAWBERRY

Biggest and best of late Strawberries. Has sold at \$1 a quart. Heavy yielder; perfect. A big money maker. Write for FREE Catalog of Small Fruits, etc. **L. J. Farmer, Box 1, Pulaski, N. Y.**

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FERTILIZER.

PURE CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES are the best fertilizer for top dressing, seeding down, grain and corn growing. For tobacco, fruit crops and truck growing they have no equal. Rich in Potash. Write for prices, etc. Agents wanted. **JOHN JOYNT CO.**, Lucknow, Ont., Can.

SILOS LUMBER and STEEL are advancing. Get yours at a Winter Discount before the Spring advance in price. **INTERNATIONAL SILO CO.** Dept. 16, Meadville, Pa.

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"Good to make money."—L. LaHouse, Mass.
"Made over one thousand dollars."—J. Wenger, Pa.
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You need all this power—fastest sawing—6 strokes each second; 4-H-P—Easiest Moved, Cheapest To Own. Used by U. S. Government.

EASY TERMS—monthly payments so small you won't miss them—a whole year to pay—also sold for cash.
Write Today for Free Book—Don't saw any more wood by hand. New book just out—tells about clearing land—selling wood at big profit—GIVES EASY PAYMENT and CASH PRICES. Send your name and address today.

OTTAWA Now selling at Unusually Low Prices—Get Them Today.
DIRECT To You from factory at manufacturer's price. Shipped quick from any one of 10 Branch Houses—One is near to you.
30 Days' Trial—One month to try at your work. Must fulfill 10-Year Guarantee.

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There are "extras" throughout the entire construction of the Hood Red Boot. Extra thick soles of tire-tread rubber—red uppers which have set a new standard for life without checks or cracks. Extra reinforcements where the greatest wear comes. But the big, outstanding extra is WEAR—extra wear under all conditions.

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One, Two and Four Buckle
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For all the family



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New value—new quality—a new line of Chevrolet models far better than ever before. The public has recognized that Chevrolet represents a high standard of quality at low cost. As a result Chevrolet has become the world's largest producer of automobiles with standard three-speed transmission. Now this Chevrolet quality has been greatly increased. The new Chevrolet embodies quality features such as you would expect to find only on cars of much higher price.

New chassis—with a larger, stronger frame; new semi-elliptic chrome vanadium steel springs; new and stronger front axle; completely new rear axle of finest construction—banjo type with one piece, pressed steel housing and greatly strengthened gears; improved fully enclosed, dry plate disc clutch which requires no lubrication; extra heavy brake bands on big 11-inch brake drums; a new and easier steering mechanism and many improvements on the famous Chevrolet motor.

New bodies—of even greater beauty and comfort. Open bodies are longer and have new windshield with very low bottom panel, rubber weather stripped. All models have cowl lights and new instrument board refined and cut away for more leg room. The new radiator is of more beautiful design, made of non-rusting airplane metal. All closed models have new and exceptionally beautiful Fisher bodies with the new VV type closed body one piece windshield and automatic windshield wiper.

New finish—all models are now finished in Duco, the new finish that retains its color and lustre almost indefinitely and withstands very much harder usage. Here, again, is a quality feature hitherto not found in other low-priced cars. The new Chevrolet open models and coach are finished in rich dark blue—on the sedan is used a beautiful aqua marine blue for lower panels and hood, upper panels in black—coupe with lower panels and hood in sage green, upper panels in black.

Disc wheels and balloon tires optional at small additional cost

See Your Nearest Chevrolet Dealer

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation



for Economical Transportation

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of January for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid cream	2.10
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	

Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	

American 1.65
Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

League Announces December Pool Price

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the December pool price is as follows:

Gross pool price	\$2.50
less expenses .....	.09

Net Pool Price	\$2.41
Certificate of Indebtedness .....	.10

Cash Price	\$2.31
This is the highest pool price since December, 1922.	

BUTTER TAKES SHARP DROP

The butter market has continued downward. Following the heavy storm on January 2, the decline in the butter market was more or less anticipated due to the difficulty experienced in trucking. However, it was expected that with the slight declines that have taken place a stronger buying market would be developed. Strange to say, this did not materialize. In last week's review of the markets we said that buyers and speculators were holding off for lower prices, but it was expected they would soon take an active part in the trading. However, they continued to wait for further reductions, and reductions have had to come.

Fresh receipts have been so heavy and storage stocks are so heavy that price cutting has had to be resorted to in order to move stocks. There is a heavy surplus of fresh goods on hand and considerable quantities of these fresh goods are going into storage. The fresh arrivals continue liberal and advices indicate increased production in some sections. However, the reduction in prices down to 39c for 92 score butter was responsible for much speculative buying and a temporary steadying of the market. How long this will continue we do not know. Actual consumption has not offered much relief as yet, not near enough to help steady the market. It is quite evident that retail prices are too far above wholesale rates to induce any increase in the demand. Even the chain stores have not cut their prices down to a point where housewives will buy freely of fancy fresh butter. There is much speculation as to whether or not the bottom has been reached. Gossip on the street

seems to indicate a steadier feeling. The two ends of the market must improve before we can find a firmer footing.

According to the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, creamery butter in storage on January 1 in Greater New York, amounted to approximately 10½ million pounds, while a year ago the amount of creamery butter in storage amounted to less than 4½ million pounds—some difference.

Creamery butter scoring higher than extra is now worth 39¼ to 40c, while 92 score butter is barely holding out at 39c. In some quarters it is being shaded as low as 38¼c.

CHEESE MARKET STILL FIRM

Trade continues satisfactory in the cheese market, and in general the tone is quite firm. Little or no fresh cheese is arriving and reports from the west are responsible for a rather confidential feeling here in New York. Held whole milk State flats that are fancy have advanced above last week's quotations so that now most of the business is being done at 25½ to 26c. Average run held goods are bringing from 24 to 25c. Fresh whole milk State flats have got to be fancy to bring 24c. Arrivals are not uniform and values are not well defined. Average run fresh goods are bringing in the neighborhood of 23 or 23½c.

FANCY EGGS LOWER

Fancy nearby eggs have weakened during the past few days to a point where they are somewhat nearer the value defined by Pacific Coast goods. The market has been very unsatisfactory during the past few weeks on fancy nearby whites. They have not been selling nearly as satisfactorily as medium grades. Furthermore, supplies of nearbys was a little bit more than the trade was ready to handle at prevailing prices. At the present time, however, stocks are cleaning up very well and there is a much firmer tone on all grades of nearby eggs.

One of the outstanding features of the egg market this week is the fact that nearby hennerly browns that are fancy are selling for 1 to 2c more per dozen than the fanciest grades of nearby whites. Fancy nearby hennerly browns are worth 66c.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET DULL

The live poultry market is having a very hard row to hoe these days. The embargo was responsible for a terrific upset, both on the buying as well as the the selling end. The consuming trade was scared off its feet, and people did not buy live poultry for fear they would get some disease. With the declaration of the embargo there followed a tremendous shortage of live poultry and naturally prices went up. Supplies are a little freer now. Express shipments have been heavier, some coming through from restricted territories, but of such quality as to pass inspection. With these freer supplies, prices had to come down. Prices have been higher than normal, and in order to clear heavier arrivals and avoid accumulations, prices have had to be shaded. As a result we have a weak feeling in the live poultry market. Values have tumbled so that now about the best price we can get for fancy fowls is 30c, while Leghorns vary from 24 to 26c. Chickens have got to be nice to bring 25c, while express broilers are worth from 35 to 38c. Nearby ducks are bringing 35c, and geese are 30c. Turkeys are in the neighborhood of 45c. Rabbits are meeting a very dull market and values have gone down to 20 and 25c a pound.

POTATOES ABOUT THE SAME

There is little or no change in the potato market. Country prices seems to be strengthening and are above a parity with New York City. Out in the country \$2 is the price being asked for potatoes in 150 pound sacks. All the city is willing to pay is \$1.85 to \$1.90—and there you are. Maine potatoes are being delivered in Harlem at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per 105 pound sack and there seems to be no end of them. In other words, the supply is ample to take care of the trade needs at existing prices.

The man who has potatoes in the cellar naturally wants to know what is going to happen. We have made inquiries in different quarters and here is the sum and substance of the opinion of several market men. This consensus of opinion looks reasonable to us. In short it amounts to this: (1) Any price advances will be temporary, for as soon as any increase is

made, arrivals will increase proportionately; (2) advantage should be taken of any of these temporary increases as long as the offer is at all reasonable; (3) March and April will soon be upon us and unless potatoes start to move soon the old potato season is going to close very, very weak; (4) keep potatoes coming steadily—do not dump them all at once, or the market break altogether.

There is food for thought in these opinions. It indicates that the potato market as it is, is none too strong and heavy shipments would undoubtedly cause a serious glut.

CABBAGE MARKET STEADY

The cabbage market is fairly steady. There is enough on hand to meet all trade needs. In fact, there is enough cabbage available to keep the present price of \$18 a ton F. O. B. fairly steady. There are some who are holding cabbage for \$30 a ton. As we see it, they are particularly welcome to take that attitude, but as long

The Market at a Glance

The following are the prices on the New York Market, at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers, sold on December 24.

Eggs, nearbys (cents per dozen)	
January 14.	
lected	64 to 65
Other hennerly whites, extras	63 to 64
Extra firsts	62 to 63
Firsts	61 to 62
Gathered, 1 whites, first to extra firsts	61 to 63
Undergrades	59 to 60
Pullets	55 to 59
Hennerly browns, extras	65 to 67
Gathered browns and mixed colors	50 to 63
Butter (cents per pound)	
Creamery (salted) high score (93 score)	39¼ to 40
Extra (92 score) c.c.	38¾ to 39
Firsts (90-91 score)	38 to 38½
Firsts (88-89 score)	36½ to 37½
Hay and Straw, large bales (per ton)	
Timothy No. 2	24 to 26
Timothy No. 3	22 to 24
Timothy Sample	20 to 21
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2	23 to 24
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 2	26 to 27
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 16
Beans (domestic, per lb.)	
Marrow	9¼ to 10¼
Pea	6¼ to 6½
Red Kidney	9¼ to 9½
White Kidney	9 to 9½
Yellow Eyes	—
Live Poultry, via express (cents per lb.)	
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy ..	28 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor ...	25 to 26
Chickens, colored fancy	25
Chickens, leghorns	23
Broilers, colored	38
Broilers, leghorns	35
Ducks, nearby	35
Ducks, Long Island	—
Turkeys	45
Live Stock (cents per lb.)	
Calves, good to medium	11 to 15
Bulls, common to good	3 to 4½
Lambs, common to good	14 to 17½
Sheep, common to good	3½ to 6
Hogs, Yorkers (200 lbs.) ...	10½ to 10¾

as the trade can get all the cabbage it wants at \$18 or \$20, it does not seem reasonable to expect an advance of \$10 or \$12 a ton in the near future. The cabbage crop was a heavy one this year, and when we balance the facts, we have got to watch our P's and Q's before we hold a whole lot for higher prices.

HAY SLIGHTLY OFF

The hay market was slightly off during the week ending January 17. Arrivals were a little more ample than the trade cared to handle, and with some accumulation, an easier tone was brought about. The market, however, is not over-supplied with choice hay. Choice hay in small bales does not face the handicap that the lower grades do, compared with larger bales. Real fancy hay is worth \$27 a ton, other grades varying downward.

WHEAT REACHES \$2 F. O. B.

Wheat has continued to advance in the market and now quotations on the F. O. B. market have reached the \$2 mark.

New York cash grain prices are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 hard winter, \$1.99½; No. 2 red, \$2.13½; No. 2 mixed durum, \$1.99½. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.44½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.43¾. OATS, white fancy clipped, 73 to 74½c; ordinary white clipped, 68½ to 70½c. RYE, \$1.64½.

Chicago cash prices: WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.99 to \$2.00½; No. 2 hard, \$1.86½. CORN, No. 2 mixed, \$1.25½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.23¾ to \$1.25½; No. 3 white, \$1.21¾. OATS, No. 2 white, 60½ to 61½c.

Local Buffalo Market on Feeds

During the week ending January 17 the local Buffalo market on feeds was as follows: No. 2 white oats, 66c; ground oats, \$45 a ton; spring wheat bran, \$35; hard wheat bran, \$36; standard middlings, \$38; soft wheat middlings, \$41.50; flour middlings, \$42; red dog flour, \$45.50; white hominy, \$54.25; yellow hominy, \$50; gluten feed, \$44.75; gluten meal, \$51.75; 36% cotton seed meal, \$41.50; 41% cotton seed meal, \$44; 43% cotton seed meal, \$46; 34% old process oil meal, \$46.50.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

Trading continues along the same line as has been characteristic of the market during the past few weeks. There is no material change as a whole. Red kidneys are not only holding their own, but still continue their upward trend. Last week \$9.50 was the top of the market for red kidneys, while this week choice marks are worth \$9.75. Pea beans are holding their own, still bringing \$6.50, as they did last week. Marrows are quiet, bringing anywhere from \$9 to \$10.25, depending on quality. White kidneys are dull, bringing anywhere from \$8.75 to \$9.50.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market continues quite firm, \$16 still representing the price on prime marks. Most business, however, is being done at quotations varying from \$13.50 to \$15.50. Some nice looking western calves have been coming in that sold at \$8.50 top. The market is slightly easier on live lambs. Recent arrivals have not been as fancy of late, and it has been pretty hard to get \$18.75 for choice marks. There is an easier tendency in the market as trading is less active. Hog arrivals have been quite liberal, cleaning up at \$10.50 with a few fancy lots bringing as much as \$10.75. Heavy hogs are worth from \$7 to \$7.75.

Country dressed veal calves are coming in quite freely. In fact the situation from the receiving end and consuming end is such that prices have eased off so that now country dressed veal has got to be fancy to bring 20c, and little is being bought at that figure. Most of the prime marks are turning at 17 to 18c, and common to good

Standards for Cannery Tomatoes

Grade Number 1 consists of tomatoes that are firm, ripe, smooth, well formed, and free from decay, with a diameter of not less than two inches. Grade Number 2, is the same as Number 1, except a variation of 3% in weight may be allowed below the prescribed size and not more than 5% variation from the other requirements.

Grade Number 3 consists of tomatoes that are fairly well ripened and free from molds and decay. Five per cent by weight may be allowed for deficiencies. Grade Number 4 consists of tomatoes which do not meet the requirements of any of the above three grades.

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Farm News From New Jersey

Agricultural Week at Trenton a Big Attraction—Pennsylvania Notes

IN SPITE of the bad weather and roads, New Jersey's Agricultural Week started off with a fair attendance and a large amount of interest, on Tuesday, January 13th. The big floor of the armory at Trenton was well filled with a very attractive farm exhibit. New Jersey's potatoes especially were well represented in exhibits that were worth studying. The poultry show was small, but good. There was some questioning among a few, however, about the advisability of holding a poultry show at this time when there is so much talk of the European fowl plague and an epidemic of poultry disease. New Jersey's large and active Baby Chick Association held a banquet Tuesday evening. At the Agricultural Show, the Forestry and Conservation Commission had an exhibit especially emphasizing at the time the development of farm woodlots. The affairs and interests of women were very much in evidence, there being good exhibits of the work of the farm home.

Federation of County Boards Elects Officers

During the day on Tuesday, the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, representing 7,000 New Jersey farmers, held its annual meeting and elected officers. H. B. Hancock of Cumberland County was elected president; D. J. Perrine of Middlesex County, vice-president; Dr. Frank App was made treasurer, and Miss Claire Garretson was elected assistant treasurer. Three trustees were elected to succeed themselves. These were Mr. Edward E. Logan of Burlington County, Dr. W. H. Whiton of Somerset County, and Mr. Joseph Barton of Burlington County. Dr. Whiton is a very active chairman of the Federation's legislative committee and Mr. Barton is also the president of the Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association.

Farm Legislation the Federation Supports

Dr. Whiton gave a report on important legislation affecting farmers which would be asked for in the present session of the New Jersey legislature. These included a revision of the Trespass Law to give more relief to farmers, and a statute to give dogs more freedom on owner's property. There is also a bill to increase the penalty for owners of roving bulls and another bill to get an appropriation to give farmers indemnity caused by damage from deer; the failure to get any relief from the deer nuisance is an especial aggravation to New Jersey farmers. Another bill which will be asked for is one to protect the farmers against fraud by nurserymen.

New Jersey farmers are also interested in the rural school problem. Mr. Ralph Decker of Sussex is the active chairman of the Federation's rural school committee, which will make a study of the rural schools. This will be used as the basis for future improvement.

In the evening of Tuesday, the Federated Boards held a very enjoyable banquet at Hildebrecht's Restaurant at Trenton.

Agricultural Week is a big annual event among New Jersey farmers. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday there were meetings of practically every farmer organization, which listened to speakers of State and National reputation. A further report of the important business transacted by these meetings will be given next week.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SHOCK

Corn that contains excessive moisture and of immature growth, in a moldy condition and often half-frozen, is causing heavy losses in eastern Pennsylvania. Many farmers do not feed their corn to the farm animals, but use it for seed purposes. The selection of seed corn will require early and serious consideration on the part

of even the best farmers.

Pennsylvania canners met with a large number of canners at York recently and elected the following officers: J. G. Summers, president; H. M. Ruff, vice-president; J. M. Flinchbach, secretary and treasurer; Board of Directors, J. T. Smith, E. G. Ruff, William Wheeler.

The quarantine on poultry which was recently declared caused a heavy slump in the poultry market, was far reaching in its effects.

Eastern Pennsylvania has experienced the heaviest snowfall in a score of years. All roads in some sections were entirely impassable. City and county funerals had to be postponed in scores of incidents until the roads were made passable by snow plows and tractors.

Nineteen directors were elected at the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association of Berks County. The officers elected are as follows: President Abner S. Deysher; first vice-president, Jacob H. Riechert; second vice-president, J. William Kline; secretary, Charles W. Swoyer; assistant secretary, William M. Hartenstine; treasurer, Theodore M. Keppelman.

Members of the finance committee are: George S. Brumbach, Raymond Sharp, Theo. M. Keppelman, H. J. Schad, Romanus Esterly; auditing committee, J. Morgan Weidner, D. H. Hoch and George L. Roller.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

Elections are in order for the year 1925 of banks and farm organizations. The elections of the farm Extension Service on December 30th resulted in having the former officers re-elected.

At the election for the fair association, changes were made in the president and in the Board of Directors, so as to keep more farmers on the board.

Since wheat reached \$1.75 some farmers are holding for \$2 which they may get before another harvest. Wheat went into winter with a poor stand, but the 8 inches of snow covering the fields will be a protection to wheat, if the snow does not melt.

A few farmers are offering ear corn for sale, and the Mifflinburg Farmers' Exchange is in position to handle corn in ear at their plant or in carload lots elsewhere in Union county.

On several large farms there is considerable corn standing on shocks which had not been husked before cold weather began. Many farmers have not hauled in all their corn fodder as usual, thinking it will keep better in the field than stored in the barn. The Union County Farmers club has ordered clover seed early, expecting it to sell much higher by spring.

Connecticut Dairymen Hold Annual Meeting

DAVID STONE KELSEY

THE forty-fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association at Hartford, January 6-7th carried one very marked feature. There was stamped across the face of the official program, in magenta-red, the likeness of a clock-dial, the hands pointing to 8:45. Within the circle of hour-figures the upper part of the clock-face carried these mighty significant words: STANDARD TIME FOREVER.

Across the lower half were the words TIME TO START FOR SCHOOL.

Below this dial, acting as a sort of "caption" to the above, were these words:

The Connecticut Supreme Court Says that this clock is right

In some other, more exactly dairy features, the meeting was hardly up to

standard, even while there was offered a very excellent program. The entries for the exhibition of butter, milk, cream and the various classes of corn were so meager as to make the display appear actually weak. As the prizes offered were generous, the observer must conclude that Nutmeg State dairymen are so prosperous they do not need the further endorsement of these awards upon which to build more and better business.

Tending More Toward Dent Corn

In the corn display, the increase in the relative display of white-tipped yellow dents was most interesting. Some fifteen years ago samples of this Dent variety, Connecticut-grown, were sent to the State Experiment Station for a statement of protein content, and proved to be the highest corn known, making it nearer an ideal feed for sheep-feeding, and for the horse-team.

While the old-line yellow flints are still most in evidence, the dents are gaining each year.

The most enlightening feature of the meetings were the constant references to the state-wide success of cooperation in Connecticut since "the life-and-death struggle" of two years ago, with a plentiful sprinkling of raps at the still existing "Non-cooperatives," deriving benefits from the organization without themselves lifting on the load.

Aside from the really splendid programs of the two-days' meet that included B. F. Sheridan of Wisconsin; Charles W. Turner, University of Missouri; W. J. Frazier, University of Illinois; Prof. E. N. Boland of Boston, and A. W. Blair of the New Jersey Experiment Station, Connecticut specializes in her successful "Get-together" banquets, and this year proved no exception.

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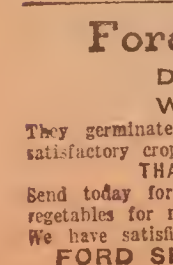
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Planning the Farm Shop

And a List of a Few Simple Tools to Equip It.

IF THE farm buildings are arranged so that the implement shed is easily accessible from a central yard or court it is a desirable arrangement to use one end of the shed as the Farm Shop. The drawing shown herewith is a suggested shop arrangement.

By L. M. ROEHL

If one has a key and lock to the main

door it is not necessary or desirable to keep the tools in an extra cabinet. They can be kept in as good condition and as handy in the place indicated.

E, shows the location of a cabinet for keeping a supply of nails, screws, bolts, rivets, washers, nuts, etc. It is very desirable to have this cabinet divided into compartments so that each kind of thing has a place and then tack a label on each place. This minimizes annoyance in looking for what is wanted in a hurry.

F, is a suggested location for the forge. The space between the forge and wall is suitable for placing pieces of iron.

G, shows or suggests a location for the farm anvil. A piece of railroad rail on a block may be the most desirable for the work required. It is best to have it loose on the floor so that it may be set wherever it is desired to use it.

H, indicates the location of a slack tub. A wooden or metal pail is satisfactory.

I, represents the location of a grinder. This also is a portable grinder and may be placed on the floor wherever it is handiest to work on a sickle, axe or other tool.

The letter J indicates space on the wall for placing the farm tools such as rakes, hoes, shovels, crowbars, chains, rope, clevises, post maul, post hole digger, etc.

K, shows a location for a harness repair case in which are to be kept the tools necessary for such work and such harness repair parts as farmers find it desirable to keep in stock.

On brackets built on the wall at the letter L it is desirable to keep a supply of lumber. The amount and kind depending on the needs of the farm.

Letter M represents a suggested location for the stove.

Should the mechanical work on the farm be sufficient to warrant the purchase of a drill press it should be located at the rear of the shop between the two windows as indicated by the letter N.

The number and variety of construction and repair tools with which to equip a Farm Shop depends on the size and kind of farm, hence the amount and variety of tools necessary and also the skill possessed by the farmer. The equipment needed on a fruit or poultry farm need not be as extensive as that of a dairy or general farm.

Following is a list of tools and supplies suggested to equip the shop shown in the drawing to do the construction and repair work arising on a general farm.

Carpentry Tools

- 1—16 oz. bell faced straight claw hammer
- 1—26 in. rip saw, 6 teeth per inch
- 1—24 in. cross cut hand saw, 8 teeth per inch
- 1—set of auger bits
- 1—expansion bit
- 1—brace, 10 in. sweep
- 1—3/8 in. screw driver bit
- 1—auger file
- 1—Rose countersink
- 1—jack plane, 14 in. long, 2 in. blade
- 1—10 in. draw knife
- 1—wood carpenter's level, 28 in.
- 1—2 ft., 4 fold, all metal bound rule
- 1—12 in. half round wood file
- 1—12 in. flat file
- 1—5 in. extra slim taper triangular file
- 1—6 in. slim taper triangular file
- 1—6 in. regular taper triangular file
- 1—pair pliers
- 1—wood chisels 1/4, 1/2, 1 in.
- 1—12 in. combination square
- 1—wooden mallet
- 1—hand saw set (pistol grip)
- 2—screw drivers, 4 in. and 8 in.
- 1—24 in. steel square
- 1—nail set
- 1—combination oilstone, medium and fine
- 1—putty knife
- 1—24 inch pinch bar
- 1—2 1/2 lb. hatchet, 3 1/2 in. blade
- 1—pair 8 in. dividers
- 1—marking gauge
- 1—glass cutter

(Continued on Page 91)

fill the drill



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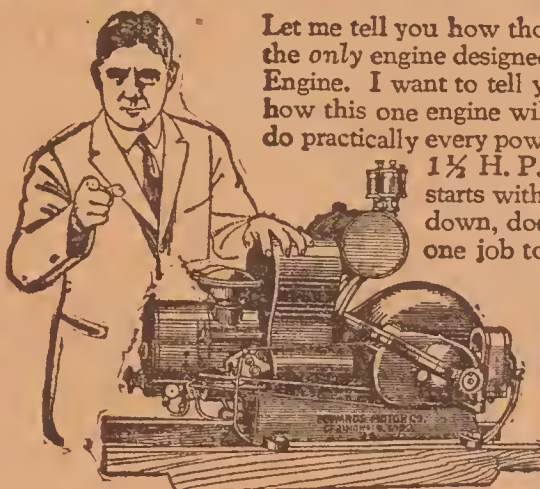
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They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early, and be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

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FREIGHT PREPAID
Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks.

Shipped complete, set up, ready to run. Freight paid East of Rockies.

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Ironclad Incubator Co., Box 95 Racine, Wis.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

January Chicken Chatter

L. H. Hiscock Talks on Hen House Management.

CLOSELY allied with ventilation is the whole subject of sanitary care of the poultry house. Disease, which is often the result of poor sanitation, is many times the Waterloo of poultry enterprises. While our chickens are able to take care of themselves in the summer, yet the confinement of winter, the sudden changes of temperature, improper housing—these are elements which, even though not necessarily disastrous, may stifle egg production and cut into the profits of a good winter egg market.

It seems like a hardship on the birds to keep hens cooped up in a house for several months. Hence the necessity for giving them the best care possible. A good, deep floor litter is hardly a substitute for a large run outdoors, but, from the standpoint of exercise, it does keep biddy hustling. If she has to scratch for all her food, she will have a day's work cut out for her.

The Litter Is All-Important

Various things are available for floor litter, ranging all the way from dry leaves to various kinds of straw. A bedding of wheat straw six or eight inches deep is an ideal floor covering, wheat straw being the best, because it breaks up and does not tend to pack down, as do oat and barley straw. Another good litter often available on a farm is hay seed. For floors that tend to be damp, no litter is more valuable than this because of its high capacity for absorption.

The life of a litter depends a good deal upon its condition. When it gets dirty, damp, and soggy, it should be renewed. By shaking it up with a fork every three or four days its life can be lengthened. Failure to clean dropping boards or spaces under the roosts will do much to rapidly destroy the value of a clean floor. It is a serious mistake not to have dropping boards arranged beneath the perches, because manure falling on a floor tends to do two things: foul the litter itself, and a dirty litter means a correspondingly dirty supply of eggs to clean every day.

Handling Mash Hoppers and Water Fountains.

To keep the floor in shape there are two other conditions that are worth noticing. If you feed a wet mash or any kind of wet food, it does not take long to rig up a trough. It is a more cleanly way to feed the hens and it will save waste and souring on the floor. Also, if the hens do not clean up the feeding at the allotted time, it will give you a chance to remove it quickly and easily.

Water fountains are another cause for worry. First, they need to be anchored so that they cannot be spilled with their contents onto the floor. Secondly, they need some sort of a cover; hens seem to delight in the attempt to walk on water, and they certainly make poor ducks when they fall in. But the water a bird spills can work mischief with the quality of the straw. If the weather is warm, the straw in the vicinity of the drinking fountain will become saturated with moisture; if it is cold, you have a steady accumulation of ice ready to melt into or all over the floor the minute it thaws.

Look Out for Drafts

There is one other thing. In my article on ventilation I spoke of the need of fresh air. Yet, from the standpoint of health, nothing is worse for a hen than exposure to cold air drafts. In other words, wherever your hen is she needs protection. A crack in the floor, a crack in the wall where birds stand or feed, a crack or an opening in the wall where the roosts are placed, these are serious obstacles to a hen's health; they may give her colds or roup or pneu-

monia. Cold air is not unhealthy, but when it comes into a hen-house, bring it in where it will not strike or play upon the hens to their disadvantage and peril.

The labor involved in keeping up a flock of hens is not great. The return in increased egg profit will more than offset the labor. A hen responds to good care. Are you giving her all she ought to have for her comfort?—L. H. HISCOCK.

What Breed Shall We Raise?

I KNOW an Iowa farmer who has never made a success in raising poultry and is constantly switching from one breed to another in the vain hope that he may yet find the breed that will prove profitable for him. He does not appear to realize that the trouble lies with himself, and not with the breed. In this particular case, it is inadequate housing and improper feeding that is responsible for his failure to make poultry raising pay. No breed of poultry can surmount such obstacles and pay a profit.

That brings up the question: "Is there any one breed that is best for the farmer to raise?" The best poultry authorities claim there is no one best breed for the farm. Selection of breed is largely a matter of personal preference. Some farmers specialize on egg production, and therefore want one of the lighter breeds, but here again the question of color and type enters in, as well as color, size and type of egg. Many like white fowls, but the black, brown, buff

(Continued on Page 91)

Kerr's
LIVELY CHICKS
Write for this book—FREE

Raise Heavy Layers!
Kerr's special mating Lively Chicks are sired by birds raised on our own breeding farms. Pullets of these strains have just won high honors for us in the Vineland and Bergen County Egg Laying Competitions.

Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are pure-bred born egg producers. We guarantee 100% live delivery of healthy, vigorous chicks on every order.

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Our February hatched New Hampshire Red Chicks make high priced broilers and wonderful winter layers. Naturally adapted to winter brooding; bred for egg production and vigor. We guarantee 100% safe delivery. Our catalog will interest you.

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BABY CHICKS
Ducklings
75 Varieties Selected Stock
Free Catalogue. Delivery Guaranteed
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QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS
Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants, etc. Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 15c each; heavy varieties, 16c. Special matings at proportionately low prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

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Service Department

Standard Carbide Stockholders to Meet

THE next meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Standard Carbide is scheduled to take place in the Court House in Plattsburg, New York, at 10 A. M., Saturday, January 24, 1925. The attorney in Plattsburg who has been watching this matter for us, has received a letter from Hon. Victor F. Boire, Chairman of the new Board of Directors, and for the information of our readers we quote this letter:

"The report of the Engineers and experts who are now working on the Farmers Standard Carbide Plant, will be in about the middle of January and a meeting of the stockholders will be held January 24th, at Plattsburg. The best course to follow at present is to await the report of the investigators.

"We have succeeded, I believe, in keeping the creditors at bay until the time of the meeting.

"At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Samuel Null resigned as President, and Mr. J. C. Edwards of New York City, who represents a large number of stockholders from Maryland, his old home, was elected President, and Mr. S. S. Allen of Plattsburg, was elected Vice-President.

"It is hoped at this meeting we will have enough proxies to authorize the company to do business, either attempt to reorganize or sell. It is quite important that this power be given the company or the property will probably be sold to satisfy the creditors or at a mortgage foreclosure, and it makes all the difference in the world the amount this property will bring, whether it is sold at a forced sale or not.

"On the other hand, if the property is not to be sold, the proxies are necessary to give the company the authority to do the necessary reorganizing.

"At present there are not enough proxies to authorize either course of action, and while the proxies are still coming in, they are coming in rather slowly and it is necessary that an effort be made to get the rest of the stockholders to send their proxies in."

Our attorney in Plattsburg also states that it is advisable that a quorum be either present or represented at this meeting. He says that the stockholders should, if possible, be present at the meeting, and, if not, they should send proxies, and then says:

"If they will advise in writing how they would like to vote in the matter, their wishes will be respected. It seems very necessary that a quorum be present at the next meeting of stockholders so that some final action may be taken. In case of a reorganization, the stockholders would be fully advised before any definite plan was adopted."

In view of these facts, we suggest that all stockholders who can possibly do so attend the meeting in Plattsburg on January 24th. If they cannot do so, we suggest that they send proxies to Allen & Allen in Plattsburg. While at this time it is impossible to say whether a successful reorganization can be put through, nevertheless we feel that it is advisable that a legal meeting be held and for this purpose proxies be sent. If any stockholders have any inquiries in regard to the situation, we would be pleased to have them write to us or Messrs. Allen & Allen.

Who Pays the Taxes?

"Will you kindly give me information about the following matter? I sold a bungalow on first of May, 1924, same being assessed to the other party. Who is liable to pay taxes which are due this month? Let me know in this week's American Agriculturist if possible."—M. B., Suffolk County, N. Y.

WE CANNOT answer your question directly, but we can tell you how to have it answered. When property is sold, the title deed always contains a covenant against encumbrances, i. e., the seller agrees that no liens exist against it. There is no

set rule as to when taxes become a lien. Sometimes the lien arises the moment of assessment; sometimes, not until the taxes are due and payable,—this latter being the more general rule. Hence, you must find out when the assessment was made and when it became a lien. If it became a lien before you sold to the present owner, you are responsible therefor. We suggest, therefore, that you inquire of your county treasurer as to when said tax became a lien.

What Does "Adverse Possession" Mean?

"Will you please give me the ownership of land where fence has been built by my father 60 years ago and maintained by me for over forty years? About two years ago, land adjoining me was sold. The present owner has had the line surveyed and the present survey falls about one rod on me (more or less) in State of New York with present laws. Can the said neighbor compel me to remove the present fence and build a new one on the last and present survey?"—C. E. G., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

IT IS our opinion that if the land in question has been held adversely by you or your father for more than 20 years, title thereto is in you by what is called "adverse possession". The facts given in your letter indicate that your title has become absolute by invocation of this doctrine. If your neighbor insists on removal of the fence, you should make him bring an action of ejectment, and in defense thereto your attorney will assert that title to the disputed property is in you.

How We Do Business

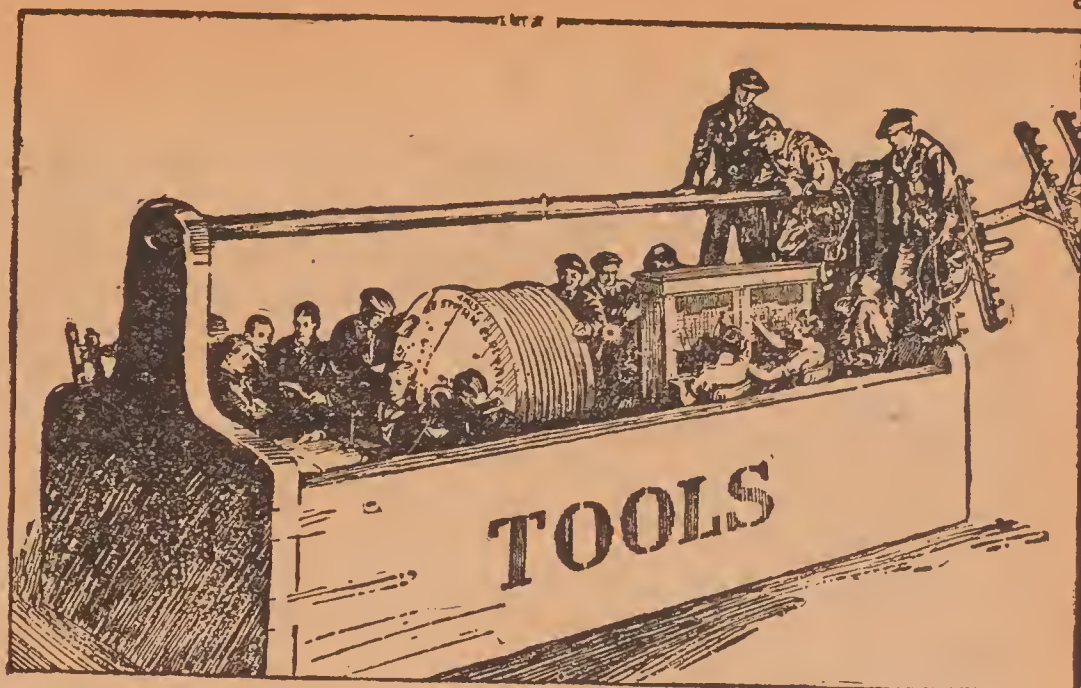
IN ORDER that you may understand that our guarantee back of our advertisers really means what it says, we would like to refer a moment to a very interesting case which has just been concluded against one of our advertisers by our Service Bureau. When advertisements are received by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, they are very carefully checked with the view to letting absolutely nothing in the paper which is not all right. We do this for two reasons: first, by our guarantee we refund to our readers anything lost to them through dealing with unreliable advertisers in our columns, and unless we are certain that these advertisers were fully reliable we would lose large sums of money in refunds; second, and most important of all, even if we did not lose a cent, we consider it the fundamental duty of a farm paper to stand by its readers and be worthy of their confidence.

In this connection, however, we believe it fair when answering advertisements to say in your letter, "I saw your advertisement in the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST", for if it should come to a question of settlement, it would be unfair for you to ask us to settle for an advertisement which you saw in some other paper. If you use the above statement, it is proof positive when you ask for a settlement that the advertisement was seen in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

However, it is of course impossible to handle a large amount of business involving hundreds of different firms without a rascal getting by us once in a while, and getting his advertisement into our columns. In such cases, there is but one thing for us to do, and that is to refund to our readers who lose through dealings with such dishonest firms as soon as we get the facts.

The Garden City Chickery, located at Camden, New Jersey, is apparently one advertiser with doubtful integrity who got by our original inspection and advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last spring. We had two complaints against this firm, one from Mrs. Anna Nally, Amenia, New York, for \$18; and one from Mr. Lewis I. French, of Newport, New York, for \$49. When our Service Bureau took the matter

(Continued on Page 90)



The tools of national service

The American people lead the world in the efficiency of industry. Who can say what part of their success is due to the superior implements they use. This much we know. They have the world's best telephone system for their communication, and they use it without parallel among the races of the earth. To this end telephone service must be equipped with proper tools.

The tools of management. Bell System executives, rising from the ranks of those who know telephony, must share our responsibility to the public, most of whom are telephone users, shareholders or workers.

The tools of service. The national, two-billion-dollar Bell System, handling fifty-eight million telephone calls a day, must be enlarged and extended while in use.

The tools of forecast. We must continue to know the rapid and complex growth of communities and make provision in advance, so that the telephone will be ready when needed.

The tools of supply. The Western Electric Company, our manufacturing and purchasing department, its factories manned by 40,000 workers, assures us that extension of facilities need never be interrupted.

We must have the best tools of finance, of invention, of everything else, in order to continue serving the American people.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

Brings Any Size American Separator

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On New, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. **30 DAYS TRIAL**

Try any American Separator, in your own way, at our risk. If it is not the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and best Separator for the least money, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded.

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Low prices and Liberal Easy-pay-plan. We ship from stock nearest you.

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SEND NO MONEY

Your request to try this OTTAWA Engine is all we ask. Don't send a penny. Try engine 30 days. Then, make small monthly payments. Sent direct from factory. Tested 8 times before shipped. Use Kerosene or Gasoline. Sizes 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 5, 7 and up to 22 H.P. One year to pay. **FREEBOOK** "How to Know Better Engines" tells why thousands use the OTTAWA instead of other engines; why start easier, and economical to run. Send your name on card today.

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SAVE ON FARM WAGONS

Split Hickory farm wagons, buggies, harness, farm trucks, truck wheels, steel wheels, and milk wagons at lowest prices. Big bargains also in all kinds of roofing and paints. Send for big free book of merchandise bargains.

SPLIT HICKORY FACTORIES, Dept. 27, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

ALL the time the sheriff was talking the lawyer seem to be growing taller and taller. He swung a long arm with outstretched forefinger so suddenly over his head and down toward the other man's face that the little sheriff involuntarily stepped backwards.

"Bailed out! Bailed out!" he shouted. "Don't talk to me about getting him out of here! I've been up trying to argue with that old jackass of a judge to fix the bail tonight so we could take the boy home, and he wouldn't do it. By godfrey, I'll show him he's run things as long as he is going to in this county!"

"He'd have been hung long ago in the county I came from," said the sheriff.

The smile came back to the lawyer's face.

"Let the farmers come," he said. I'm sorry for you, Dave, but it's about time some folks woke up to the fact that farmers count for something in this county!"

"Someone is about due to wake up, all right," agreed the sheriff grimly. "The trouble is, in this waking up business by a mob, the wrong person gets the waking."

"Won't be any mob," said Winslow. "Farmers have too much common sense to do anything rash, no matter how mad they get. But all the same," he predicted, "some folks not far away are due for a surprise, if I don't miss my guess. I'll bet five big golden doubloons, whatever they are, that young Taylor sleeps in his own bed tonight!"

"And I'll bet five golden doubloons," said the sheriff, "that if I ever get through with this job, I'm goin' back to the wild West, where I came from, where a man can get a little peace and quiet!"

FROM the jail, Winslow went directly to the farm bureau office. Although it was supper time, Bradley was still at his desk.

"Dave Messenger tells me a lot of farmers are coming here tonight on account of this Taylor matter. Is that true?"

"Right," said Bradley, "and they mean business, too, if I'm to believe what they tell me over the telephone."

"Well, that's what I'm here for, Bradley. We—that is, you and I—have to handle a ticklish situation."

"Leave me out," said the county agent, irritably, "I'm already so deep in this mess that I'll lose my job when it's over, if it ever is."

"You'll lose it anyway," promised Winslow, shaking a long finger emphatically at him, "if you don't help handle this crowd tonight."

"What do you want me to do?" Bradley asked sulkily.

"Get some farmers that you can rely on, and have them pass the word along the streets tonight for everyone to come to the hall at eight o'clock. Tell them there's where the fireworks will be. If we can get them inside where we can talk to them and keep them quiet, we can hold them. You give them reports on the strike for a while, then lead up to this Taylor matter and call on me as Jim's lawyer."

"What are you going to do?"

"Well, I'm not saying just what, if you don't mind. Only I might tell you this, that old Judge Rising has bossed this county and used the people for a football about as long as he is going to!"

"What's that got to do with the milk strike? We don't want to get any politics mixed up in this."

"That's all right, boy. Politics is one of the things that ails the milk business as well as other business. If you will just follow my lead tonight, you'll see

a little politics washed out of the milk business, and incidentally, we'll get young Taylor out of hook—kill two birds with one stone, as it were."

LATE in the afternoon the farmers began to come. Like the following of the pied piper, they were of all kinds; tall farmers, short farmers, lean farmers, fat farmers; farmers with grey hair and seamed faces of the years, and farmers on whom the hand of time had not yet rested heavily; farmers with cars, more with horse rigs; farmers on foot, and even some of the younger ones on horseback. For hours they had been drifting in, gathering and talking in undertones in small groups all over town.

The sheriff saw them and scowled; lawyer Winslow saw them and smiled. One saw in them trouble, the other opportunity. Thus is it often that "one man's meat is another man's poison."

What Has Happened So Far

Once the milk strike is started, sleepy old Speedtown begins to be worthy of its name. Jim Taylor, leader of the striking forces, has warned against violent measures, but a group of hot-headed young farmers hold up old Johnny Ball, leader of the opposition, and dump his milk in the ditch. Ball and his hired man, Bill Mead, both swear that Jim was leader of the group of masked men, and much against his will, Dave Messenger, the peace-loving sheriff arrests his young friend. John Winslow, a Yankee lawyer, undertakes to defend Jim's case, but is unable to induce a prejudiced judge to admit him to bail.

Aroused by the unjust arrest, farmers from all over the county hasten to town to protest. Messenger is warned they are coming.

But when Lawyer Winslow made his plans, he reckoned without young Greene, for he and his followers were also among those present. As Greene was hurrying up Water Street shortly after dark, one of his allies of the morning over took him.

"Hey, Greene, goin' to the meeting?"

"What meetin'?"

"They're passin' word to meet in the big hall at eight o'clock tonight."

"More pussy-footin'," said Greene. "Let them pass all the fool words they want to! We're here for somethin' besides meetings. Too much talk. Too many meetings. Time for action. We'll hold a gathering of our own."

The two men whispered together for a few moments and then Greene's lieutenant hurried away. A half hour later more than a hundred excited men faced Greene back of the Congregational church on Whig street.

"You men know what you're in town tonight for," he told them. "Jim Taylor's in jail because he's our leader, and because some scab milk was spilled this mornin'. Every minute that he stays in that jail is an added insult to every farmer in this county."

"That's right," shouted half a dozen men, "and we're here to get him out!"

"Sure we are," said Greene. "But we can't do it by holding a Ladies' Aid meetin' up to the town hall. They've been passing the word along ever since dark for all of us to come up there at eight o'clock. The whole idea is to keep us from doin' something."

"We'll show 'em!" growled a man, standing near the front of the group. "We'll hold a meetin' but it'll be at the jail, not at the hall."

"All right," said Greene. "Thought you'd feel that way. It's now a little after seven o'clock. There's been talk enough. It's time for action. Follow me, and we'll show 'em who's boss around here!"

"Let's go!" they shouted, and turned as one man and went out by the church, down the street; a hundred men, and then as group after group joined in,

two hundred; and finally four or five hundred formed a silent, hurrying ominous mob.

CHAPTER XVII

DAVE Messenger sat gloomily smoking a cigar in his little office in the residence part of the jail. It had been a bad day, if he knew the signs, the worst was yet to come.

Casually looking at the mild little man slumped down in his chair in the lamp-light, or listening to his soft spoken drawl, one probably would have refused to believe the stories of another chapter in his life which, on fairly good authority, had been told about him.

Some years before, so the story went, Dave had been a rancher who by hard work, with some little good fortune thrown in, had succeeded in getting a few thousand dollars ahead. A group of swindlers posing as tourists had won his confidence and taken away almost all

a lot of honest citizens wouldn't be roasting around here tonight. Talk about the wild West! If this milk fight lasts another week, the West will be a Sunday school picnic in comparison. Gettin' old, I guess—used to like a fuss—"

Some one was shouting outside.

"Well, there they are," said Dave stoically. Then he took his feet off of his desk, arose, stretched himself, put on his coat, and strolled out on the little stoop on the jail side of the building.

The street was packed with men. Most of them were trying to talk at the same time. Dave stood for a moment quietly looking at them before they saw him. When they did, they became silent.

"Evenin', boys," the sheriff said in his pleasant drawl. "What can I do for you? If it's lodgin's you want, I'm sorry, but I haven't accommodations enough to go round."

Dan Greene stepped forward.

"You know what we want, Messenger," he growled, "and we hope you're goin' to be sensible and avoid trouble."

"Never went around the corner to avoid it, when it was necessary trouble," said the sheriff. He did not raise his voice, and his low-spoken drawl was a little more pronounced than usual; but it carried up and down the street to every man.

Greene started to argue.

"We warn you not to make any resistance. This crowd means business."

"That's right," said a man standing near Greene. "We mean business, Messenger, and the sooner you realize it, the better it will be for you."

"I don't doubt it for a moment," said the sheriff, "but, boys, don't make any mistakes. I mean business, too."

"Aw, shut up the fool talkin' and get out of the way," shouted a farmer.

"Not jest yet," said Dave firmly. "This county is supposed to be civilized, governed by law and order, and a couple of years ago when you fellers elected me, I swore to uphold the law." He paused briefly and then added, "I expect to do it."

"Don't talk to us about elections," said Greene, and then added quietly "we don't have a word to say about who's elected, and you know it. The politicians attend to that."

A GIANT of a man, without a hat, but with a great shock of hair, crowded his fellows aside and stepped up beside Greene.

"Too much gab!" he growled. "Get out of the way, we tell you, before you get hurt!"

The crowd began to mill and push and those in front, moved by the pressure from behind, started to close in. It was all that was needed. Instantly there was pandemonium. Talk changed to shouts, and the shouts to an incoherent roar. Voices shriller or louder than the others rose above the general noise.

"Down with him!"

"Away with him!"

"To H— with him!"

"Taylor!"

"Give us Taylor!"

Others took up this last cry, until they were all shouting Taylor's name in unison.

The little sheriff stood leaning forward without moving a muscle, watched them surge toward him.

One second they saw him with arms hanging carelessly at his side; the next instant, he held a "forty-five" in each hand. So quickly was it done that they hardly saw him move.

"Halt!" he said.

The sheriff smiled, but the men in the

(Continued on page 83)

On Oiling Your "Forgetter."

A Sunday Afternoon Visit with the A. A. Philosophy Man.

S AID Socrates to another Greek, "Let me teach you how to remember."

"Teach me rather to forget, if you would make me happy," replied his friend.

Some mental teachers say that nothing is ever forgotten. I know better. At least, I know that time takes the sting out of painful experiences. I went to



REV. J. W. HOLLAND

bed a few times as a child crying because of some spanking which I doubtless deserved. I can smile over those spankings now.

There was that dirty insult aimed at you. Forget it. The only way you can fight a skunk is to get down on his level, and when the battle is over, you will not be fit

to go home to your family.

You and I had just as well forget the dishonesties that crop out in the daily grind of life. The liar is deficient in mental as well as in moral fiber.

If some merchant does you in a trade, don't rail about it for a month. Keep your eyes open a little wider, and go somewhere else to trade.

Forget the sins that weak people commit. There are a few of them in every vicinity. They may really try harder to be decent than we think. If it is at all

By REV. J. W. HOLLAND

possible for you, try to believe better of them.

Scandal mongering is the mental occupation next below nothing. For every four people who kick up their heels in immoral ways, there are ninety-six who do not. Talk about the good deeds of the good people, and forget the didos of the degenerate and foolish.

Forget about the hardships of the past. Too oft related they get as big as some of the war stories the old soldiers used to tell. If any class of people ever had it hard, that class is the farmer folks in the past four or five years. Yet, even as I write this prices are mounting up to levels that will spell again material comfort, and ability to meet pressing obligations.

The bitterness will soon be forgotten, and the power to meet a difficult situation will remain in our souls.

Bill Arp, the noted Southern humorist tells of one Georgia soldier who went home at the close of the Civil War, asked what he was going to do, he replied, "I am going to forget the war, plant a crop, and if the Yankees come down here, I'll lick 'em again."

Those times when we acted worse than we knew we ought. Forget them. Remorse is a great old grave opener, but things can be buried so deep that even her slimy claws cannot dig them up.

If you and I were back at that par-

ticular spot again, we might repeat the conduct that we now regret, but having learned better, let's forget our weakness, and trust in our better-selves for the future.

An ounce of "get" is worth a ton of regret.

A forward look is better than casting the glance backward.

To remember the thousand and one kindnesses is better than to hug to our hearts the memory of one bitter thing.

Forget it!

How To Adjust Auto Headlights

HERE are five rules for the adjustment of automobile headlights, given by Alfred W. Devine, Headlight Inspector of the State Motor Vehicle Bureau:

1. Place care on a level surface so that the headlights are twenty-five feet from a wall or screen.

2. Examine the bulbs and reflectors and see that they are clean and that the bulbs are of twenty-one candle power, no more or less.

3. See that the lenses are installed right side up so they cannot be twisted.

4. Cover one light at a time and focus the other by turning the focusing screw which projects through the back of the lamp case. When properly focussed, the beam of light on the wall or screen will be concentrated into a narrow band.

5. Tip or bend each lamp until the top of the beam on the wall is no higher than the center of the lamp, with the car fully loaded.

When this procedure has been carefully followed, the headlights are properly adjusted.

Is your cow stable of the self-ventilated type? Cows enjoy fresh air, but too much of it means cold drafts in the winter; fall is the time to make plans for a warm barn.

A warm cow may not always be contented, but a contented cow is always warm.

Laughter lightens the load.

DOWN

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Accomplished | 25 One who has committed a felony |
| 2 Part of the verb 'to be' | 26 Beast of burden |
| 3 You and I | 27 Corrode |
| 4 Footgear | 28 Poisonous reptile |
| 5 The way a hen sometimes acts | 29 Make a mistake |
| 6 Vein containing ore | 30 Employ |
| 8 Toward the top | 31 Color of the beet |
| 9 Title of a gentleman | 36 A continent |
| 10 Part of a farmer's trousers that wears out first | 40 Cattle (old form) |
| 12 Mister | 42 Pronoun |
| 13 New England | 43 Metal used in ploughs |
| 16 Before Christ | 44 Be positive of |
| 17 Note of the scale | 45 Bone (Latin) |
| 19 Amount owing and overdue | 46 Storage place for green fodder |
| 22 Hired hand who cares for the horses | 48 Not many |
| 23 A tooth which pains | 50 High School |
| | 51 Suffix forming comparative degree |
| | 52 Deep hole in the ground |
| | 54 To exist |
| | 56 Man's name shortened |

Solution of Puzzle 8

U	A	T	T	A	C	K	S	A
S	O	L	A	R	R	I	S	K
E	P	R	O	F	A	N	E	K
E	S	T	O	N	E	B		
A	X	E	H	I	E	A	R	K
S	A	L	T	B	T	R	E	E
A	L	L	A	L	E	M	A	Y
T	A	M	E	N	D	D		
A	G	R	A	S	S	E	S	S
B	R	A	E	S	U	N	I	T
E	G	A	S	K	E	T	S	T

American Agriculturist Puzzle No. 9

1	D	A	W		4	B	B	L		7	8	9	10
11		R	E		12	M	O	R	A	N		14	
15		E		16	B	R		O	D	E	R		18
		19	A	C		20	T	O	E		21	22	
	23	A	R								24	25	
26		C	R	E		28	A	Y	E		30	U	S
32		H	C	K	L	E		33	R	U	S	T	L
34		F	A	T		35	36	R		37	F	L	O
	38	R	R								39		
40		41	42		43	R	44		45	R		46	
47	48		49	50	T	H	R	O	M	E	S		52
53	F	B		55	S	O	P	O	R		56	A	I
57	E	W	F	S		59	N	F	W		60	A	L

EVERYBODY knows at what time of day farmers work begins, and from this point on there are no very difficult words in this four-cross puzzle. Start with the words you are sure of, and fill in these spaces. Then you will have clues to other and more difficult words.

This puzzle has the longest list of words of any we have had. But like the others, they are most of them connected with farm subjects and should not be hard to guess.

ACROSS

- 1 When the farmer's work begins
4 Abbr. for the container of apples
7 When work for the day ends
- 11 Metal in its raw state
12 Person undeveloped mentally
14 What the axle turns on

- 15 Abbr. for New England
16 An invention for keeping little chicks warm
18 Note of the scale
19 Prefix meaning with
20 Part of a boot
21 Exclamation (Interrogatory)
23 American Revolution (Initials)
24 From
25 A unit for measuring farm land
28 Yes
30 Habituate
32 A tool farmers use for pruning
33 Sound made by rubbing leaves together
34 Place reserved at a table
- 35 By
37 The odd form of electricity
38 Railroad (abbr)
39 Prefix meaning 'in'
41 Note of the scale
43 To weary
45 Correlative of either
47 Conjunction denoting a condition
49 Where Kings sit
52 Printer's type
53 Beak of birds
55 Deep sleep of a patient (Latin derivative)
56 Be somewhat ill
57 Female sheep (pl)
59 Never used
60 Woman's part in the choir

I learned this Priceless HARNESS SECRET From a Pail Handle



John C. Nichols President

\$5

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To prove my claim that Wear-More is the strongest harness made, let me send you any style you select for 30 days' free service on your own team. Test it in every way. I take your word for it if not then convinced. Simply return it at my expense. Write today for big, free book, with new reduced prices. See how I've done away with rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. Doubled wear right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edge or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this-how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to investigate, at once, this marvelous advance in harness making and harness value.

JOHN C. NICHOLS, Pres. 1840 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Wis. John C. Nichols Co., Also Originators and Makers of Fitzgall Collars Est. 1908

See strap above-how oil was squeezed out, fibers packed and etrapped until ready to break in two. Like carrying pail with wire handle. None of this in Wear-More! Patented protecting buckles let leather pull against big, broad surface, just as well protected as your hand around the large, comfortable wooden handle on a pail handle.

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VIA PALATIAL, TWIN-SCREW

OIL-BURNING TRANSATLANTIC LINERS

S. S. "FORT VICTORIA" and S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

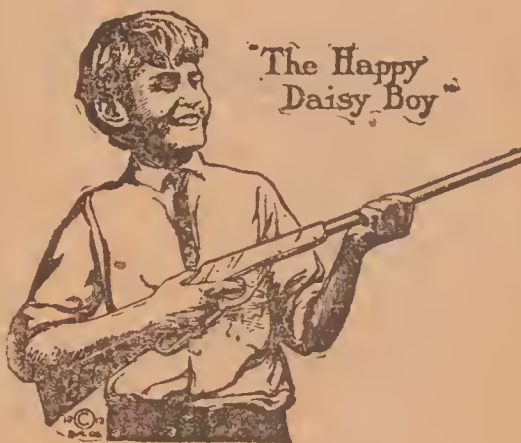
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A. CONWAY

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Growing Asters for Profit

Turning a Hobby Into a Money-Making Occupation

MY MOTHER and I have found aster-growing a profitable, and enjoyable business. There are a few points, however, which anyone who contemplates entering it should carefully study.

First, there is the question of the hot-house. I would not advise a beginner to build a large one; first, because of the expense of construction; second, it requires experience to manage a large hot house successfully. Location is a very important point to consider, especially if one lives in a section where high winds are frequent, as a great deal of damage is sometimes caused by the glass blowing in. Do not let the wind breaks interfere with the sun entering the house from the South, or West, as plants of any kind must have sunshine. Double thick glass is much warmer, and amply repays for the extra expense at the time of construction.

An expensive heating plant is not a ne-

Asters should be transplanted when the second or third true leaf has developed. Deep boxes, about three inches, should be used for this work, as they give the root system a sufficient chance to develop before planting out. The same soil composition may be used for transplanting as was used when sowing the seed. Continue the watering as formerly; except, that more water is required as the plants develop larger root systems.

From ten days to two weeks before planting out, remove the boxes to the field, where the plants may harden before setting them in the ground. Thorough preparation of the soil is essential to success. Make the rows 18 inches apart so that the horse cultivator may be used.

When the plants have sufficiently hardened to permit of the change, dig a shallow trench, and drop them carefully, following this by about one pint of water to

who make growing asters for profit a business will derive pleasure as well as profit from the undertaking.—Eva Wallenbeck.

Cold Desserts for a Change

DON'T stop serving cool desserts just because the very hot weather is over. Sherbets and ice creams are popular all year 'round and here are a few variations that are easy to make, after the fresh fruit season is past:

Pineapple Sherbet.—Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in 1 cup cold water 15 minutes, add 1 cup hot water, 1 pint grated or canned pineapple, 1½ cups sugar and the juice of 1 lemon or 1 orange. Freeze.

Pineapple Sponge.—To 1 quart of pineapple, juice and all, add 1 cup sugar and cook ten minutes. Add ½ package gelatin dissolved in ½ cup water. When nearly cool and partly set add whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Mix lightly and pour into mold or individual cups.

Cherry Sherbet.—Boil 1 quart water with 1 lb. sugar for 15 minutes. Add 1 quart sour cherries and let cool. Add juice of 1 orange, freeze, and serve in sherbet glasses.

Fruit Mousse.—Soak ¼ box gelatin in ¼ cup cold water 20 minutes, add ¾ cup boiling water, and when dissolved add 1 cup orange juice, 1 cup pineapple juice, and sugar to taste. Set in a pan of ice and stir till the mixture begins to thicken. Beat in 1 pint sweetened whipped cream and freeze to a soft mush.

Fruit Snow.—To 1 quart of any desired fruit, add ½ box gelatin dissolved in 1 pint cold water. Let come to a boil, add juice of 2 lemons and 2 cups sugar. Stir well. Set in cold place and when it thickens a little whip in the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs. Beat 10 or 15 minutes, pour into individual molds or fancy serving dishes and serve with whipped cream. Fresh fruit is ideal, but any canned fruit does very nicely.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

The Trouble Maker

(Continued from Page 86)

mob knew that they looked old man Death squarely in the face. An instant only they hesitated, and then they stopped.

"There's a meetin' up in the town hall about this Taylor business," drawled Messenger. "Street's a poor place for a meetin' anyhow. You've got just 'bout time to make it. Better go."

The glaring street light showed the smile still on Dave's face, but those in the front row, so near that they could almost touch him, saw that there was no smile in the man's eyes. They stood looking at him uncertainly, and as they looked, a feeling as if a cold wind had blown upon them passed down their spines. A moment longer they hesitated, shuffled, and then as if by common impulse, they broke away in groups and started down the street for the town hall.

(To be Continued)

Hints for Housekeepers

IF THE mahogany furniture has scratches on it use a fine soft brush and apply iodine. They will hardly be noticeable.

The richer the doughnut mixture the more fat it will absorb in frying. When made entirely without fat, the crullers are tough, but when one is too generous with it they are unwholesome and unpalatable. When the happy medium is hit they are delicious. One tablespoonful is sufficient for a recipe calling for one cupful of milk and one cupful of sugar.—Mrs. George Gray.

Utility Clothes for the Busy Woman



No. 1863, a one piece apron, slips over the head and buttons at the side. It comes in one size only and takes 2½ yards of 27 inch material, with 9 yards binding. Price 12c.

No. 1862—bloomer pattern in 2 lengths. Sizes 16 years, 28, 32 and 36 inch waist measure. Size 28 requires 2¼ yards material. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2292 is the latest idea in underclothing. It solves the problem of the dress which needs a vestee to complete the effect and makes it easy to launder the extra front when the dress itself does not need cleaning. The small picture shows how it is worn with a frock. The pattern is so perforated that the combination can be made without the vestee front. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2¾ yards 36 inch material. Pattern 12c.

TO ORDER: write name and address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly, enclose right amount in stamps (coins sent at your own risk) and mail to Pattern Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Always keep a record of your order.

cessity to a beginner with a small house. When we first began we used a small coal stove, and found it did very good work.

In the fall, bring in a quantity of soil from the garden; mix this with well rotted droppings from the cow stanchion, using a ratio of 2/3 soil to 1/3 manure. Stir this mixture frequently, to prevent weeds from starting. If it is possible, keep the dirt in the green house, where the sun will thoroughly dry it, before planting time comes.

Start Seedlings Right

About the tenth of March, we sowed our seed for early flowering plants. Have the soil dry and warm before sowing the seed; as this is a great aid to rapid germination. Be careful not to sow the seed too thick, as it is almost certain to result in weak, spindling plants. After you have finished sowing, cover the seed with a light sprinkling of very fine dirt; and place a damp cloth over the boxes. Keep them warm, dark and moist until there are signs of germination, then remove the cloth, placing the boxes in the sunlight.

Now that the seedlings have started, the temperature in the hot house should be watched carefully. At no time during the indoor growth of aster plants, should the mercury drop below 65°. To obtain the best results, there should be plenty of moisture. I would advise spraying with a small hose, and as light a stream as possible; heavy water pressure is liable to break the plants.

each plant. Pack the soil well around the roots as this does much towards holding the moisture.

Cultivating It Very Important

Now that we have completed the task of planting, the most essential thing we have to do and probably the hardest, is cultivating. Too much cannot be said on this subject, for it is absolutely necessary that this be done well, else all previous labor will amount to naught. The best results can be secured by cultivating as soon after a shower as the ground can be worked without making it lumpy. Cover the ground with straw, or lawn clippings when cultivation has been discontinued; this holds the moisture and protects the blossoms from becoming soiled by lying on the ground.

Large, perfect blossoms, such as one wants for commercial purposes are produced by disbudding. Pick off all except six or seven of the largest buds while they are still green, thus giving the few remaining buds all the strength of the plants. The aster beetle is the greatest trial of the grower. They will be found first in the heart of the blossom, many times before the bud is fully open. We have never found any satisfactory spray by which beetles could be exterminated without damaging the blossoms. The only sure method is the slow one of picking them off.

When the blossoms have sufficiently developed to be shipped, then comes the harvest, the reward of our labors. Those

Suggestions for Work and Play Hours

Good New Movies, Kitchen Hints and an Embroidery Design

ISN'T Life Wonderful? the new D. W. Griffith picture, is not only entirely different from anything this producer of unusual films has done before but is decidedly unique among all the season's feature films. To say that it concerns the trials and difficulties of a Polish refugee family in Germany after the end of the war may make it seem far away from every day American life, but the emotions and portraits are universal ones and no one could see it without completely entering into the joys and sorrows of the brave little group.

Never did a potato seem so important! For months the family must subsist on turnips, while Hans cultivates his tiny patch to bring life itself to those he loves. When he and Inga, beautifully played by Carol Dempster, secretly cook the first potatoes and substitute them for the hated turnips, the excitement of the dinner that follows is reflected from the screen to the audience. And when the pet hen, left by a neighbor in their care, lays an egg in her nest in the cellar, it really seems more than one can bear. Anything equalling the intensity and emotion of that dinner scene has not reached the screen in many a long day.

A Beautiful Love Story

How Hans and Inga in the midst of their battle to keep the family clothed and fed, try to save for their own long-deferred wedding is a beautifully told story. Everything hangs on the potato patch and the harvest it brings.

The cast is not a large one but is extremely well chosen. The old grandmother curtly forbidding the match but secretly making her own wedding dress over for Inga is excellently played, as is the absent minded professor father, the student son who turns waiter and the pert little janitor who in better days had been a dancer and amuses himself executing fancy steps with his broom as partner.

We advise you to take the whole family to see "Isn't Life Wonderful?" when it comes to your local moving picture theatre.

Films Worth Seeing

HERE are more selected motion pictures. **J** (juvenile) before a title indicates that while suitable for the family audience, a film is especially appropriate for boys and girls of grammar school age. Other films are for the general audience, composed mainly of adults.

BLACK LIGHTNING—"Thunder," a fine German police dog, and his master, tramping the roads for his health, become involved in a mountain feud, out of which springs a romance. (Gotham)

THE BORDER LEGION—A thrilling Western built around a notorious bad man with a streak of good which is revealed by his contact with a brave and beautiful girl whom he vainly loves. Highly dramatic situations and fine scenery. From the novel by Zane Grey. (Paramount)

BROKEN LAWS—This picture with a purpose, produced by Mrs. Wallace Reid, shows the insidious effect upon a little boy of his father's disregard for law. Can a guilty parent assume the punishment laid upon the grown child when the latter has committed wrong?

THE CITY THAT NEVER SLEEPS—To guard her daughter from the dangerous influence of her calling, a saloon keeper's widow gives her into the keeping of a society woman. The dramatic height of the film comes when this girl, with a group of wild companions, enters her mother's cabaret, and the mother is faced with the problem of opening the girl's eyes and winning her back. From the story, "Mother Day," by Leroy Scott. (Paramount)

THE GAIETY GIRL—An old man and his daughter, descendants of the Tudors, are dispossessed from their ancestral manor, and the girl joins a musical show. Then to save her dying father she submits to marriage with the upstart purchaser of their property, out of which arises a tense and thrilling situation when the unhappy bride returns to her former home. (Universal)

THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—A good story with excellent railroad atmosphere, about the son of a railroad president who determines to make his way from the bot-

tom up and in so doing shows both ability and heroism. (C. B. C.)

THE ONLY WOMAN is worth seeing for the fact that Norma Talmadge plays the lead. Otherwise it is a rather trite and only fairly interesting story of a woman who reforms a drunkard whom her father forces her to marry. Good scenes of a shipwreck. (First National)

THE HOUSE OF YOUTH—A flapper picture introducing a few wild scenes in the beginning but devoted mainly to showing the woe which follows—till the flapper has paid for her wild existence. (Producers Distributing)

INTO THE NET—A detective story in ten episodes written by Police Commissioner Enright of New York, showing in thrilling fashion how the police solve crimes. (Pathe)

MARRIED FLIRTS—Pauline Frederick as the wife who is too absorbed in her literary labors to mind her personal appearance, determines, when she has lost her husband, both to win him back and teach a lesson to the woman who lured him away. This she does in superb fashion, to the intense satisfaction of the audience. Convincing and unusually well acted by whole cast. From novel, "Mrs. Paramor," by Louis Joseph Vance. (Metro-Goldwyn)

THE MINE WITH THE IRON DOOR—Picturesque settings, romance, adventure and action abound in this film from the novel by Harold Bell Wright. (Principal Pictures)

THE SEA HAWK—The glorious swash-buckling romance of an English gentleman, forced by the Spaniards to labor as galley slave, who turns Moorish freebooter and punishes his enemies. Eye-filling scenes and an enthralling story with Milton Sills and Enid Bennett. From the novel by Rafael Sabatini. (First National)

J THUNDERING HOOPS—A beautiful horse co-stars in this with Fred Thomson. A realistic bull-fight in Mexico is one of the incidents. (F. B. O.)

THE TURMOIL—A study of the characters of a get-rich-quick man, his daughter, a flapper, and his three sons. From the novel by Booth Tarkington. (Universal)

Frying in Deep Fat

WHEN frying fried cakes, doughnuts or fritters in deep fat and to keep the fat from scorching, or making the articles too brown, have a large potato pared, and slice one, two or three thin slices into the kettle of fat, according to the heat. They will make the fat boil up and thus fry more evenly. Watch and turn them frequently to have all sides browned alike.

Remove the potato chips as soon as they are done and put upon a dish and slice a piece or two more into the kettle. And by the time all the cakes, or fritters are done, you will have a nice dish of Saratoga chips and the cakes will be all the better for the addition of the potatoes. And what is better than all the rest, the fat left over will be as clear and white and tasteless as any fresh new unused lard and can be used for anything wanted.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Glorified Custard

ONE of the hardest tasks confronting the housewife who is restricted by a small allowance in the making up of her menus, is to provide variety. "There is nothing under the sun" but sometimes the old things can be disguised sufficiently to appear new and have a different taste.

For instance there is the easily made custard, consisting of two cupsful of milk, three eggs, ½ cupful sugar, a pinch of salt and flavoring. Nothing is healthier or more quickly prepared, but the average family does not wish custard to be trotted out too often; however, if one adds half a cupful of cocoanut, covering the custard with a meringue, over which is sprinkled more cocoanut, the dish takes on quite a holiday air. Or caramelize the sugar before adding it to the other ingredients, and serve with a caramel sauce, and you have another delectable dessert.

The addition of buttered bread (buttered side up) just before the custard is popped into the oven, sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, insures a satisfactory top-off to luncheon or supper. If your family likes honey, try using that instead of sugar once in

a while, and serve the custard in tall glasses with a spoonful of whipped cream. Nearly all of the fresh fruits, as well as the dried ones, also nuts, dates figs and raisins can be used with success,—a layer of preserves covered with meringue, raising the humble custard to the dignity of a "company desert."

Mrs. E. B. DuBridge.

A Three Piece Buffet Set

NOW is the time to start embroidered sets, either to replenish your own stock of linens or to have a good supply ready for gift seasons and spring brides.

No. E323-1, a buffet set of three pieces, as illustrated, comes stamped on



cream linen. The embroidery is worked in pink and blue French knots, making the flowers. Green darning stitch supplies the stem.

The set on the linen is 50c. If you want floss to work it, add 25c to your order.

White Pudding

MY mother made "white pudding" from fresh suet, which was well liked when served very hot. Shred any amount of suet, removing all tough and stringy pieces. Put suet through grinder, using medium knife. Add two parts flour to one of suet. Season with pepper and salt to taste. Fill small bag made of muslin, leaving plenty of room to swell in cooking, boil in pan one hour or more, having pudding well covered with water. Serve on a hot platter, after removing the bag. At butchering time mother would sometimes clean casings, fill with air and dry, then fill in pudding with funnel. These were very nice, but a very tedious task. If kept in a dry place this pudding will keep a long time before becoming strong.—A. S.

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Those who are malnourished are handicapped in ability to resist weakness.

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Send for Catalog 20

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You owe it to yourself this winter to try Corona healing ointment for chafing, chaps, chilblains and frost-bitten feet. Without smarting, blister or scar this time-tested remedy soothes soreness, draws pain and quickly heals every flesh wound on man or beast. Wonderful for skin troubles, piles, ulcers, boils, corns, bunions, etc. Send today for a big Corona sample only 10c, postpaid. Full size at drug stores or by mail 55c postpaid.

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Latest Style jeweled wrist watches, guaranteed time keepers. Given for selling our large packets vegetable seeds, 10c each according to our plan. Send for 40 pkts. today. Easily Sold. Earn big money or gifts.

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each box containing 7 cakes fine Toilet Soap, and with every box, give to each customer all the following articles: a Pound of Baking Powder, Bottle Perfume, Box Talcum Powder, 6 Teaspoons, Pair Shears, Package Needles, Box Face Powder, Bottle Hair Tonic and Rouge Vanity Box. (as per Plan 2364) and this Dinner Set is Yours. Many other fine offers of household supplies, groceries, toilet articles, jewelry, etc. Hundreds of other premiums besides the dinner set, such as wearing apparel, furniture, lamps, etc., or large Cash Commission.

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Full size 7-Piece High Grade Granite set—Dish Pan, Preserve Kettle, Sauce Pan, Pudding Pan, Pie Pan, Jelly Cake Pan and Basting Spoon, FREE of cost in addition to Dinner Set if you order promptly.

NO MONEY NEEDED -- WE PAY THE FREIGHT allowing plenty of time to deliver. You have nothing to risk. Satisfaction and a Square Deal Guaranteed. Write today for our Big FREE Agent's Outfit.

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

CATTLE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF—Three nearest dams averaged 29 lbs. butter week; dam's dam just sold for over \$400; first \$50 check takes him. NU-BORN FARM, Jasper, N.Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Calves, both sexes, sired by a grandson of Glenside Dairy King and Doris Cay, out of 8,000 to 10,000 lb. dams. Prices reasonable. Save express by buying young. ERNEST COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

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DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PUREBLOOD COLLIES. Everyone a natural heeler guaranteed or exchanged gladly. Puppies and grown stock. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

READ THIS OUT LOUD—Now is your opportunity to buy beautiful, intelligent, healthy pups and workers, the best Shepherds I or any have ever offered. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

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ST. BERNARD PUPPIES, the most intelligent dependable watch dogs and faithful companions. EXCELSIOR KENNELS, Waterloo, N. Y.

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PEDIGREE BARRED ROCKS. Park's strain direct. Cocks, cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices. Norton Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—We specialize in the following breeds of Super Quality chicks, Whitt Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds both comes, White Leghorns, Anconas, and White Pekin Ducklings, from pure bred, culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. Bucher Bros. Hatchery, Bucyrus, Ohio.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, Pearl Guinea. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large, pure-bred, perfectly healthy stock. Hens \$7.00. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y., Route 4.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Anconas, S. C. Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Better Birds—Bigger Profits. Circulars. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, New York.

WHITE EGGS FOR SALE. Guaranteed strictly fresh. ALBERT RAN, Box 48. Sparrowbush, N. Y.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCKS with healthy chicks from our purebred, heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties, 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. LOWER HATCHERY, Box 15, Bryan, Ohio.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$8; tom, \$10. June hatched, with size and quality. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

TURKEYS—White Holland 25 lb. young toms, 15 lb. young hens, large healthy stock. D. E. GRAY, Geneseo, N. Y.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. KATHIERINE HINSHWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

GIANT ROUEN DUCKS AND DRAKES, a few left at \$3 each. Also Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn males of excellent breeding, \$3 each. HERBERT C. COMSTOCK, Penn Yan, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$5 to \$10; Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, \$3 to \$5; chicks, all breeds, price satisfactory. Write quick. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BUENNA VISTA HENNERY—700 hen capacity, fully equipped, good buildings, established 1906, \$5,100 for the whole outfit; \$1000 or more cash; balance on any reasonable terms. TOWN TREASURER, Piermont, N. H.

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FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Seamstress, executive ability, good mender, spry with needle, able to manage class of boys. Salary \$60.00 per month and maintenance. SUPT. COUNTY SCHOOLS, Lawrence, Mass.

GOOD, CLEAN EXPERIENCED FARMER BOY to work on farm by month or year, good home and wages. GROVE GOODWIN, Baldwinville, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

SCHOOL OF NURSING—Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey, offers splendid opportunities. Classes enter February 1st and September 1st, 2 years high school required, school registered at Albany giving universally accepted R. N. Non-sectarian. \$18 a month allowance. Send for year-book.

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SINGLE, EXPERIENCED, WHITE MAN for fruit and dairy farm near Philadelphia. Position open March 1. RALPH T. CROWELL, Buckingham, Pa.

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CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark \$1 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, Amsbury, Pa.

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10, \$2; 60, \$8.60; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75, \$7. Delivered third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 20 lbs. \$3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HAVANNA LONG FILLER CIGARS at a foretold. A Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE BOOK—Prophet Elijah Must Come Before Christ. This great forerunner His work you an offer by return mail. E. WANGER, 525 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

HAY AND STRAW—All grades; timothy, light and heavy clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feed and grain; oat, wheat and rye straw. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, New York.

LET US QUOTE you delivered price on graded hay and alfalfa. Straight or mixed cars. VANDERVEER & COLEMAN, Inc., Lyons, N. Y.

START a pleasant and profitable business making Kewpie Dolls and other plaster novelties. Stamped envelope for particulars. B. O. WOOD, South Woodstock, Vermont.

What Does a Farm Boy Think About?

(Continued from Page 69)

Previously I have mentioned the "life with the idea. Jim cut the hole and interest" trait that is so characteristic of boys and girls in their 'teen ages. A second and common characteristic of these young folks I shall call SELF ASSERTION. They are less likely than formerly to accept the ideas of others. And thereby hangs many a heartache and misunderstanding. He is accused of being bull-headed, impudent, discourteous, disobedient, and a long list of other things too numerous to mention. Take the following incident as a case in point.

Jim was the last one in the house that night from chores. He had finished scrubbing up and had just seated himself at the supper table, when he began:

"Dad, I am sick of luggin' feed from that grain bin down those stairs into the dairy barn. It's too darn far."

"It may be far," replied the father, "but I can't see that that alters the case any. The bin was built there and how can it be changed?"

"That's just the point," ejaculated Jim, "I think that it can be changed."

"You don't suppose," replied Mr. Ellsworth, "that I have lived on this farm for twenty years, without thinking of that before, do you? I don't see any way to remedy the difficulty without putting an addition on the east wing."

"Well, I do," replied Jim. "I have been thinking about it for a week. We could cut a hole in the wall and in the side of the bin and by means of a two-foot chute and a sliding door, for a shut-off we could run the grain through an opening just ahead of Flossie's stanchion."

To make a long story short, the father who understood boys, fell in

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE-WHITE SUGAR, \$6.50 hundred lbs. SOUTHERN WAREHOUSES, Rockmart, Ga.

GEORGIA PEANUTS \$7.00 hundred pounds. RAVID NICHOLS, Rockmart, Georgia.

PRINTING

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—Stationery, cards, tags, butter wrappers. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—261 acre farm in high state cultivation, 2 houses, 9 barns, running water, cuts 200 tons hay, near 5 good markets. EARLE HOWARD, Owner, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

150 ACRES. One of best farms in Kennebec County, Maine. Near railroad, trolley line, and large village. Beautiful location. Summer resort region. Electric light and power. Dairy with milk route, potatoes, sweet corn for canning, or summer home. Price less than value of buildings. I. O. WINSLOW, 9 Exchange Terrace, Providence, R. I.

115 ACRE DAIRY FARM—\$3500. 6 cows, 4 young stock, horses, poultry, equipment; orchard, standing wood and timber; 7 room house; 2 big barns, sugar bush; No. 242-33 in free list farm bargains. Write for copy. CLAPP FARM AGENCY, 740-W Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—20-acre fruit farm; new 7-room house and bath; electric lights, barn and garage; all necessary tools. L. W. CRAFT, Marlboro, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Early Rose, Hebrons, Triumph and others. Six firsts State Fair. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

"SEALTITE"—The perfect tree wound dressing you fruit growers need in treating all cuts, cavities or wounds. Folder Free. ROLLIN H. TABOR, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

SWINE

O I Cs—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each. Big type, thrifty, well bred stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE, Chester, Poland China and Red Duroc grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7 each. Express prepaid. 3 months old, \$10 each, crated, several bred sows. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

BARGAIN IN THREAD—Send 25 cents coin for 35 shuttle bobbins, seconds, of good sewing thread. Assorted colors. Skein thread 85 cents pound. EVA L. WEBSTER, Caratunk, Maine.

When Jim came into his 'teen years in a real sense he had a "new birth." Prior to this time he had accepted without question what he had been told. When his elders had given him a direction of an explanation, he had not questioned it. Now it was different. He was passing from a boy to a man. He remembered that passage in scripture:

"When I was a child, I spoke as a child, now that I have become a man, I put away childish things." He began to realize that he had a mind of his own. He wanted to use it. He had none the less respect for his parents and elders, but their ideas weren't meaning so much to him as formerly. When his muscles got tired carrying feed, his newly found "head" began to figure. Out from his ponderings came an idea all his own and he wanted to express it. Fortunately it was, that his father could lead him in the accomplishment of his ideas.

This trait of self assertion and of a tendency to question the ideas of others is a very real and tangible characteristic of the growing boy. He needs your help. He does not intend to be impudent, lazy or discourteous. He needs an opportunity to express these ideas which he originates or which differ from yours, if it is humanly possible to have them expressed. This is nature's way of training. so, after all, education is experience. I do not mean to "turn the place over to him." Keep him within due bounds. He is just as much in need of help with his new problems as the infant is in need of help in learning to walk. The mother stands close by, letting the child actually walk, but with ever ready arms to catch him just before he falls. Remember, if you stifle his having ideas of his own, you are depriving him of just rights.

May I make one suggestion in dealing with this characteristic of adolescence. Why not make a sort of "family partnership", where the good and bad ideas are thrown out on the table and discussed pro and con. The good ones will survive and the bad ones will die a natural death. The 'teen age boys and girls need this practice. Then sit down and make a little list on paper of their ideas that are not worth much and those that really annoy you. Then cross out the ones that he will likely outgrow. On the remainder give him kindly counsel in private. Private admonition is much more effective to adolescence. Don't use shot gun methods. Take one good idea at a time and try to help him work it out.

How We Do Business

(Continued from Page 85)

up with them, we were unable to get any answer, after writing them several times. After waiting a reasonable length of time, we sent a personal representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to call on the firm, and succeeded in getting the full amounts for both Mrs. Nally and Mr. French. Of course, the collection was a considerable expense to us, and had we not been able to obtain the money, we would have paid Mrs. Nally and Mr. French out of our treasury, in accordance with our guarantee. It is of course possible that this firm is perfectly honest, but the fact that they failed to answer our correspondence or to make any settlement until they had to is suspicious.

Publicity never made a cow give more milk.

When driving nails or screws into hard wood always rub them with soap; they will then go in easily without splitting the wood.

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
5% discount on orders placed now.
JAMES KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

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Will Fill Your Pocket Book



Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Minorcas. White Indian Runner Ducks \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcels Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100. Circular free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood, N. J.

"SHENANDOAH VALLEY"

Trade Mark Reg.

Baby Chicks

ARE SURE TO PLEASE YOU
Best strains of the leading varieties. They will make money for you just as they have for thousands of others. Write for catalog and prices, stating variety and number you prefer.
Massachusetts Farms Hatchery, Inc.
Box 331 Harrisonburg, Virginia

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N.Y.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock, Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES GEORGETOWN, DEL.

OSSEGE HIGH-BRED QUALITY CHICKS

All our flocks are inspected by an Authorized Inspector of The Ohio State University and Accredited by The Ohio Poultry Improvement Ass'n. We have 17 varieties. Illus. Catalogue Free. (Stamp A. Preciated.)
OSSEGE HATCHERY DEPT 57 Ottawa, Ohio

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with top nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free.
EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

BABY CHICKS

15,000 weekly. Postpaid, 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Per 100
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$12.00
B. P. Rocks, Anconas and Black Minorcas 14.00
White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds 15.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons 16.00
Odds and Ends, \$10 per 100. Heavy Mixed 12.00
Order from this Adv. Save time. Booklet free
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 1 Bucyrus, Ohio

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks

Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write to: A. F. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N.J.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

January Chicken Chatter

(Continued from Page 84)

and spangled also have their champions, and there is the same difference in choice of color in eggs.

Many Prefer Dual-Purpose Breeds

Many farmers prefer a dual-purpose fowl—one that is good for both meat and eggs. Again it is mostly a matter of personal preference in the matter of color, size and type, both as regards the fowl and the egg laid.

Officials conducting one of the great annual egg-laying contests in the East report, after an investigation of the records extending over a number of years, that there is really very little difference in the egg-laying qualities of the four principal breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. They state that the difference lies in the strains developed in any breed and that egg-laying strains can be developed as well on one breed as in another. The lighter breeds may lay eggs at a slightly lower cost because they consume less feed, but is more than offset by the greater weight attained by the dual-purpose breeds, and the higher price obtained when the fowls are marketed.

So take your choice of breed. Pick out the one that has the greatest attraction for you. Given adequate quarters, correct rations, and proper care and attention, it will prove satisfactory to you both in pleasure and profit.—W. C. MUILENBURG.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is something like a year ago that we started a discussion in the poultry columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST relative to the merits of the various poultry breeds. We had a liberal response from our readers. It is generally conceded that various breeds are best adapted to various purposes. We would like to hear more from our readers about their experiences during the past year with a new breed, if they have tried one, or with the breed they have been accustomed to raise. Confine your comments to something like 150 to 200 words.

How We Sprout Oats

SPROUTED oats form one of the best and cheapest green foods available for hens in winter. The method of sprouting is as follows: The oats are placed on trays about six inches deep to the depth of about two inches and sprinkled with warm water. Cover with burlap and sprinkle once a day. Allow the burlap to remain on them until sprouts are an inch high. Oats must not be disturbed while in the tray. Keep them at the proper temperature, about 75 to 85 degrees. Feed them when about 4 inches long. New heavy oats should be used. Feed for 100 fowls can be produced from less than a quart of oats at a very slight cost. The amount to be fed varies considerably with conditions, and can best be determined by the poultryman himself.—EDNA DALTON.

A Mash for Laying Hens

I have been using a prepared mash for my laying hens and have been told that it is much cheaper to mix my own. Would a mash of the following constituents be satisfactory: 100 pounds, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 100 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds oats, 100 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound salt.—F. S., Pennsylvania.

The ration that you suggest is almost identical to the mash mixture for laying hens recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture. The only difference in it lies in the fact that the college recommends three pounds of salt, whereas you use one pound.

Assuming that the oats are ground in your ration—in place of whole oats you could very well substitute ground barley. A scratch grain to go with this mash could consist of 5 parts of cracked corn, 2 parts

barley, 2 parts of wheat and 1 part of heavy oats. All parts by weight. We are sending you the Cornell bulletin containing poultry rations.

The advisability of using a commercially prepared mash in preference to a home mixed mash, depends upon the amount of help you have available, the economy with which you can buy the ingredients and the amount of commercial mixture you have been buying. There are some instances where it certainly does not pay to mix your own home mixture for by the time you figure the cost of the original ingredients, the cost of labor of mixing and other attendant expenses, you can buy a high grade mash for the same money and sometimes less. Much depends, of course, on the amount of mash your flock consumes. It is a problem every poultryman must figure out in order to find the most economical method of feeding.

Planning the Farm Shop

(Continued from Page 83)

- 1—pair carpenter's pliers
- 1—pair level sights
- 1—8 in. T bevel
- 1—cross cut saw tool
- 2—paint brushes 1 1/4 in. and 2 1/2 in.
- Chalk and line
- 1—key hole saw
- 2—metal file handles
- 1—plumb bob
- 1—4 ft. clamp, homemade
- 1—round back cross cut saw file
- 1—saw vice, homemade
- 1—bench stop, homemade
- 1—bench screw for carpenter's vise
- 100 lbs. common nails assorted; 3, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20 penny; finishing nails 6, 8, 10, penny
- 2—boxes assorted screws
- 5-lbs. fence staples
- 1—wood rasp, 12 in.

Metalworking Tools

- 1—chain drill with chuck to fit square shank drill
- 1—extension hack saw and 12 blades
- 1—pair flat tongs, 20 in. 1/4 in. opening
- 1—pair bolt tongs, 20 in.
- 1—100 lb. anvil
- 1—hardie
- 1—forge
- 1—pair steel snips
- 1—rivet set
- 1—swivel metal bench vise
- 6—metal punches assorted
- 1—machinists hammer, 1 1/4 lb.
- 3—mill files; 8, 10, 12 in.
- 1—cross pein riveting hammer, 12 oz.
- 4—cold chisels, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4 in.
- 1—set taps and dies, 1/2, 3/4, 5-16, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4 in.
- 1—copper oil can
- 1—center punch
- 1—metal counter sink
- 1—emery wheel (foot power)
- 2—monkey wrenches, 6 in. and 10 in.
- 1—14 in. pipe wrench
- 1—gasoline torch, 1 qt.
- 1—soldering copper, 1 lb. with handle
- 1—lb. wire solder
- Powdered sal ammoniac
- 1—can flux or soldering paste
- Bit stock drills; 3-32, 2 1-8, 2 5-32, 1 3-16, 1 7-22, 1 1-4, 1 3-8, 1 1-2, 1 5-8
- 1—wrench set (6) end or S
- 1—8 in. wescott wrench
- 3—round files, 6, 10, and 12 in.
- 1—star concrete drill (5/8 in)
- Reversible Ratchet socket wrench set
- 16 lb. assorted rivets
- 1—trowel, 10 in.
- 12 lbs. galvanized iron wire and copper wire, assorted
- 100—assorted machine bolts
- 100—assorted carriage bolts
- 5 lbs. assorted nuts
- 100—assorted spring cotters
- 5 lbs. assorted washers
- 45—assorted lock washers

Harness Repair Tools

- 1—rex riveting machine
- 1—box of 100 Japanned tubular rivets, assorted 3-16 in.—3-16 in.
- 1—lb. iron frame rivets, 1 in.
- 1—lb. iron frame rivets, 1/2 in.
- 1/4—lb. iron frame rivet Burrs
- 1/2—lb. iron copper belt rivets, assorted 3/8 in.—3/4 in., No. 10
- 1—paper harness needles, assorted sizes 0-4
- 1—package swede tacks, No. 8
- 1—ball linen harness thread No. 8
- 4—balls harness wax
- 1/4—lb. bees wax
- 1—rivet set
- 1—spring punch, six tube
- 1—saddler hollow drive punch, No. 8
- 1—saddler hollow drive punch, No. 4
- 1—trimming knife
- 2—awl handles
- 2—harness awl blades, assorted
- 1—pricking wheel
- 1—edging tool
- 1—qt. harness oil
- 1—scrub brush
- 1—qt. harness ink
- 1—pair carpenter's pliers, 6 in.

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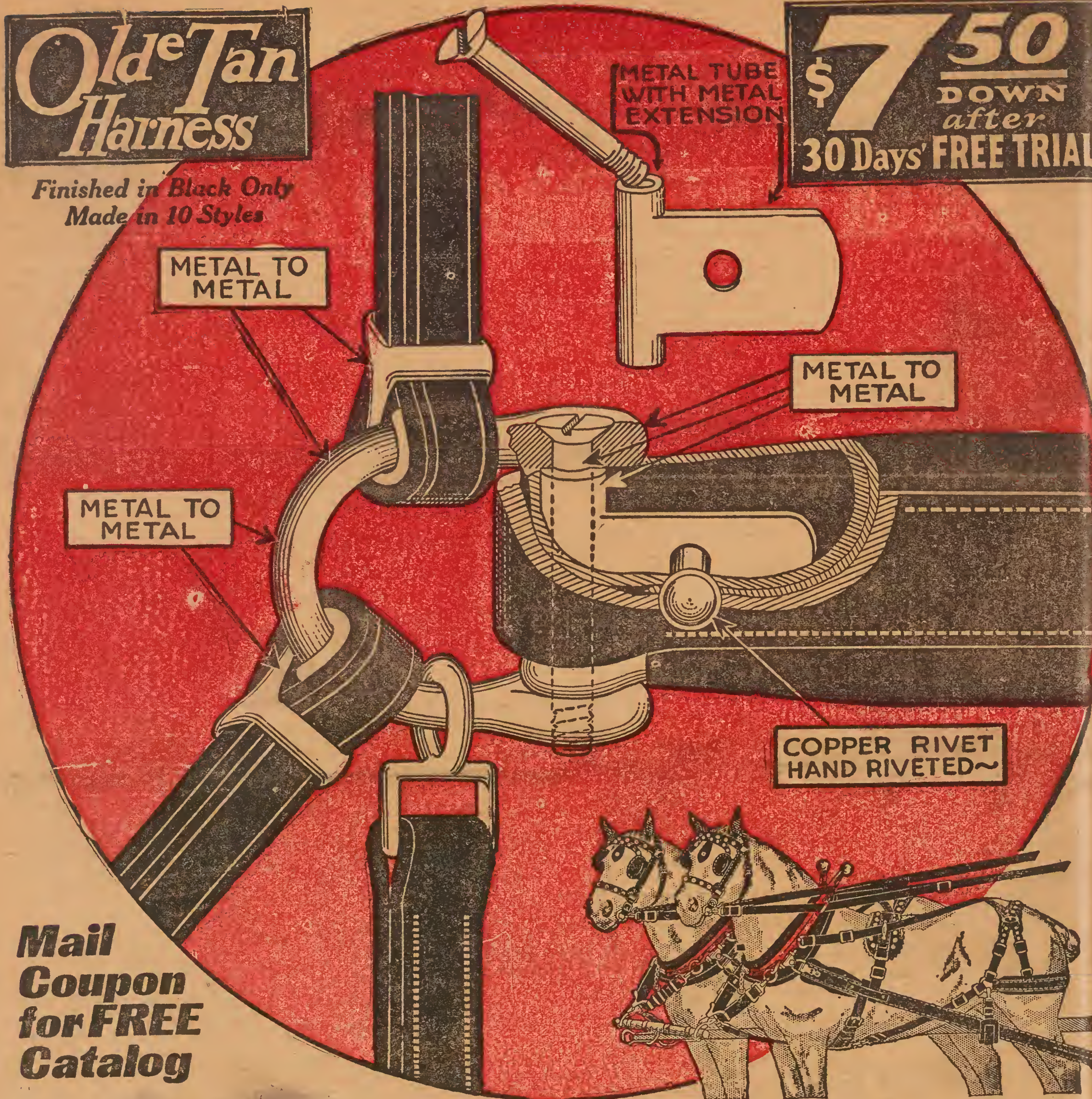
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JANUARY 31, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



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Home Bureau Philosophy

A Leader Tells What The Movement Means

The apparently impossible task of telling the whole Home Bureau story in ten minutes was achieved recently by one of the most popular and widely known leaders in the movement—Ruby Green Smith. Mrs. Smith, author of the Home Bureau Creed, is a practical housekeeper, a wise councillor and a beloved friend to the hundreds of women whose lives have touched hers. The "high spots" of her talk are given here.—MABEL G. FEINT.

"THE American government has long been spending millions for defense and to help solve problems of agriculture, industry, and commerce. But it is only within the last few years that the government has given direct aid to education relating to the greatest crop of all, the crop of children. The policy in the past has resembled somewhat the attitude of that father who, when reproached for calling a

with the homes—the most universal of institutions,—and with the communities, where life's satisfactions are measured.

"What are the Home Bureaus doing for home and community life? In partnership with the State School of Home Economics at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University the home bureau members are improving the physical housekeeping so as to set free woman-power for the higher life of the home—the companionship a woman, who is not too tired, can give her family. Every family needs this, for life is more than meat or raiment. This released woman power is also being given to the communities in increased public service.

"It is the hope that eventually every home will be a 'home bureau kind of home.' The programs include how to feed the family in sickness and in health, and from the cradle to old age; how to dress the family in good taste without leaving no money for the higher life of books, music, and recreation; how to allot the family income so as to get full value received; how to beautify the home without lavish expenditures. As soon as funds are available the State School of Home Economics plans to offer help in child training. All these good housekeeping items are considered as way stations that lead toward the goal of living a more abundant life.

Outside the Home as well as Within

"The Home Bureaus are interested not only in living, but in people's learning to live together. Through the organization, the group spirit and ability of home-makers is gathered together for the solution of great and small problems of community



Much of the social life of the American colonists centered about the tea-table. In fact, one lady of position wrote a poetical farewell to hers when tea was given up for patriotic reasons. The tip-top table illustrated shows Chippendale influences. It was made in Philadelphia the latter half of the 18th century. Chairs of this time showed cabriole legs and an elaborate openwork splat which radically changed the line of the chair back, also the result of Chippendale's many novel designs. Elaborate carving occurred on especially legs and feet and this table shows it and the "pie-plate edge" which are lacking in earlier tip-top tables of the same period. (See article on opposite page.)

doctor for his dog, when he had not called one for his sick children, answered, 'But the dog is pedigreed'.

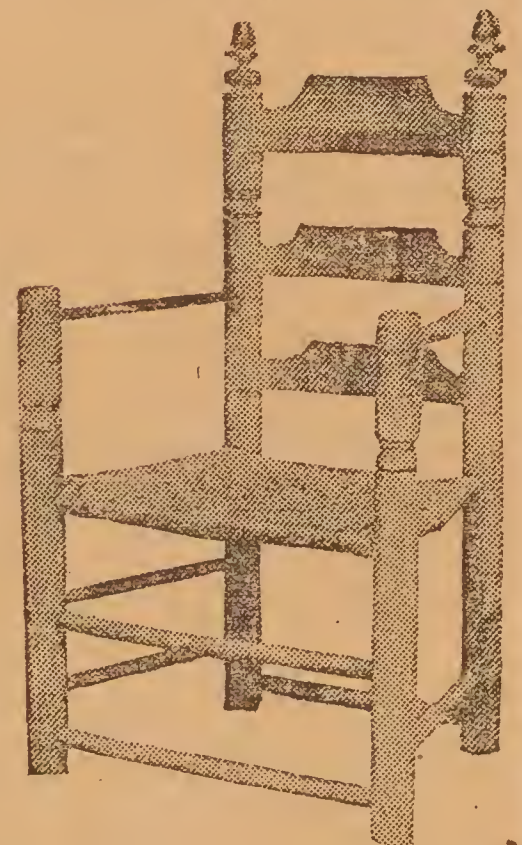
"Ten years ago the United States government provided for the Smith-Lever Extension Service on the assumption that education does not stop with school, but with life. Through this service information is carried from the colleges to the people on their farms and in their communities.

"The Home Bureaus are devoted to making home and community life more satisfying. In New York they are working in more than a thousand rural communities, on programs that concern the greatest asset of the nation—its people.

The New World Is Progressive

"No topic could be more important, for the nation's greatest wealth is not in its mines or its forests, its waterways or its railroads, or even its farm crops; the greatest wealth of any nation is in its people. This is why what we call the New World new, although in a sense it is no newer than the Old World. For America's rich resources remained largely undeveloped until there came to our shores progressive people whose enterprise and spirit have developed the other resources and made America what it is today.

"Conditions that govern this human harvest are largely home and community conditions. The Home Bureau programs deal



The slat back chair was much used by early settlers and many a New England farm has an old chair or two of this design or one much like it. That the colonists built for utility and not for fashion is proved by the fact that many of their chairs are still in actual use, but they also often introduced beautiful designs with slightly curved slat and turned back-posts. The style of chair shown grew out of the heavy English form of spindle chair. Some of the so-called "wainscot chairs" of these days were elaborately carved on back, arms, legs and panels, and had cushions of rich, deep-colored velvet or tapestry. Turkey-work was very popular for cushions and furniture coverings from 1646 on. (See article on opposite page.)

life. Unlike the castle of middle ages, with its moat and drawbridge, the modern home is in the community and of the community. Therefore, the modern housemaker cannot protect her own family by merely housekeeping within her own four walls; she may wash on Monday, iron on Tuesday, scrub on Wednesday, mend on Thursday, market on Friday, bake on Sat-

(Continued on Page 110)

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending January 31, 1925

Number 5

Rooms Of Our Forefathers Live Again Chairs And Tables, Cradles And Tankards, Gathered In New York Museum

FROM the quaint little oak-paneled cradle of some early colonial baby to the reproduction of the impressive Virginia ball room in which George Washington danced, the American furniture and decorations now assemble in the Metropolitan Museum of Art appeal to modern Americans with an interest just as keen as that aroused by foreign works of art, and far more personal.

Few of us can feel that our own times are part of history, and doubtless it would greatly surprise our ancestors to know that their pots and kettles, chairs, tables, cupboards, eating dishes and tankards, even the wall papers from the rooms and nails from the floors, are now housed under the same roof as works of art by Rembrandt and Raphael, Michael Angelo and Rodin.

For the American Wing, The Museum has collected in the surroundings of bygone years small and large articles which date from the days of the first settler through the war of 1812. Everything that could be moved from typical old houses has been brought here, and the walls, floors, and ceilings have been constructed in exact duplication of the originals.

Although the stately ball rooms and reception parlors from elegant southern mansions are both beautiful and interesting, it is the little low-ceiling, oak-paneled rooms of the earliest days that seem to appeal most to visitors who ramble through the three-storied wing which is entirely given over to this unusual collection.

The First Period

In this floor of The First Period—approximately 1630 to 1725—there is a large exhibition gallery, its great trusses modeled directly after those of the famous, "Old Ship Meeting House" of Hingham, Mass. Here are gathered individual pieces of interest, including the squat little cradle, a collection of pewter utensils and silver, and a portrait by the first American painter of record, a farmer, trader and magistrate of Long Island—Jacobus Gerritsen Strycker.

The rooms on this floor include a typical kitchen of a 17th century New England house, which in actual practice was also dining-room, living room

and bedroom. A great brick fireplace has a round bake-oven in one corner and in the other an ash sapling from which pots and kettles hung. Wooden pegs, which held together the main oak frame of the house, are seen in the girt of this low-ceiling room. The preponderant wood of this period was oak, while walnut, pine, cherry, hickory and maple were very much used. Later in this period walnut veneer came into play for decoration purposes.

Other rooms are the parlor or "Keeping Room,"

bine richness and beauty of design with the solid proportions appropriate to utensils in hard daily use.

The Second Period

An entirely different atmosphere prevades the second floor of the wing, where rooms of the Second Period—about 1725 to 1790—cover the time of the War for Independence. At once it is noticeable that the stern business of living has become much easier for the colonists. They are becoming wealthy and learning to follow foreign fashions in furniture and

in European taste, due to the Renaissance which brought in what is called the rococo style, are reflected in the more finished craftsmanship of the designs, yet in many there is still more than a hint of the sturdy pieces of the first period.

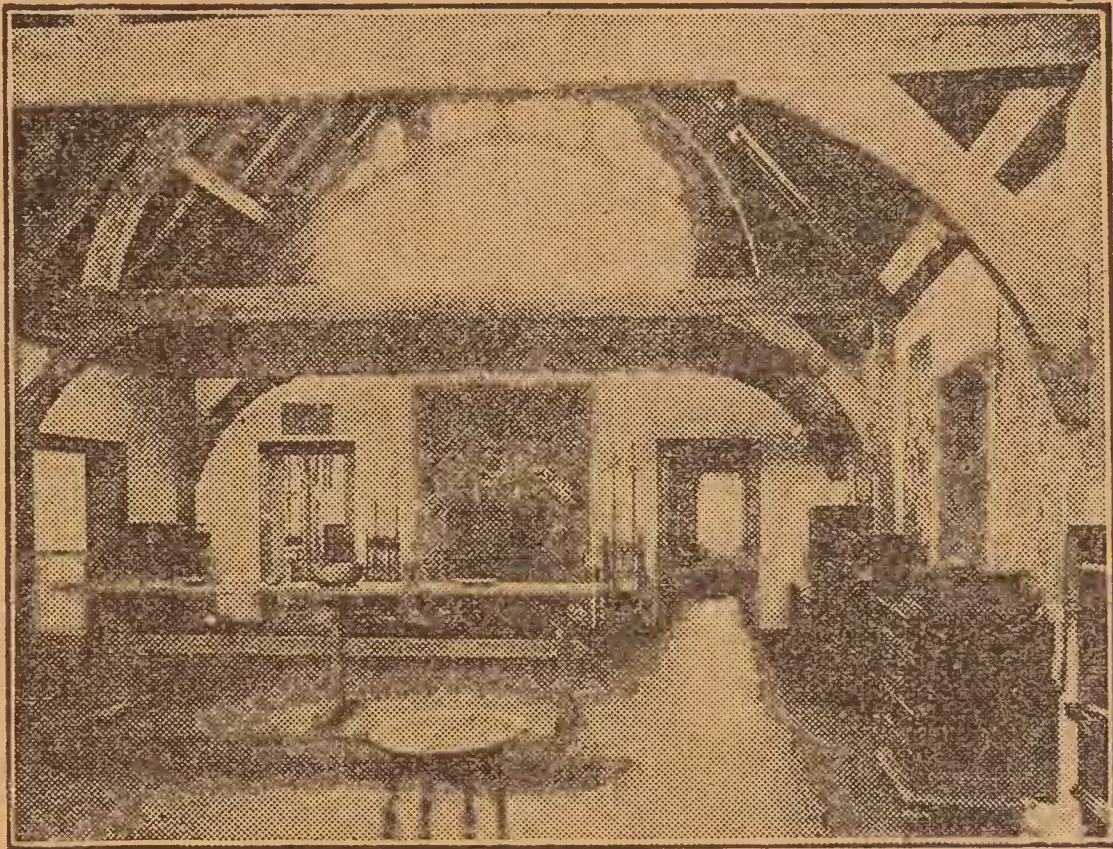
The first examples of the new mode in house architecture began to appear in America early in the 1700's and by the outbreak of the war it was firmly established. The standard plan was symmetrical, with a central hallway, flanked on either side by two rooms—an arrangement repeated on the second floor. In other words the style now known as "colonial" was evolved, simply in New England and more elaborately on the spacious estates of the south.

Even more than the architecture, the furniture which went into the rooms showed refined taste and a more conventional social life. A great deal of carving seen on furniture, together with the development of the more involved designs, especially the cabriole leg with various types of foot—the snake, the slipper, the grooved, the ball and claw. Gaily japanned and painted pieces became immensely popular and figured wall papers showing Chinese influences were used.

Fine American glass was made by Stiegle and Wistaberg, and Sandwich. Glass was also very popular. Much of the glassware follows the prevailing taste in design and decoration as does the very fine silverware of this period. Paul Revere, Jr., was one of the greatest craftsmen in silver, as his father had been before him.

Handsome furniture in the rooms on this floor is also a large exhibition gallery, showing the de-

(Continued on page 109)



In the main gallery of the first period are collected old pieces of furniture and decorations from the homes of early colonists. Here are the primitive trestle table of pine and oak, heavy oaken chests, sturdy chairs, and stools, and rich painted hangings from the East Indies. The rough hand-finished over-arching trusses are replicas of those in the "Old Ship Meeting House," built in 1681 and strongly showing the Gothic tradition which the colonists brought with them from the old country. The whole gallery suggests the strong, heavy rather primitive type of building and furnishing made necessary by the difficult conditions of early colonial life.

also from Massachusetts, which includes a chair made during the voyage of the good ship Anne to New England in 1623; a Connecticut paneled room with a huge fireplace; and the oldest room of all, a bed chamber from an old farmhouse of Hampton, New Hampshire, the fourth earliest settlement in New England. The huge square bed is made gay by embroidered linen cover and hangings. The brightest room on the floor is one from Woodbury, Long Island, the wood-work painted blue-gray and the hangings and chair-covers of home-woven blue linen. The Rhode Island room is that of a rich merchant, and contains many art objects from Europe and the Orient, including Delft tiles, representing Bible scenes, from which children learned the familiar stories.

Beautiful Examples of Silverware

Colonial silversmiths, both in New York and New England, were craftsmen of the highest skill. The Dutch influence in New York and the English in New England are plainly shown in the many fine examples of the Clearwater collections. Teapots, tankards, porringers, and bowls all com-

The chest was one of the principal articles of furniture used by the early settlers. First came the simple chest with the hinged top, then the chest with one or more drawers, and finally the chest of drawers on plain or turned



legs, which developed finally into the highboy.

The butterfly table illustrated is a variation of the gateleg table which had its beginning in the early American period. A vertical flap supports the drop-leaf, its unusual shape giving the table its name. The gateleg table is another example of furniture constructed for usefulness, as when closed it took up little floor space, an important item in small rooms.



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

- Founded 1842

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VOL. 115 January 31, 1925 No. 5

Is the "Home Girl" Passing?

LAST WEEK the editor asked for readers' opinions on keeping the boys on the farm. It never used to be considered that there was need for ever discussing the subject of keeping the girls on the farm. But today many families are unexpectedly faced with the problem of the girl who wants to go out into the world and make her own way.

Like the farmer's son, his daughter often has worked long hours, hours of monotonous repetition of the same "chores"—cooking and sweeping and dishwashing, the most discouraging tasks in the world, because they must so soon be done again. And with it all the money is scarce. What comes in must be put back into the farm. Dollars to spend "just as you wish" are few and far between—and not always cheerfully granted.

"Pin money" has been both defended and attacked in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST columns. Whatever justice or injustice it may involve, many farm daughters simply will have nothing to do with the laborious process of adding up the pennies by using every spare moment for work at home. In cities they can earn salaries that would have seemed a fortune to their mothers at their age. Furthermore, they work regular hours, have free time entirely at their own disposal and often find in the comradeship of other young people a freedom of thought and action that opens an entirely new life to them. It is not just the money that attracts them; the independence—perfectly consistent with decent living and the respect of others—has a strong magnetic power for the intelligent, alert, ambitious young American woman. Girls are leaving farm homes for city jobs and it offers a new problem to the already bewildered older generation.

As with the boys, the girls do not always realize that the city exacts sacrifices just as much as the country—different perhaps but no easier to endure. For space and air and sun, the city all too often gives cramped quarters, dark little boarding house rooms, air that seems lifeless and heavy. For the loneliness of the quiet country home one often gets the loneliness of the busy city streets—and the person who is lonely in a crowd is lonely indeed. The salary shrinks, too, with lodgings, food and clothing so costly. Yes, a job in the city is alluring but it has its seamy side too.

Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, who has "mothered" many of the girls at the State College of Agriculture and believes in extending the mothering instinct to the whole community, touches in her radio speech about the Home Bureau, on several reasons why this organization has in it the power to help solve the problem of the discontented farm girl. Like many other good things of life, the Home Bureau gives most richly to those who put most into it. The girl cannot just sit back and be helped. But if she gives it a fair chance, she will learn to do her work better and in shorter time and to find in the things and people about her the richest sort of interest and comradeship. "Keeping the girl on the farm" is a problem that may be solved almost before it arises.

Attacks On Farm Bureaus Arouses Farmers

FOR several weeks, there has been in circulation some ill-advised and destructive criticism of the Farm Bureaus. This criticism is for the most part not founded on facts and has for its purpose a sensational appeal for popularity. As is so often the case, it is cleverly prepared and enforced with plausible arguments.

However, we are glad to say that our belief in the great common sense of farmers has again been justified. In the county which was evidently chosen for the first attack on the Farm Bureaus, the farm people in a large mass meeting met and discussed the matter and were overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the Farm Bureau and in giving it adequate support. More than this, in the membership campaign now being conducted in rural counties all over the State of New York, there is more interest in and demand for Farm Bureau work than has been shown before in several years and there is indignant protest from every quarter because of the unfair attacks.

The business of the old farm has got to go forward, even in hard times. In fact, it is in times of depression that we need help more than when circumstances are more favorable. In our opinion there are few agencies that have done or are doing more, directly and indirectly, to help the farm business than the Farm Bureaus. It certainly speaks well for the future solidity of agriculture that a majority of our people fully realize this and believe in this great educational organization which is quietly working to put agriculture on a successful and permanent basis.

For Men Only

IN the January 17th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Aunt Janet announced a contest for wives and spinsters to write the best letter on "My Ideal Husband." On the same page a lady wrote an article giving the virtues she looks for in her husband.

(Now, ladies, I know that everyone of you is listening in on this. The title at the head was too much for you, wasn't it? Never mind, there was no damage done, and we will forgive you if you will not read any further.)

Well, as I was saying before I stopped to tell the ladies where they got off, I do not believe there is any such perfect animal as the ideal husband described in the article in the January 17th issue. I am quite sure that a man so perfect would be a little too good for this old work-a-day world and would immediately ascend, like the flivver driver I heard about, up to heaven on high.

But all the same, it is rather fine, isn't it, for us men that, while we ourselves know how discouragingly short we fall in the attainment of our ideals, our sisters, sweethearts and wives see us through the eyes of love so that our failings are as nothing and our few virtues are magnified a thousandfold.

(And now, you women who have listened this far, you certainly got an earful that time, didn't you?)

It has occurred to me that some of you men could put the ladies in the shade if you had a chance to express yourself on "My Ideal Wife,"

so I am going to give you the chance. Suppose you think it over, and write down your ideas of the qualifications that a wife should have and send me the letter. Should she get up at half past four in the morning, kindle a kitchen fire, milk eight cows, get breakfast, and a few other little things like that? What kind of a disposition should she have? Would you like her good-looking, or doesn't that matter? In short, what is a good wife, anyway?

For the best letters, we will pay three dollars for the first; two dollars for the second; and one dollar apiece for all the other letters we can publish. In case of a tie, we will give the full award to each contestant. Letters should not be more than two hundred words in length. Address them to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and be sure that they are mailed in time to be received at this office not later than February 16th.

I should be glad to hear from the unmarried men as well as from the married ones, but each letter should state whether or not the writer is married. Sign all letters, but feel free to write what you think, for all names will be considered absolutely confidential.

Where the Tax Problem Is

NO MAN in the United States is better informed on tax problems than Mr. Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner. In a recent address, Mr. Graves said:

"Before we criticize and find fault and grumble at the size of our tax bill," he said, "we must, in all fairness, look and see why taxes have gone up, how our money is being expended and for what purposes. If we decide that it is desirable to have public improvements we should be willing to pay for them.

"And so that we may obtain the best results for our municipal expenditures, we should give more attention to the selection of public officials; we should take a more active personal interest in political affairs generally; we should give more attention to the selection of minor officials, such as aldermen and supervisors.

"The average taxpayer in this or any other city is either too busy or too proud or too lazy to take much interest in the affairs of his city. He feels it would be beneath his dignity, perhaps, to enter the political arena. He leaves public affairs to be attended to, in many instances, by those who want offices for themselves or for some of their friends, or who have some favors to ask, or perhaps those who, because of dislike, are trying to keep another out of public office."

As we have many times pointed out, the farmers' real tax problem is a local one. It is more important to have a good supervisor than it is even to have a good president; but as Mr. Graves so well states, we are not going to make much headway on our local problems until we ourselves give more attention to the election of local officials and particularly to what those officials do after they are elected. Nothing that we can think of will be so apt to decrease our farmers' tax bills as to insist that the county government prepare a detailed budget of how it expects to spend your money and then after it is spent, account to every taxpayer with a statement showing just how and why every cent was spent.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

A RING at the doorbell just when your hands are in the cake dough or the baby has dropped off to sleep for the nap you both need—another man trying to sell something!

An exasperating experience, you'll admit. Here is how one victim describes it:

"Can I see the lady of the house?" asks the canvasser.

"Yes, you can."

"Well madam, I am selling a can opener which cannot be beaten. It opens any can that can be opened with a can opener and any can can be opened with this can opener that can be opened with any can opener. If you can show me a can I can—"

But the door shuts and open it again he can not!

When You Want To Can The Cow

After Killing Comes The Important Work Of Putting Up The Meat

HAS "the man of the house" Killed a Cow? And if so, is it up to you to can what he killed? If everything about a pig but the squeal can be used, surely we can preserve all of bossy but her moo.

First of all, authorities tell us, the animal must be healthy and in good condition when butchered. That goes, without saying. Next, the meat must be canned soon after killing. Finally, it must be cleaned, dressed and prepared for canning under scrupulously clean conditions. Thus all possible danger of any poisoning is prevented—indeed, any vegetable or animal food, when packed in glass, perfectly sterilized and sealed airtight, is put up by the safest means known to science.

But with a large carcass to dispose of, not everyone wants to do much canning and there are various ways of drying, smoking and curing the different cuts.

One farm woman who has long experience in preserving meat writes:

After the beef is butchered, we let it hang for 2 or 3 days in a cool place, and then cut it up. We cut quite a number of nice lean pieces without any bone in them, and put them in brine for 2 or 3 weeks, then take them out and wipe dry, and put each one into a little cheesecloth sack, and hang over the cook stove to dry. This makes our dried beef. This is the way we hang them up. We take two pieces of rope about 2 feet long, double them and fasten the ends to the ceiling about 5 feet apart, letting the loops hang down. Then we take a long, smooth stick, and fasten all the little cheesecloth sacks of beef on the stick, and put each end of the stick in the loops of rope.

Mince Meat and Corned Beef

We use some of the beef to make several large crocks of mince meat, as it will keep all winter in a cool place. The rest of the beef we corn. Be most particular about the barrel—never use a barrel that has been used for other purposes, or if beef has ever soured in it. Get a new barrel (a good molasses barrel is best) and clean it well.

Cut all the large bone out of the meat and then pack the beef in the barrel tightly. Cover with a hardwood board that will fit down in the barrel, put a clean stone on it, and it is ready for the pickling brine, which we make as follows: To 2 gallons water add 3 pounds salt, 1 pound sugar, 1 ounce saltpeter, and 2 tablespoons baking soda. Make as many gallons as you need, adding the same ingredients to every 2 gallons water. Put in a boiler, boil, skim well, and pour boiling hot over the beef. Be sure the brine covers the beef well—yes, more than covers it—as it will soak in the beef some. If you should ever need to add more brine, do not put it on hot—that is only done the first time.

To Pack Frozen Meat

Take a large, strong, tight, wooden dry-goods box, line inside with several thicknesses of paper, pasting it in closely and overlapping the seam generously, then put a thick layer of hay or sawdust in the bottom of the box, and cover with paper. Freeze hams, spare ribs, shoulders or any pieces of fresh pork, beef, or poultry that you wish to keep fresh for future use, and be sure that the freezing is most thorough, so that each piece is frozen all the way through. Wrap each

piece separately in several layers of clean, light brown paper, then pack a layer of these pieces in a box prepared as above, fill all the crevices between the pieces with fine hay, packing it in solidly, cover the layer of meat pieces with about 5 or 6 inches of hay, then pack in more meat as directed above, and so on until all the frozen meat is stored, or the box is full, being careful to have plenty of hay all around the sides, and on the top. Next put on a tight cover of wood, also lined with paper inside, and throw some thick covering over the box, such as an old comforter, blanket, fur robe, or piece of heavy carpet. The box, of course, should stand in a cold and dry place. Frozen meat packed in this way will remain frozen and sweet for months, and will even withstand quite a long thaw.

Beef Pickle

For 100 pounds beef, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pack salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound each saltpeter and soda and 1 quart molasses, or 2 pounds brown sugar. Dissolve



The alcove from Alexandria, Va., contains a mantelpiece from General Washington's favorite hostelry. The wall paper is of the painted English type much in vogue at the time (about 1735). An old letter ordering such a paper commands "Some Landscips at the Bottom" and "flying Birds to make it more Beautiful." The furniture in the alcove includes some good examples of shell-decorated, block-front work. (See article on page 95.)

the saltpeter, soda, and salt in a little warm water. The meat will be ready to use in 10 days. For sliced beef, add mace, cloves and allspice to the above pickle.

Always, in salting meat, be sure the process is thoroughly done. Pay special attention to the meat around the bone, as it is here that loss is most apt to occur. Running a knife around the bone, then salting, enables the salt to work well inside and reach all the meat.

Now for the canning recipes, which have all been thoroughly tested out and found delicious. One enthusiastic housewife writes that now she always hopes company will come because it is such fun to surprise them by taking down a dinner from the shelf! For it is possible to put up vegetables and gravy with the meat and thus have your main course all ready and together.

How To Go About It

The apparatus required for canning meats can be found in any farm kitchen. A wash boiler with a lid, a false bottom for the boiler made of wooden slats set close enough together to keep jars from touching the bottom of the boiler; ordinary cooking utensils, and clean, perfect jars, tops and rubbers are all that are necessary.

The method of procedure is as simple as the required equipment. Prepare your meat as for immediate serving—roast, fry, stew, boil or broil. Pack into thoroughly sterilized jars. Place rubbers in position. Screw tops in place, then turn back one quarter turn as an airtight jar would burst. Place in boiler on top of slatted bottom. Fill boiler with water (of like temperature as air) to cover the jars one inch over top. Sterilize for 3 hours. Remove from boiler, immediately screw tops as tightly as possible, label, and your meat is ready for storing.

In cold meat packing observe these simple rules to insure success:

1. Be sure that your jars, tops, and rubbers (or whatever containers you use) are thoroughly clean and perfect.
2. Never can meat until 24 hours after it has been killed, or as soon as the animal heat is out of it. Also do not allow meat to freeze before canning, if it can be avoided.

3. Screw down tops of jars immediately after removing from boiler. Various containers may be used. I speak of the screw-top jar only as an example.

4. Jars need not be full to keep perfectly.

5. Count sterilization period from time water starts boiling.

Roast Beef, Pork, Lamb, Etc.

Select roasts. It is convenient to prepare as many at one time as the oven will hold. Trim meat, wipe carefully. Place in roasting pans in which some grease has been heating. Sear nicely to prevent escape of meat juices. When browned on all sides, sprinkle with salt and pepper to taste. Add a little boiling water. Roast meat until it is done through, but not entirely tender. It should not be red inside. Slice, pack into jars to within 1 inch of top. Divide the gravy proportionately among the jars of meat. Place rubber and tops in place and sterilize in three hours.

A 10 lb. roast requires 3 tablespoons of grease, 2 tablespoons of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, and 1 cup of boiling water. Onions, carrots, parsley, cloves, or other

spices or vegetables may be added to suit the taste.

In making gravy when opening jar, heat the entire contents of jar. Remove meat to a warm platter in the warming oven. Let gravy cook down until only grease remains. Stir in 1 tablespoonful of flour, brown. Add cold water, salt and pepper to taste, and stir constantly. You will find this as good as fresh roast beef gravy.

Spare Ribs or Roast Ribs of Beef

Roast as if for immediate use, brown nicely and cook until well done. With a sharp knife cut down the inside of each rib, remove bone, and cut meat into suitable pieces for canning. Pack into hot jars, add gravy and sterilize three hours.

Steak and Chops

Slice, cut into pieces convenient for packing. Wipe meat thoroughly. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Sear quickly in hot butter or beef fat. Pack into warm jars into which pour enough pan drippings to make a nice milk gravy when opened. Four or 5 tablespoonfuls will be about right. Nicely browned onions or small browned Irish potatoes may be packed with the meat with excellent results. Sterilize three hours. (Continued on Page 100)

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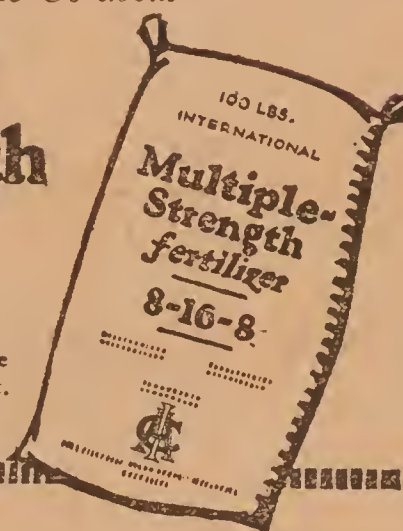
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Fruit Growers Express Themselves About State Fair

M. C. BURRITT

THE Seventieth Annual Meeting of New York Horticultural Society held at Rochester, January 14th to 16th, was a good one. The attendance was rather better than usual both at the Exhibits and at the program. A considerably larger membership was paid in at the close of the meeting than for several years. Conversations with growers reflected a rather more optimistic note in the fruit industry than has been the rule for the last three years probably due to higher prices.

Several features in the program are especially worthy of note. Perhaps the outstanding point of interest was the visit and address of Lieutenant Governor Lowman. The Governor's presence attracted a good deal of attention not only because of the high office which he holds but because he discussed the State Fair with the members of the Society very frankly. The Officers of the Society have been very much displeased with the treatment they have received at the hands of the State Fair Commission and the Lieutenant Governor promised more consideration this year.

What the Society Wants

He was told very plainly that the Society wanted three things and three only. First: It wants to be assured of a suitable building and adequate space in which the fruit of its members can be exhibited. Second: It wants the Fruit Department in charge of Commissioner Pyrke or some other man equally intelligent and sympathetic to the problems and needs of fruit growers. Third: It wants a real fruit grower as Superintendent of fruit. All these needs the Lieutenant Governor promised to do his best to secure and pledged himself to help "get the Fair back into the hands of farmers where it belongs." The Society appointed a special State Fair Committee consisting of Ex-President C. S. Wilson of Hall, as Chairman; T. E. Cross of LaGrangeville, and M. C. Burritt of Hilton to work with Lieutenant Governor Lowman to secure this common objective.

Cooperative Marketing Discussed

A second feature of the meeting was the complete, free and frank discussion of the mistakes, the good features and the present status of cooperative marketing. A whole evening was devoted to this subject. Strong, clear cut analysis of the situation were presented by Lloyd Tenny, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Professor W. I. Myers of Cornell University. These talks were supplemented by talks by A. B. Buckholz and K. B. Lewis who discussed Hudson Valley experiences with cooperation, and Carl Coats of the independent Barker Association of Niagara County. Not in many years has a group of fruit growers heard the subject discussed so frankly and honestly. Perhaps some growers may misinterpret this session as a pessimistic one. Quite the reverse is true. Never was cooperative marketing on a sounder basis. The great need of the hour is for clear, sane thinking and action based on facts drawn from experience. If growers will only build cooperative organization in the future on this sound basis, it has a better chance of success than ever before.

Fruit Enemies Thoroughly Discussed

A third, outstanding feature of the meeting is not a new but one which is always a feature; namely, the splendid discussions of insect and disease control, of varieties, pruning and cultural practices by Station and College men and others. These are always to the point and very helpful to growers who continue to show the greatest interest

(Continued on Page 102)

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A Patch of Small Fruits on Every Farm

SMALL fruits are always coveted by the small housekeeper and many of them are so easily raised it is surprising more people do not have them. One of the best of the small fruits is the currant.

Currants will grow in almost any good garden soil. A slightly clayey mixture, well mulched with manure is unrivaled for either currants or gooseberries. It is necessary to plant currant bushes in a cool place, somewhat shaded if possible. They do not thrive well in too warm a place nor do the currants grow as large when exposed to the sun as when shaded. Currant cuttings do best when set out in the spring of the year and should be planted three or four feet apart.

Cultivation Pays.

It is better to keep the soil around them loose, any dead canes must be cut out. Really, however, the bushes require very little care and often bear a few currants the second year. This, of course, cannot be depended upon, but two or three seasons is sufficient for the bushes to mature enough to produce fruit plentifully.

Both currants and gooseberries need so little attention after they are started that the busiest may often have them by merely taking the time to pick them. Gooseberries grow in the same kind of soil and under nearly the same conditions as currants. These small fruits can be used in numberless ways in season, and may be put up in a variety of ways for winter use.

Nothing Like Gooseberry Tarts.

An old fashioned garden, with its hollyhocks, Sweet William, four o'clocks and various other flowers that our grandmothers were so fond of and which are now becoming so popular at the expense of the newer and modern kinds, is not complete without its quota of gooseberry plants.

Gooseberry tarts and sauce were considered a luxury by our grandmothers, in fact, we think in this modern day that they are pretty good and quite appetizing, as well as very healthful. Gooseberries should be planted in every garden, as they are immense yielders, and your surplus will find ready sale at good prices to your neighbors.

They will grow in partial shade along the fence, at the end or side of the garden and should be planted about four feet apart and fertilized well each year for best results; the old canes trimmed out and also all young weak ones. This makes large fruit, which is better to pick and certainly easier to sell at a good price.

The gooseberry is a native of this country, growing wild in some sections. In southern and warm countries they do not thrive very well. England produces many kinds, mostly of the extra large type, those, however, mildew very badly in this country, and unless they are continually sprayed, are practically worthless here. We have, however, many excellent native sorts, some are very thorny and quite unpleasant to pick on that account, while others have few thorns and are a pleasure to pick—H. P., New Jersey.

Keep Planting Tomatoes

BERTHA ALZADA.

IF YOU want to get the best tomatoes from your garden do not depend on the one planting, for while tomatoes do bear continuously, the fruits become much smaller after the first set have ripened. If we would have large fruits all through the season we will need to plant later, and the best way to do this is to plant a short row in the garden when the soil is warm enough, and two or three weeks later plant another short row. Transplant these to where they are to grow when the right size to transplant well, selecting a day best suited, and you will find they will begin to bear following the main crop of the early planting, and as the first lot of these begin to produce smaller fruits, the next planting will be ready to bear, and you can have large fruits all summer.

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Whippies New Yellow Sweet Corn

A very decided improvement over Golden Bantam; five days earlier; ears twice as long. Half-pound 25 cts.

Hundredfold Peas

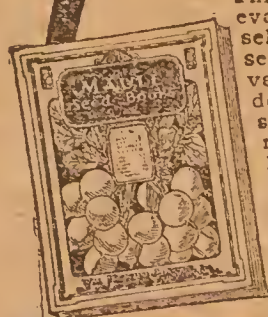
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MAULE'S SEEDS
ONCE GROWN ALWAYS GROWN

Do Not Delay with Seed Corn

I would like to have your advice relative to the corn market. Would you advise purchasing corn early?—K. S., New York.

As far as we can see it we think it would be mighty good business on your part to lay in your seed corn early. There is very little seed corn that was well matured last year. Only a few weeks ago we attended a very interesting meeting of the managers of the institutional farms owned by New York State. The seed corn proposition received a great deal of attention at that meeting. Professor Bussell of the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell led the discussion, taking up individual varieties and reviewing their adaptability and as far as grain and silage purposes is concerned it is his opinion that farmers will do well to lay in their corn early.

Feeding Cull Beans to Cows

I would like to have your opinion about feeding cull beans (cooked) to cows and also a good balanced ration to feed with them. I have corn silage, clover, hay and corn stover. I have fed cooked beans to cows for a number of years and almost always fed them with corn and oats ground.

—H. B., New York

THERE is no reason for cooking beans for cows. You will get as good results from ground beans as you will from rooked beans, although there is no objection to cooking if it is less labor and less trouble to cook the beans than it is to grind them. We suggest the following mixture to use with the ground beans: 200 pounds wheat bran; 300 pounds ground corn and oats; 300 pounds ground beans; 200 pounds linseed oil meal.

If you cook the beans, make the same mixture of bran, corn and oats and linseed oil meal and feed an equivalent amount of cooked beans with this mixture.

The above mixture is based on the following. We have found it to be a good simple mixture used by many with good results; 300 pounds wheat bran; 200 pounds hominy; 300 pounds gluten feed; 200 pounds oil meal.

Ground beans are practically equal to gluten feed and ground corn and oats are nearly equivalent to hominy, therefore, you can see how we made up the mixture which we feel positive will give good results.

When You Want to Can the Cow

(Continued from Page 97)

Hungarian Goulash

Eight pounds of beef or other meat. 2 qts. tomatoes, 8 tablespoonfuls grease, 4 stalks celery, 8 finely chopped onions, 6 bay leaves, 4 carrots cut fine, 24 pepper corns, 4 tablespoonfuls parsley. Salt, pepper, paprika, flour.

Cut meat into small pieces. Sprinkle salt, pepper, and flour. Heat the fat in a frying pan. Add onions, carrots, and celery. Fry to a nice brown. Add meat. Brown and stir often to prevent scorching. Now add tomatoes, chopped parsley, and spices. Whole spices should be tied into a muslin bag and removed when meat is done. Simmer 1 hour, longer if desired, for immediate serving. For canning, cooking 1 hour is sufficient. Pack into hot jars. Sterilize three hours. This is a good way to utilize meat scraps or tougher cuts.

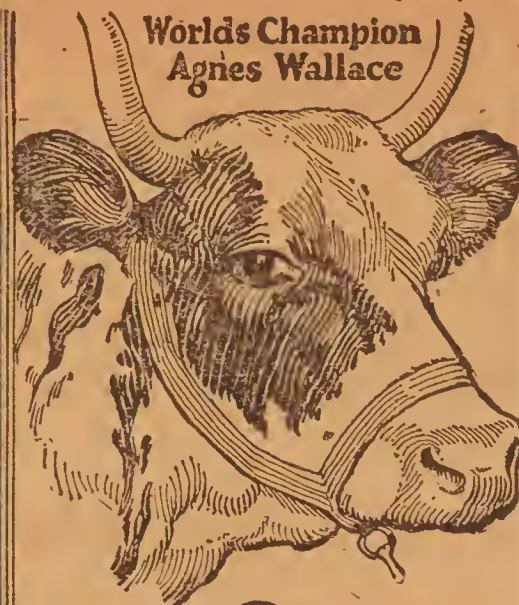
Hamburger

Scraps of meat either raw or cooked may be run through the feed chopper, seasoned with salt and pepper, mixed with beaten eggs and bread crumbs, and chopped onions, if desired. Make into small cakes. Fry nice and brown. Pack into hot jars, add enough pan drippings to reheat. Sterilize three hours.

If you use a pressure canner, process meats one hour at ten pounds pressure.

Using a scrub bull on the herd is like investing money in Continentals. The quantity is increased and the income curtailed.

World's Champion Agnes Wallace



Her Owner "Wouldn't think of getting along without KOW-KARE"

M. G. Welch & Son, Burke, N. Y., owners of this Champion Ayrshire write us, "We have used Kow-Kare in our herd for years and would not think of getting along without it. We consider it the best cow tonic known."

COW owners who have made the business of dairying for profit a close study know that they cannot leave the health of their milk cows to chance. The average dairy cow is "forced" to get every last ounce of milk year in and year out—a tremendous strain on the most robust physical system.

During the winter months, especially, the added strain of digesting quantities of dry feeds puts a severe test on the milk-making organs. Small wonder they become sluggish, fail to keep up a profitable yield or even become the prey of disease.

Invigorate the Milk-Making Organs

Kow-Kare is a medicine-tonic that acts directly on the milk-making functions—the organs where all cow diseases start. It eliminates such common cow disorders as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., by causing the organs of assimilation and reproduction to function normally and thrive on nature's foods.

Kow-Kare has a definite action in increasing the milk yield through this invigorating action on the milk-making organs. It enables the cow to turn into milk ALL the milk values in the feed she consumes.

Try feeding Kow-Kare this winter and you'll never again be without it. A tablespoonful twice a day, one week in each month is the feeding plan most often followed. The return in added milk-income and freedom from disease will pay you a hundred-fold.

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells all about treating all cow diseases—besides giving a wealth of valuable information on general dairy topics. Send for your copy today.



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He knows that his plentiful supply of good, succulent, meat and milk producing silage will always be in the best condition and will lose none of its valuable juices.

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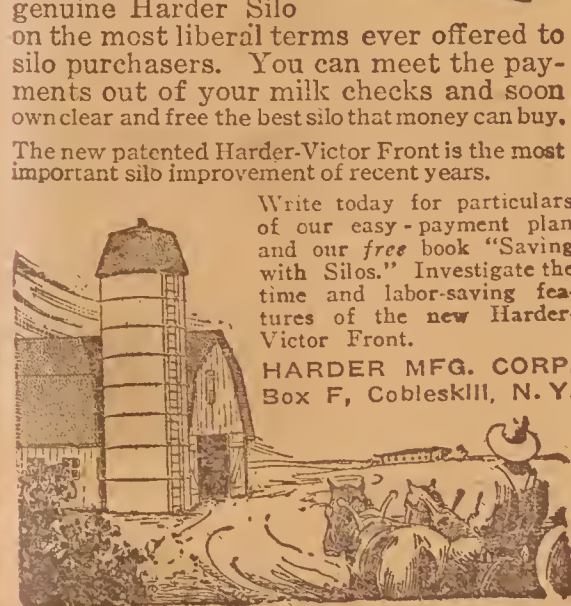
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Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$4.00 each; eight weeks old, \$5.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.

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DUROCS—PUREBRED PIGS
Healthy, vigorous stock. Shipped on approval.
WALTER SCHEDLER, Catskill, N. Y.

Sunflowers for Ensilage

A QUESTION from a reader asks if sunflowers really make good ensilage. Riding through the dairy sections in the late summer or early fall, one is struck with the increasing acreage which is being devoted to sunflowers for ensilage purposes.

Sunflowers do not make as good silage as corn, and if a farmer can get a good stand of corn, he should stick to it. But there are places where, because of climate or soil, or both, it is difficult to get corn for silage purposes, and this is where the sunflowers come in to good advantage.

Good at High Altitudes

Sunflowers do comparatively well where the altitudes are high, and where the temperature is low during the growing season. They are much more resistant to frost than corn. They like a rich soil, but will do fairly well on poor soils. The crop may be planted with the ordinary corn planter in much the same way in which corn is planted, or one may use the ordinary grain drill by stopping a certain number of holes or feeds to get the proper distance between the rows. The rows are usually 28 to 36 inches apart, and the plants should be about a foot apart in the row. Proceeding in this manner, about 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre is necessary. The crop is cultivated and harvested in the same way as corn. If you have poor success with corn, give the sunflowers a trial on a small scale.

The ripened seed of sunflowers is excellent for hens

Using Corn Waste

WE CALL corn an expensive crop to raise because of the labor involved, so we have practically quit and our neighbors have done the same; but once raised, it seems absurd to waste any of it. For twelve years we have done our own grinding with the home grist mill and incidentally we have learned many things. We tried experimentally grinding ear corn, cob and all, and found that stock liked the resulting ground meal and did well on it; far better than on commercial ground feed. The natural inference is that some "fillers" are worse than corn cobs.

Later we tried grinding the stalks and leaves, and found it perfectly satisfactory, except that our engine—5 h. p.—was hardly large enough, as much more power is required than for grain alone. However, if the stover is thoroughly dry it grinds well and makes a nice chop that stock eat readily and with good results. Naturally a fair amount of ground grain should be mixed with it to make a balanced ration, but the stover, like the cobs, is superior to many feeds on the market.

Nothing is nicer than dry cobs to use for smoking hams, and any amount of cobs may profitably be utilized for kindling. Probably the greatest use for fodder is in silage, but I am not sure that it is the most profitable use.—Mrs. E. M. A., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Make the Straw Work

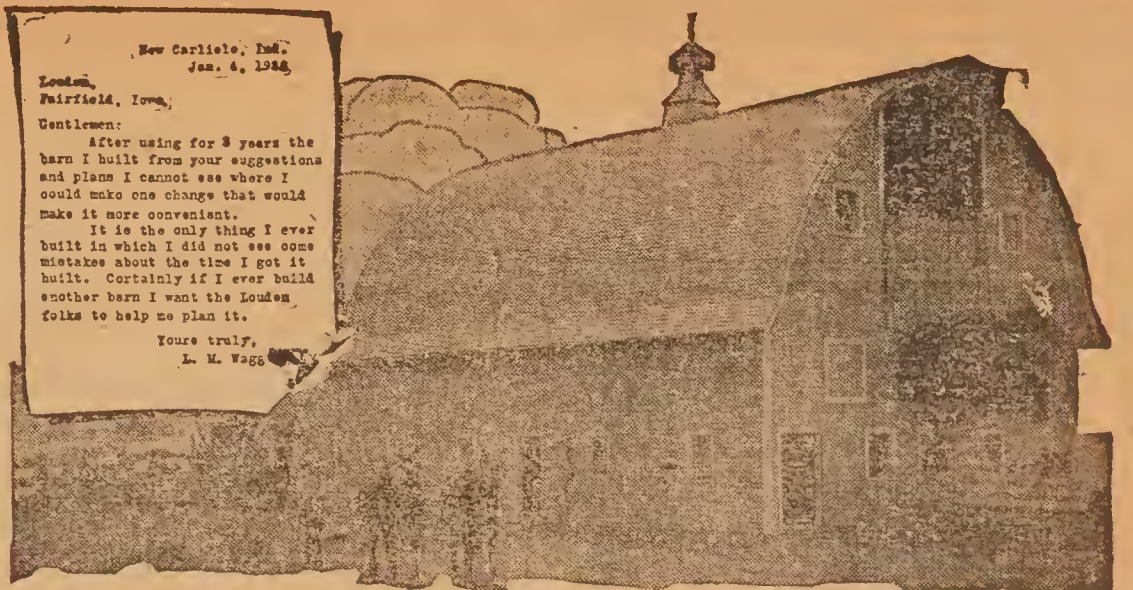
WE USE buckwheat straw mostly for bedding, but we have noticed that stock like to eat at the stack while they are out for water and exercise on winter days. It makes a fine shelter if spread by blower on roof and unprotected sides of winter shed.

Oat straw may be fed to dry stock, and refuse used for bedding.

If there is an excess of straw it may be spread over ground to be plowed under, adding to fertility and lightness of soil.

Do not let any farm stock go without a warm, dry bed when there is straw of any kind, thus turning it into fertilizer that is ready to spread on land to be spring plowed.—Mrs. R. S., Montgomery County, N. Y.

Lack of paint not only lets a building look wretched; it lets it rot. Now is as good a time of the year as any to paint 'em up.



Save Money Two Ways Building or Remodeling YOUR Barn

On the average farm, once in 25 years perhaps, a new barn has to be built or the old one remodeled—hence like most farmers your barn building experience is probably limited. Possibly too, you've waited several years to get at that building or remodeling you're now figuring on doing this spring.

One thing is certain—you want to save expense wherever you can, yet get the best barn possible for the money. That's exactly what the Loudon Barn Plan Department, established years ago by William Loudon, is here to help you do.

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More than 15,000 barn owners have profited two ways from the suggestions and plans freely given them by Loudon Barn Plan Experts. You too, can do the same. These carefully worked out plans show how to use lumber with little or no waste—avoid expensive changes—save carpenters' time, etc. You get an ideally arranged barn that will save you hundreds of hours of time and labor every year.

Many years of studying, planning and observing barn construction has made the Loudon Barn Plan Department the leading authority on barn building. The benefit of all this knowledge and of our 58 years' experience in solving thousands of barn problems, gained in building Loudon Barn Equipment, is at your service to help you save money in building or remodeling your barn.

Tell us number and kind of stock you want to house—and any other special requirements you may have—when you desire to start erection. We will immediately send you free of any charge or obligation a suggestive plan with blue prints to fit your particular needs. Write at once.

Get Loudon Barn Plan Book

Pictures and describes different methods of framing, types of roofs, shows mow capacities, tells about concrete work, explains ventilation—112 pages of practical building information on barns. Sent free, postpaid, to any farmer who is figuring on building or remodeling a barn or hog house. Fill in coupon and mail today.

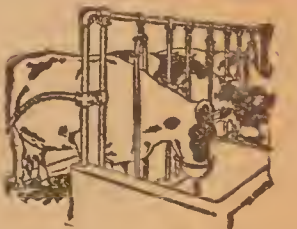
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for (how many) horses, cows,

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Each ingredient is brought to an exact standard before being used, then accurately weighed into the mixture. The amount of each ingredient per ton of feed never changes. The result is always the same feed—no matter where you buy it, or when.

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The Child Labor Amendment

NOW AWAITING RATIFICATION BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES

1. The Congress shall have the power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.
2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

A Common Misunderstanding

A lot of people, reading the simple text of the pending Child Labor Amendment, have jumped to the conclusion that under this, Congress would prohibit everybody under eighteen from working even in safe trades and proper conditions; that Congress would keep Susan from helping mother with the dishes or seventeen year-old John from taking a job to support a widowed mother! So far, no state legislature has thought of trying to do anything so idiotic and it is hard to see why anybody should lie awake nights fearing that Congress would try to—even if it could. But Congress won't and in the years previous to 1920 when it supposedly had power in this field, it didn't. People who hold such fears—and an amazing number of people do!—must think that Calvin Coolidge, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, George Wharton Pepper and the rest of the overwhelming Republican majorities that put this amendment through Congress, must have gone crazy! Cheer up, friends, they didn't!

Liberty Is Still Secure!

The state legislatures have the above powers over child labor now; this amendment would give concurrent power in this field to Congress also.

The state legislatures are under the restriction of the Federal constitution that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law" and this would likewise apply to Congress. If a state legislature now should pass a law that no person under eighteen should be allowed to labor, it would be promptly declared unconstitutional by the courts as depriving such persons of "liberty"—the liberty to work—as "unreasonable" and beyond the limits of the "police power" of government. And if Congress, under this amendment, should pass such a silly law, the law would meet the same quick end.

Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School and William Draper Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, have issued careful opinions to the above effect.

The Republican State Platform of 1924 says under the heading of Social Welfare: "The purport of welfare legislation is to safeguard and protect the future citizens of the nation. Unless we can produce wholesome and happy children material prosperity, industrial development and natural wealth will all be futile. In conformity with this spirit and following Republican policy and tradition, we favor the ratification by the Legislature of the State of New York of a Twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by a Republican Congress for the prevention of child labor."

The Democratic Party stands for the ratification by the Legislature of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

New York Committee for the Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

105 East 22nd Street

New York City

WHY 18?

In 46 of the states, including New York, certain kinds of child labor are prohibited right now up to the age of 18; for example, extra hazardous labor, night work and work in excess of 8 hours a day, and the courts sustain such laws as within the "police power" of government and hence not a deprivation of "reasonable" liberty of the individual.

The Federal child labor laws which were declared unconstitutional only went to 16, but Congress should be able to reach the 16 to 18 group as the states do, in certain cases.

Now For the Story of This Amendment!

For thirty years a large number of humanitarians have worked publicly and unselfishly to prevent children on account of the cheapness of their labor, from being employed at work beyond their strength in factories and mines. They secured state laws and some of them, New York's especially, are very advanced. But some states have been persistently backward and the laws of the progressive states are in constant peril of repeal in the face of that low-standard competition.

In 1916 President Wilson signed the first Federal Child Labor Law which prohibited interstate commerce in products manufactured in factories employing children under fourteen, or children between 14 and 16 if employed more than eight hours a day or at night work, or under 16 in mines and quarries. In 1918 it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In 1919 a second law, differently worded, but with the same age limits, was passed. This was also declared unconstitutional. It then became necessary to amend the Constitution and a great deal of time and thought in Congress was given to the simple words of this pending amendment. It passed by a large vote and is now before our legislature for ratification with the endorsement of both parties.

The purpose—and the only purpose—of this amendment is to permit enforcement of just such moderate and reasonable and very necessary laws by Congress in the interest of many thousands of children now being exploited in industries in backward states with remote chances of relief otherwise.

New York Farm News

Western County Farm Notes by M. C. Barritt

I WAS much interested in Gilbert Guler's article on the agricultural outlook in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is a conservative and clear view of the probable future which I hope we have all read. We need more of such reading to help guide us in making our decisions now and next spring. Only one thing, it seems to me Mr. Guler has overlooked. While this last year has shown some improvement over those immediately preceding, and while this coming year seems to promise fairly well, those of us engaged in the business are not likely to forget the three years just past and their cumulative effect of debts and things postponed. For this reason any gains in 1924 and 1925 will probably be entirely absorbed in cleaning up old obligations. Farmers are not free to make extensive repairs or improvements or to purchase much new machinery as yet. It isn't that last year was so bad. It is that last year was the fourth successive year of low price returns and high costs.

Bank Balances Encouraging.

Despite the fact that western New York farmers are little if any better off, there is an unmistakable note of optimism among them. This is no doubt partly due to increased prices for fruit, wheat and a few other products and to the approach of spring when the spirits go up like the sap in the trees. That it is probably justified, however, is indicated by the report of a country bank, which inquiry shows to be quite typical, that it has \$120,000 less notes and \$80,000 more deposits than a year ago.

Farmers are slowly paying up their borrowings. On the other hand, a blacksmith tells me that in thirty years experience he never had so many outstanding accounts or found them so hard to collect. I have heard similar complaints from tradesmen. Merchants who are closest to farmer buyers are not planning on big sales to him this coming season.

Fruit Meeting the Big Winter Event

The annual meeting and exhibit of the State Horticultural Society is one of the biggest events of the year for western New York fruit growers. To them thousands of growers go, some to hear the fine program and discussions, some to study the comprehensive exhibits, look over and purchase necessary machinery and supplies, and almost everybody to visit and exchange experiences with old and new friends. Out of it all we bring away much new and up-to-the minute information, old fact clarified, renewed faith in our industry and vision and inspiration for the future. It is, indeed, a great institution of which all fruit growers are proud and which still more of us should utilize.

Little Farm Work Possible.

Winter is still steadily with us. We have had no January thaw and practically no let up in the steady cold since early December. The roads are still covered with ice, but there is not very much snow, just enough, however, to cover wheat nicely. It is pleasant winter weather, with both good sleighing and "wheeling," although the sleighs and "bobs" have pretty much given way to gas buggies in this section where the highways are kept open by the counties.

Farm work is pretty quiet yet. A few have cut and hauled a part of their year's wood supply. Now and then a man has a good start on his pruning. But for the most part farmers haven't started next year's work. Corn husking is gradually being worked off and some manure hauled out. Cabbage is now selling at \$18 to \$20 a ton. Wheat is bringing as high as \$1.85, a figure which surprises most of us. Five to five and a quarter cents a pound is paid by local

dealers for pea beans and eight to eight and a half for the marrow varieties. Potato prices, too, have made small gains, bringing from 40 to 60 cents at local loading points.—M. C. Burritt.

Fruit Growers Meeting

(Continued from Page 98)

in them. An especially not-worthy talk was an illustrated lesson on apple scab and its control by Professor H. H. Whetzel of the College of Agriculture on Wednesday evening, starting with the declaration that if "a man understands how scab develops he can control it," he pictured graphically by means of charts and enlarged photographs bud, leaf and fruit development together with the life history of the scab, especially in relation to rainfall. His outstanding recommendation for protection against scab was to get a thorough coating of spray or dust on all new leaf surface immediately preceding rains, especially during the critical period from the opening of the first buds to the formation of fruit. Whetzel held his audience for two hours and a quarter and was kept busy up to the very last minute answering questions.

C. H. McClew Elected President

C. Herbert McClew of Newfane, Niagara County, was elected president for the ensuing year, succeeding Charles S. Wilson, who has held the office of president since the death of J. B. Pease of Gasport in 1922. Mr. Wilson completed Mr. Pease's term and was reelected in 1924. The executive committee decided to record the 1923 term of Mr. Wilson as a full term, for Mr. Pease died shortly after he took office. The by-laws of the society do not permit a president to serve more than two consecutive terms.

The other officers elected by one ballot cast by the secretary were: First vice-president, E. W. Mitchell, Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County; second vice-president, J. S. Case, Sodus, Wayne County; third vice-president, M. C. Burritt, Hilton, Monroe County; fourth vice-president, Azro Miller, Claverack, Columbia County; secretary-treasurer, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, Genesee County. Members of the executive committee elected for three years are: Carl G. Wooster, Union Hill, and Roscoe Teater, Upper Red Hook.

Important Resolutions Presented

Several important resolutions were presented to the resolution committee and later placed before the meeting as a whole. The society went on record as opposing any lowering of income taxes until the direct state tax on land has been removed. It also favored the lowering of the 18 year old age limit for drivers of automobiles. It also approved a petition for the erection of a horticultural building at the State Fair grounds at Syracuse. A resolution was referred to the committee authorizing the president to appoint a committee of three members of the society to work on the Rural School question with other organizations. In the resolution relative to the age limit for auto drivers, the society went on record in favor of the establishment of a thorough road test for farmers' children under the age of 18 and whose services are needed by their parents in the farm work.

New York County Notes

Tioga County.—Tioga county has been and is at this writing, January 16, having some very cold weather. The mercury is ranging around zero all the while. Yesterday it was 24 below in some sections in the county. Ice harvesting is the occupation of the day.

(Continued on Page 110)

Every Girl Can Earn a BRACELET WATCH

By Selling so many Chocolates Watch is the newest, dainty rectangular shape, 25 year white gold-filled case. Exquisitely engraved, 6 jewel regulated and adjusted movement. Normandy Chocolates are of the highest grade, fresh and pure and sell easily, as they're widely advertised. Send for plan. Tells fully how you can become the proud owner of one of these watches.

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I have a small farm on which I have about 700 fruit trees. I desire to purchase a sprayer of 150 gallon capacity, horse drawn, paying cash for a good bargain. Write B. K., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D. 1, Paducah, Ky.

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Send today for my New Out Price Catalog—Bigger bargains than ever this year on Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paint.

I PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee satisfaction. Compare my quality and low factory prices—see the big money New Out Prices save you.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 3002 Cleveland, Ohio

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of January for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. *It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.*

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.20
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER PRICES STILL DOWN

Butter prices are still in the same neighborhood that they were last week. Some members of the trade believe that prices have reached bottom, others are non-committal. Beyond that we can say nothing relative to the general trend. Some houses report active buying. New York experienced some rough weather during the week ending the 24th, and trucking was most difficult. Undoubtedly buyers are getting low in stock and this accounts for the greater activity. Fresh stocks are moving freely at current prices. At the same time arrivals are apparently just as free. Stor-

age stocks are still burdensome. On the whole, the tone of the market seems to be fairly steady on fancy table grades. Lower quality is still meeting a weak market and more or less uniform conditions. Buyers are having no trouble procuring 92 score butter at 38c, while marks scoring higher than these extras are bringing 38½c and sometimes 39c. Butter scoring 90 to 91 is worth a cent under 92 score, and so on down to the lower grades, which are worth around 33c.

CHEESE MAINTAINS FIRMNESS

The firmness in the cheese market continues. Prices are about par with those of last week. Some houses report an increased activity, but this has not been reflected in prices, 25½c to 25c representing the market for fancy held flats. Average run held goods are worth from 24c to 25c. The Chicago market is slightly higher than the New York market. There is little or no fresh cheese entering the trade. Most of the call is for fancy well cured cheese.

FANCY EGGS SCARCER

The weakening tendency in the egg market more or less in evidence last week was checked before it got very far by the fact that arrivals have eased off. Undoubtedly weather conditions are affecting production. As yet the turn in the market has not been responsible for a change in prices to any great extent. Some fancy marks have advanced one or two cents, so that eggs have got to be extremely fancy to bring 70c. Difficulty in clearing accumulations was more or less responsible for the weakening conditions a week ago, but with lighter arrivals this difficulty has been eliminated, so that now it is merely a case of the price following the market. The condition of the egg trade at the present time is such that accumulations of fancy degree will quickly affect prices. This does not mean that the market is weak, but prices are about as high as consumers will readily pay.

Fancy brown eggs are still meeting a very strong market and quotations in general are on a parity with the fancy henry whites, bringing from 68c to 70c, depending on the pack. Nearby henry whites are bringing anywhere from 60c to 70c, depending on grade and pack. Gathered whites, grading firsts to extra firsts, are worth anywhere from 63c to 66c. Pullets are bringing from 56c to 61c.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET FIRM

Live poultry market has taken on a decidedly firm tone, much in contrast to the report of last week. The poultry market has been mighty erratic of late. As we said last week, the embargo threw everything off its feet, and like a youngster on ice skates, has had a hard job to steady itself ever since. This recent change has been primarily due to light receipts. The available supply of poultry is comparatively light and naturally the market is ruling quite strong. Fowls coming in by express are meeting a firm trade, and while most of the receipts are working out at the freight market, which is 32c, there are some fancy selected hens which are bringing a cent or two premium. Express chickens are selling over a wide range, indicating that there is a considerable variance in quality of these arrivals. On the whole, all chickens are arriving well and anything that is fancy is in strong demand.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY FIRMER

There seems to be a slightly firmer tone to the potato market, and if opinions of men in the trade are of any value it looks as though the potato market is going to be fairly good for the next week or so. As yet country prices are above a parity with prices in the city. States are being held for \$1.25 to \$1.30 per cwt. in bulk delivered in New York City, while prices in 150 pound sacks vary from \$2.15 to \$2.25 delivered. This is slightly higher than the New York market. Advices state that shippers are now paying 50c a bushel at the car, which is higher than the average this fall. Most caring has been done at 35 to 40c.

Maine potatoes are also held a little bit higher than the New York market. Bulk shipments are quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per hundred delivered in New York, while sacked goods are held at \$2.35 to \$2.40. There has not been a great deal of loading going on in Maine of late. Temperatures have been down to about 50 below zero and this cold snap has held up loading. Reports from various quarters do not give us more encouragement as far as real high prices are concerned. Stocks on hand all through the country are ample to take care of the trade needs. There will be no shortage of potatoes this spring. In fact in some quarters there is a strong feeling that we are going to see prices weaken perceptibly. As we have said in these columns before, any price changes that are at all reasonable should be taken advantage of, for as soon as the market takes a jump shipments are bound to be heavy enough to curtail any sustained increase. Furthermore, it is going to be to the advantage of potato growers and shippers to keep stocks moving. Any big flood into the various big markets at the present time would most assuredly put a damper on the talk of better prices. In fact a price decrease would not be unexpected.

BEAN PRICES ADVANCE

The bean market not only continues its firm condition, but has advanced rather sharply in the last few days. The condition of late is much improved and the steady, firm feeling prevails on most of the leading varieties. The bean market this winter is quite a contrast to last year's. At that time a dull tone prevailed week in and week out. In fact early this season the bean market was nothing more than dull and inactive. The market was acting cautious in view of the experience of last year. Perhaps recent reports on the bean situation have had something to do with the condition in the market. Those who are supposed to know the facts say that fully three-fourths of the bean crop has moved into market, leaving one-fourth of the crop in the country. Three-fourths of the consuming season is still ahead of us. As a result of the upward turn in the market pea beans have advanced to \$7 and \$7.25 for common and fair stock. Choice hand picked pea beans are worth \$7.50. A week ago the best of them were worth \$6.50. Red kidneys have advanced sharply and \$10 is the price for common stock, whereas choice marks are worth \$10.50. This is almost \$1 higher per one hundred than last week's price. Marrows show no improvement over last week, prices being just the same. White kidneys are a little better, especially on common grades. Fancies are still at the same price of \$9.50, while common goods are worth \$9; 25c better than a week ago.

HAY MARKET WEAK

The hay market has slumped off during the past few days. The storm that struck the metropolitan district on the 20th knocked trucking completely off its feet. Inasmuch as hay requires heavy trucking, buyers will not undertake any moving operations under present circumstances. Traffic is having extremely hard going on the glassy streets of the city, consequently the hay market has turned weak in face of liberal arrivals. Fancy timothy is worth \$26 in large or small bales, but No. 2 hay is only worth from \$23 to \$24; while No. 3 is down to \$23 and \$22. No. 1 second cutting alfalfa is worth from \$30 to \$31; while No. 2 is bringing \$25 to \$26.

CASH GRAINS UP AGAIN

New York cash grain prices, FOB, are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 hard winter, \$2.03½; No. 2 red, \$2.18½; No. 2 mixed durum, \$2.04½. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.50¾; No. 2 mixed, \$1.49½. OATS, fancy white clipped, 75c to 76½c; ordinary white clipped, 70½c to 72½; RYE, \$1.71¾.

Chicago cash prices are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 hard, \$1.89½ to \$1.90¾. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.32; No. 2 white, \$1.31½. OATS, No. 2 white, 61c to 61½c. RYE, \$1.60.

CABBAGE BARELY STEADY

The cabbage market is barely steady. In some quarters it is holding its own. Conditions are dull in general. The trade will not take hold and buy freely, only taking on enough to supply current needs. Quotations are in the neighborhood of \$19 and \$20 FOB loading point.

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Kill the bright lights of the car coming to you— not a spotlight—does not blind the man coming toward you. No Automobile owner can afford to drive one night without the Ideal Rode-Lite. It makes night driving safe and a pleasure. Equipped with the Ideal, there is no danger or risk of running into the ditch, hitting pedestrians, telegraph poles, trees or rocks as your side of the road is brilliantly illuminated at all times and not a particle of glare from the on-coming car or to the on-coming car. The Ideal Rode-Lite is the best Accident Insurance you can buy.

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Please send me by Parcel Post C. O. D. \$7.50, one Ideal Rode-Lite. It is understood that if this Lite is not as represented, and I am not satisfied, at the end of ten days, I have the privilege of returning this Lite and you will refund my money.

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They germinate, produce strong healthy plants, perfectly satisfactory crops and profits for the grower.

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Tells all about our certified Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hedge Plants and Roses. Profusely illustrated. Write today. Get our amazing Price List and save money.

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In Business since 1878

The Drew JUMBO Litter Carrier

KEEP your stables clean and sanitary, cut stable work in half, make it a pleasure instead of drudgery. This Jumbo Carrier shows you the modern way. Carries big loads just where you want them. Latches at both ends, dumps automatically or by hand.

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Jumbo is only a small part of the modern barn equipment he carries. Get his low prices on stalls, stanchions, water bowls, etc. All up-to-date barn conveniences, standard for 27 years. He saves you money. Fill out and send the coupon.

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WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

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Cash for Old Bags

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

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MILLIONS STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.95 per 1,000. Raspberries. Grapes. Bulbs. Flower Seeds. Chickens. Illustrated catalog free. Box 50.

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PURE CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES

Use the best fertilizer for top dressing, seeding down, grain and corn growing. For tobacco, fruit crops and truck growing they have no equal. Rich in Potash. Write for prices, etc. Agents wanted.

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\$6000 Bldg. on \$3300 Farm
362 Acres, Crops and

Equipment included if settled now; 1¼ miles busy village; 150 acres level tillage, big wire-fenced pasture, abundantly watered; estimated 3000 cords wood, 200,000 ft. timber worth small fortune, sugar and fruit orchards; year's income over \$3400; fine 8-room house, sun parlor, good barns, other bldgs. The bargain of the year at \$3300, only part cash. Details pg. 61 Big Illus. Bargain Catalog. Free. STREET FARM AGENCY 1209 Madison St. New York City.

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STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

Egg Layers—Profit Payers

Produced from Healthy, Vigorous Farm Range Stock. Carefully culled for best egg work and proved egg production. Not show birds, but records from our customers prove that they can—and do—lay eggs, especially in winter months.

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Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles
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SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS—QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Pure-bred, sturdy, vigorous youngsters, full of vitality, bred from free range healthy, pure-bred hens; Hogan-tested and bred for extra heavy egg production. Three large hatches each week. Chicks are all shipped by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order any date after Feb. 15th. Circular free.

Varieties	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
S. E. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	\$ 7.00	\$14.00	\$40.00	\$67.00	\$130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
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SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

BUY GENEVA BRED LAYING CHICKS

Postage prepaid to your home

	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000	
S. & R. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorn, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorn	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandots, R. I. Whites	10.00	18.00	52.00	86.00	160.00
Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00
Buff and Part. Rocks, Gol. Wyandots, Buff and Wh. Minorcas	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00

Blood tested chicks, 2c per chick extra. Pure bred, free range, carefully inspected flocks. Hatched and raised on New York. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog. Reference, Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 12, Geneva, N. Y.

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For 18 years we have been in the chick business and year after year our old customers come back. In 1923 and also in 1924 we sold 100,000 chicks to people living within 20 miles of our hatchery. The folks that know us best buy from us.

11 BREEDS. OHIO ACCREDITED. White Leghorns, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites. Pure-bred Rocks from America's foremost exhibition and laying strains. Every bird inspected by men trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Write for catalog and prices.

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Are hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificates. OLD CUSTOMERS TAKE 75% OF OUR OUTPUT EACH YEAR. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Bank reference. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000	
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	140.00
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Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Association. MODERN HATCHERY, Box 35, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

BROOKFIELD

Champion Laying Business Breeds

Are World's Champion Layers. Imported direct from England. Brookfield baby chicks bred from 1200 of these specially culled, heavy laying hens—fully accredited, traced to Tom Barron and Tanager S. C. White Leghorns. Blood tested by Agglutination test and pronounced free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Our Hatchery is one of the finest in Ohio, and we know how. We warrant Brookfield chicks as strong as hen hatched; and guarantee safe arrival and 100% delivery of live healthy, vigorous chicks. Also pullets, cockerels and cock birds; White Rocks, Dark Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Our large catalog, handsomely illustrated, free for the asking—write for it today.

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ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

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BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. **EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.**

Looking After the Hens in Winter

By A FARM WOMAN.

I FIND the work of attending the poultry in winter is not always pleasant, but it is a sure way of getting me out of doors. Like everything else, it is a habit, and being so, must be done, no matter what the weather is like. It is often recommended to women that a daily walk is a splendid thing for the health. I take mine running out and in to the henhouse.

As the light begins to show in the East I am out with a pail of water and rinse out and fill the water dishes, roll up the screens in front of roosts, and open the cotton screens if the weather is at all decent. Scatter the scratch grain ration in the litter. Then with my rake (an old manure fork with the prongs bent like a potato hack) I rake forward the litter. Once, sometimes twice a week, I get up a little earlier and with the help of one of the boys I change the floor litter. Often we have it all finished before many of the hens have left the roosts, and so there is no fuss of flying feathers.

The pigs always get this floor litter and seem to get much pleasure out of it. Bits of bones, charcoal, grains, vegetables. It seems to keep them busy for a while. With the help of a big sheet we are finished in a few minutes and have the fresh straw in. We are using barley straw and chaff at present. It makes a good floor litter.

Sees the Beauty of the Morning

With the floor all in order I now get my trusty shovel, a broad one with a very short handle and clean off the dropping boards. I always shovel some of the floor dust and straw on them and as they are wide they provide an extra scratching place for timid fowls.

I then carry the full pails to the manure shed, and on the way I look at the rosy sky or the gray clouds or the snow-laden trees, or perhaps it may be one of those beautiful hoar frost mornings when everything is transformed to loveliness. No two mornings are exactly alike, always there is something different. I wouldn't miss my little morning walk for anything, and breakfast is eaten with keen enjoyment.

On very cold mornings I like to give the hens something they like to put spirit into them, perhaps a dish of thick curd or a piece of meat. It helps to rouse them up.

Good Variety in the Ration

About 10 A. M. the water dishes are refilled and the hens get their green ration, mangels, cabbage or turnip. In days when these would freeze quickly on their nails on the walls, I have a chopping stone and hammer and I chop them fine on that and they eat it up at once. I use this also for the bones of rabbits, or, indeed, any bones I may have. The boys snare rabbits and I use them solely as a meat ration and the hens like them boiled. Two rabbits a day seems to be enough for 150 hens with the addition of milk.

At noon they get a hot mash of cornmeal scalded with the water the rabbits have been boiled in and any vegetable water I do not need and sometimes a few potatoes, the mixture being mixed to a crumbly state with bran and middlings. I change the quantity of this mash, as hens will need more of it when they in full laying trim.

The water is again attended to, eggs gathered, and they are left till between three and four in the afternoon, when the grain ration for the evening is raked in. The various hoppers are attended to, if they need refilling with grit, oyster shell or dry mash. I do not allow any dry mash to the yearling hens, only to the pullet pens and even these do not get it all

the time. As they seem lazy I shut it up for a day or two.

Just Like "Putting Them to Bed"

The eggs are again gathered and with the evening shades I see that all hens are on the roosts, and the curtain let down in front, water dishes emptied, and everything closed up for the night. I suppose if I were lucky enough to have electric lights I'd be toddling out in the dark attending to them, but at present their work and mine in connection with them, only lasts from sunup to sundown. If any farm woman is feeling sick, is pale of face and feels that life in the country is lonely and dreary, let me recommend her to try what taking care of the hens as I do it will do towards giving her a fresh interest in life.

—MRS. T. THOMSON.

Purebred Versus Mongrel Flocks

THE time of year is approaching when preparations are being made on most farms for the renewal of the farm poultry, either by hatching chicks in incubators or by natural methods, or through the purchase of baby chicks. Some farmers will be debating in their minds whether to continue with the kind of chickens they have, or whether to make a change. In those cases where the flocks are purebred, it will make no material difference whether a change is made—it will be largely a matter of personal preference. Where the flock is of mixed breeds, however, it will make a world of difference.

A few weeks ago I made a trip by car through parts of three states and, as I was not doing the driving, I had a fine opportunity to note the poultry flocks on the farms that were passed. I was astounded

RATIN

Killing Mice the World Over

RATIN is endorsed by the New York Zoological Park, five European Governments and thousands of users throughout the world as sure-death to vermin.

Exterminates mice by a disease wholly harmless to persons, domestic animals, pets and poultry. Easily and economically used. Simply soak bread with RATIN. Once caught, the RATIN disease is easily communicated from mouse to mouse.

85 Gram Bottle Only \$1.25

Sent to you C. O. D. or for money order or check. Further particulars supplied by free circular "How to Exterminate Rats and Field Mice."

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THE MASTER ACHIEVEMENT INCUBATOR

PORTER SOFT (moist) HEAT

L. N. Porter, Edison of the incubator world having invented eight nationally known incubators, now combines the best features of all eight in this "Porter Soft Moist Heat Incubator" his master achievement. After thirty years experience he has produced this wonderful incubator with 23 superior features, including center lamp—equal heat, automatic control of heat, moisture and ventilation, one filling of lamp for complete hatch, eggs turn semi-automatically. Book and scientific explanation.

"Why Chicks Die in the Shell"

Free Write today for this big Incubation Picture Book with 60 illustrations. Sent postpaid. PORTER INCUBATOR CO. 2154 Porter Ave., Blair, Neb.

140 Egg Incubator 30 Days Trial \$13.25

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors—a real bargain at \$13.25. Shipped complete, set up ready to use.

140 Egg Incubator and Brooder	\$17.75
180 Egg Incubator Alone	15.75
180 Egg Incubator and Brooder	22.00
250 Egg Incubator Alone	22.75
250 Egg Incubator and Brooder	31.00
340 Egg Incubator Alone	30.75

Made of California Redwood. Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1925 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 120 Racine, Wis.

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CHICKS



Raise HEAVY LAYERS
—in five months' time

Kerr's special mating Lively Chicks are sired by birds raised on our own breeding farms. Pullets of these strains have just won high honors for us in the Vineland and Bergen County Egg Laying Competitions.

Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are pure-bred born egg producers. They have a long ancestry of heavy producers back of them. 100% live delivery of sturdy, vigorous chicks guaranteed on every order.

Lively Chicks will lay in five months' time. Our book, "How to raise baby chicks—make them lay in five months," tells you how to start profitable laying—and keep it up. Write for it, together with "The Poultry Outlook for 1925" and our low prices—Free.

THE KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
(Member International Baby Chick Association)
Box 10, Frenchtown, N. J. Box 10, Newark, N. J.
Box 10, Springfield, Mass. Box 10, Syracuse, N. Y.

500,000 Chicks for 1925

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International

Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,

Box 15, Richfield, Pa.



CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY
Box A, Holgate, Ohio

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly cull by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES **GEORGETOWN, DEL.**

BABY CHICKS Ducklings

75 Varieties Selected Stock

Free Catalogue. Delivery Guaranteed.

CLARK'S HATCHERY, Dept. M,
East Hartford, Ct.

BABY CHICKS

FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Indian Runner Ducks \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcels Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100. Circular free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood, N. J.

CHICKS—5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns \$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns 13.00
Barred Rocks 15.00
Buff Rocks 15.00
Broilers 12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write to Mr. A. F. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

GUARANTEED
TO LIVE BABY CHICKS. Get full information before buying Chicks this year. Bank Ref. Est. 1914
Miller Hatchery, Box 17 Heyworth, Ill.

at the number of mixed-breeds, mongrel flocks still to be seen on farms today. It would appear that many farmers are not aware that a decidedly larger income and net profit can be derived from a pure-bred flock than from a mongrel flock of no particular breed.

"The Proof of the Pudding"

In proving my case, I can do no better than to cite the experience of a young farmer I know of. Up to five years ago, he had a mixed flock on his farm of fifty acres. He knew there was money in poultry, but he also realized that he was not getting the profit he should have. He decided to make a change, and promptly discarded the mongrels for a flock of pure-bred White Leghorns, of a good laying strain. It did not take him long to learn that he had done the right thing—and his only regret now is that he ever started out with mongrels.

From very early in the spring, through to the end of the hatching season, he gets a premium of 15 to 20 cents per dozen from a nearby hatchery for all the eggs he cares to sell, or has to spare. In a cave he has three incubators with a total capacity of 1,000 eggs and, after hatching chicks for his own requirements, they are kept busy throughout the season hatching chicks to be sold to his neighbors. He derives a nice profit in this way and he has never yet been able to supply the demand. All of this is a source of profit that is lost to the farmer who has a mongrel flock.

The Market Wants Uniform Eggs

In the winter he ships his eggs to the eastern markets, where they obtain the highest market prices, because of uniformity of color, size and shape. The eggs are graded before being crated, of course. But this, too, is a source of profit that is lost to the farmer who has a mongrel flock, because with the latter there is no such thing as uniformity of color, size or shape of eggs. In fact, the only profit that can be derived from the mongrel flock is through the sale of eggs at local market prices, and the sale of fowls, also at market prices. The farmer who has purebreds has the further advantage of being able to sell some of his birds at very good prices for breeding purposes.

There really is not a single good reason why every farm poultry flock in the country should not be purebreds. The cost of a few good birds with which to start a flock is never prohibitive, and the money so invested will pay mighty good dividends.—W. C. MULLENBURG.

Buying Baby Chicks Cheapest

HATCHING has become very much of a specialized business and the large hatcheries built with that end in view are able to hatch so many more chicks from the number of eggs set, partially because of the conditions provided and partly because they take special care to set eggs of high fertility and from flocks with strong vitality. Because of this and the competition in hatching, the price of baby chicks of good standard breeds are to be had at prices that seems to be cheaper for the long run than in buying incubators and setting them. Very few set incubators and get more than an average of fifty per cent hatch, while baby chicks can be purchased for double the price of hatching eggs of almost any strain. This would mean that all the trouble of hatching at home would be lost, and as poor hatching means weakened vitality, as well it means more than that.—L. H. COBB.



BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Cull for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS


100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Sheppard Ancona \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas 8.00 15.00 72.00 140.00
Buff Rocks and Orpington, Wh. Wyandot, R. C. and S. C. Reds 8.50 16.00 76.00 150.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandot, R. C. Reds 11.00 20.00 95.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorn and Barron Strain Wh. Leghorn 8.50 16.00 76.00 150.00
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain Wh. Leghorns 11.00 20.00 95.00
Heavy Mixed, 100, \$13; 500, \$62; 1000, \$120. Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; 1000, \$95.

All orders have our personal attention. Free 1925 Catalog. Ref. Farmers State Bk. There is no risk. Old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. **NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio.** 18 hours from New York

FOSTORIA HATCHERY

\$1.00 DOWN PER EACH 100 CHICKS BOOKS YOUR ORDER
"FOSTORIA HATCHERY CHICKS ARE BEST" and hatched from carefully selected, pure bred hens of heavy laying strains. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties Postpaid prices on 100 500 1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$13.00 \$62.00 \$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds 15.00 72.00 140.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Bl. Minorcas 16.00 77.00 150.00
Buff Minorcas, \$22.00 per 100. Mixed Chicks, \$10.00 per 100; all heavies, \$12. Personal checks accepted. Fine free Catalog. 9th year. **ORDER NOW.** We will make every effort to please you and to hold your good will and patronage. Give us a trial this season. **FOSTORIA HATCHERY, Dept. 21, Fostoria, Ohio.**



"THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks
LAY

They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early, and be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

SANBORN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Hatched from pure-bred, healthy, farm range stock that comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University for Accredited chicks. Every breeding bird inspected and leg banded by experts trained for this work by the University. You know in advance that our chicks are good, for they have the official seal of approval. All leading breeds at reasonable prices. Parcel Post prepaid. Instructive catalog and price list free. Write today.

SANBORN HATCHERY, Box A, 906 E. 150th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Member International Baby Chick Assn.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Our "SUNBEAMS" have pleased our thousands of customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns \$6.75 \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas 7.75 15.00 72.50 140.00
Buff Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes 8.25 16.00 77.50 150.00
White and Buff Orpingtons 8.25 16.00 77.50 150.00

Mixed Chicks, 25 or more, 10c each straight. We give our personal attention to all orders as well as to the inspection of flocks and the operation of our good incubators. You cannot go wrong in buying "SUNBEAM" Chicks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. There is no risk. New circular free. Member I. B. C. A.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box H-58, Findlay, Ohio

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

PURE TOM BARRON STRAIN The greatest money making strain of Chickens in the field today. We import direct from Tom Barron of England and specialize in this strain. Every Chick is hatched from eggs produced right here on our farm from our own high record, free range flocks. This is a breeding farm, not a commercial hatchery. Order direct from this ad. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties Postpaid prices on 50 100 or more
S. C. White Leghorns, Pure Barron Strain \$8.50 \$15.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds (Heavy egg production) 8.50 15.00 per 100
100% live delivery guaranteed. Eggs for hatching, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Fine Free Catalog.

Ref. Dayton Savings & Trust Co. **ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM, Route 10-E, Dayton, Ohio.**

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

Battlefield Chicks of Quality

White Leghorns Rhoe Island Reds
Black Leghorns Black Minorcas
White and Barred Rocks Silver and White Wyandottes

Discount on early orders

Member of International Baby Chick Assn.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

ONE MILLION

GOOD LUCK CHICKS
ACCREDITED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW.

Neuhauser Hatcheries,
Box 47 Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Ref.

"SHENANDOAH VALLEY"

Trade Mark Reg.
Baby Chicks
ARE SURE TO PLEASE YOU Best strains of the leading varieties. They will make money for you just as they have for thousands of others. Write for catalog and prices, stating variety and number you prefer. Massena Farms Hatchery, Inc. Box 9331 Harrisonburg, Virginia

S. C. R. I. RED CHICKS

all from our own strain of Hardy Northern Grown Stock State Certified Free from White Diarrhoea

Our February hatched New Hampshire Red Chicks make high priced broilers and wonderful winter layers. Naturally adapted to winter brooding; bred for egg production and vigor. We guarantee 100% safe delivery. Our catalog will interest you.

MAPLE HILL FARMS, Member I. B. C. A., Walpole, N. H.

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Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

From Blood-Tested Breeding Flocks

Business-bred chicks from a big, successful poultry farm—with all the vigor and productiveness that hardy breeding flocks, favorable farm conditions and exacting care can put into them.

Every chick from layers scientifically tested and pronounced free from white diarrhea by State officials.

Hall's husky, disease-free chicks and weaned pullets from generations of high-power producers are best to own but not expensive to buy. Get the facts before you place your chick order. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes.

Write today for big illustrated folder which contains information of value to every poultryman.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

Is A Home-Made Electric Incubator Practical?

I would like to know if it would be practical to heat 8 400-egg size hot water incubators with a farm lighting plant. What size plant is required and how would the cost of the operation compare with coal?

WE are afraid this proposition is not feasible. It would be necessary to install an electric coil for heat purposes in the incubator, and the plant could not properly heat the coil. Without being technical it amounts to this: a coil sets up a high resistance and practically all of the electricity would be used before he got any heat. As an illustration of my point, a 600 Watt farm lighting plant is capable of heating one electric flat-iron fairly well, but it would be a big drain on a storage battery. A coil for an incubator of 400 eggs would be larger, and you therefore see how impractical the proposition is. The use of electric lights as a source of heat could probably be worked out as there are such machines on the market. We can see no harm in the idea but it would require a good deal of experimenting to determine the number of lights to be used, the amount of heat required, etc. Whether the electric light is practical goes back to a purely expense proposition. We cannot tell how much it costs to operate the particular plant in this case. By way of comparison coal oil of a high grade ought not to cost, for a 400 egg incubator, more than 5 to 8 cents a day, depending upon the temperature of the room in which the machine stands, the height of flame in the lamp and the condition of the wick.

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

Varieties	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C. Br. Leghorns	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

Kerlin's Leghorn Chicks

\$5.73 Profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. World Famous White Leghorn 265-331 egg record stock. Greatest winter layers known. Highest quality BABY CHICKS, stock, supplies, shipped safely. FREE Feed with chick order. Big Discount if ordered now. Valuable catalog free. Member International Baby Chick Assn. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. White Leghorn Chicks from free range. Large Type "Tom Barron English S. C. thoroughbred hens, mated with pedigreed cockerels. Strong, healthy, vigorous Chicks any week in February, March or April at \$16 per 100; \$77 per 500; \$150 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post. Prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular Free. ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

NABOB'S JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

20 popular breeds, high power layers, 20 rare breeds, 4 breeds ducklings. Nabob Quality, none better at any price. 97% live arrival guaranteed. Postage Paid. Free Feed with each order. Catalogue Free, stamps appreciated. Member International Baby Chick Association. Nabob Hatcheries, Ave. 7, Cambria, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from vigorous, pure-bred, heavy-laying stock. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. 100% live delivery, post-paid. Catalogue free. G. H. BLANCHARD, 111 Manchester Rd., Schenectady, New York

64 BREEDS

Most Profitable chick-ens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Poultry, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's great poultry farm. At it 32 yrs. Valuable 100-page book and catalog free. R. F. Neubert Co., Box 822, Mankato, Minn.

PARKS ROCKS

Bred for color and egg. Laid at 4 1/2 mos. Was prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Catalogue Free. Vigorous sturdy chicks. Prices right. SEIBERT BROS. Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS

Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped straight where. Homers, Carneau, White Kings & specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices. 42 N. Beacon St., Allston Squab Co., Allston, Mass.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese

Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.



Where you see the Ohio label you can be sure the chicks come up to the rigid standards set by The Ohio State University. BUY HERE.

PURE-BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University, and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS. The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce happy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production. Special Combination Orders—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 2, Gibsonburg, O.

Breeds we offer:
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Mottled Anconas
S. C. Black Minorcas
Barred Rocks
White Rocks
S. C. R. I. Reds
R. C. R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes
S. C. Buff Orpingtons
S. C. White Orpingtons
Jersey Black Giants

The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat or both. Write us.



Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Reference, Athens National Bank. Order now from this ad. No risk. Instructional catalog free.

THEY HAVE THE 'PEP' TO LIVE

They are bred from carefully inspected and culled flocks of healthy, vigorous fowls on free range. That is why "They Have The 'Pep' To Live." Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Black Leghorns	\$13.00	62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Campines	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandots, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Rocks	17.00	81.00	160.00

Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their flocks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Athens National Bank. Circular. Only 18 hours from New York.

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio



KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$63.00	\$123.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Buff and Wh. Wyandots, Buff Rocks	8.25	16.00	46.00	77.00	150.00
Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their flocks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Athens National Bank. Circular. Only 18 hours from New York.					

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have hatched and supplied satisfactory Chicks to our thousands of customers. Hatched from carefully inspected and culled flocks by long experienced operators. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Quality Barron Wh. Leghorns	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
S. C. White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	190.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.50	10.50	47.50	95.00
Parks Barred Rocks from 220 to 250 trap nest hens, 30c each. Pekin Ducklings, 35c each. Illustrated Catalog Free. Only 18 hours from New York.				

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (postpaid) 25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, White Dots	4.75	8.50	18.00	77.00
SIL. Laed Dots, Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00
Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.				

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 15c each; heavy varieties, 16c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

STOP! LOWER PRICES LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Box 10 Bryan, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks. 5% discount on orders placed now.

JAMES KREJCI, 9507 Meach Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Large stock Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Colicis, Hares, PION-

Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. EER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live

Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks, Pekin, Rouen and Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 33, Phoenixville, Pa.

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XVIII

WHEN Bradley opened the rear door of the hall a few minutes later, walked through the little alleyway back of the stage and stepped out on the platform, he looked into the faces of over fifteen hundred men. Every chair was filled, and the gallery was packed to capacity, while a standing crowd lined all the space in the aisles on both sides and at the rear. So still was the crowd that the house might have been empty. Nor did the county agent receive any greeting when he entered. The men were there for information, and they purposed wasting no time in getting it.

Bradley sensed their attitude, and plunged quickly into the reports of the progress of the milk war that he had received that day from both within the county and from the Dairymen's League headquarters in New York. The crowd listened silently and grimly to what he had to say.

"You see, men, there's no doubt of it this time," he concluded. "We're getting stronger every day. Less and less milk is being delivered. The farmers are at last really going through with it."

A man jumped to his feet.

"You bet we're goin' through with it," he shouted. "But what about Jim Taylor?"

Before Bradley could answer, a dozen men were on their feet at once.

"Yes," they roared. "What about Taylor? Why is he in jail?"

Bradley held up a hand.

"Just a moment, men," he shouted. But no one heard him.

"We want Taylor!" they shouted. "We want Taylor!"

"Where's Taylor?"

"What about Taylor?"

Almost panic-stricken, the county agent saw that the crowd was beyond his control, when a tall, thin man arose from a chair somewhere in the rear of the room and came unhurriedly down the aisle. His black swallow-tailed coat and long hawk face made him seem taller and thinner than he was. One long arm was folded carelessly across his back. In the other hand, swung a tall silk hat. He was smiling, and when he smiled, you liked him. The man was John Winslow, the lawyer, known and liked and laughed with from one end of the county to the other.

"Just a word, boys," he said. He raised neither his voice nor his hand, but they gave him their almost instant attention.

"Today, Jim Taylor did me the honor to ask me to help him out of his little difficulty," he said simply. "He's a good boy, and has done nothing that any man would not be proud to do."

The crowd relaxed. Some started to clap, but stopped fearing to lose anything the lawyer said.

"Yes," continued Winslow, "Jim doesn't need any help, nor does he need your help for himself personally. But all the same I'm glad you're here. There isn't any nonsense about the farmers being the backbone of the nation, and I'm glad to see that backbone stiffen up a bit."

He paused a moment, reached a hand behind him inside of his coat, while the crowd held its breath, wondering what next. Then from the pocket, Winslow slowly pulled a very large silk handkerchief. The crowd relaxed, while the speaker deliberately removed and wiped his glasses, put them back on and returned the handkerchief to his pocket.

"Milk business has been bad a long time. hasn't it? Glad you're fighting it out. Stick to it."

Then there was another pause. The smile faded slowly from the lawyer's face. Suddenly a long arm came up with a swing past his head and then down with index finger seeming to point toward and accuse every man in the room.

"But the milk business is not the only

thing that needs attention in this county, or in this country. If you get this organization of your's together, keep the politics and the politicians out of it."

He stopped again while the low spoken words seemed still to be ringing like shouts in their ears. What did he mean? What did all this have to do with the milk business? How would it connect with Jim Taylor?

The speaker went on.

"As soon as young Jim got into the calaboose today he sent for me. Said he wasn't guilty. Didn't need to tell me that. I knew it 'fore he told me. Known Jim ever since he was a little fellow, and I know he won't lie. Anyway, guilty or not guilty, he is entitled to bail, and so I went up to Judge Rising's house to make an appeal; asked for an immediate hearing, so Jim could go home tonight to do his chores, and to his little sister, and to his sick mother." The lawyer paused a moment and concluded: "And men, Rising wouldn't let me have it!"

Again the speaker seemed to swing off

dealers, and to certain dealers only; and those dealers in their turn shipped to certain wholesalers and to those only. Business men expanded their business, or they did not expand it, depending upon their stand with the "boss" and with their willingness to share their profits with him.

There had been protests, of course, but when the men who had made them faced stark ruin shortly after, the protests, except in secret, ceased.

Once and once only in all that twenty years had a man defied the boss and gotten away with it. Dave Messenger, a mild little man, had drifted into Speedtown one day from somewhere in the West.

"I've been doin' quite considerable travelin' for the last few years," he had stated, "and now I'm lookin' for some place where I can settle down and get a little rest and peace."

After he had been around a year or so, Dave had made it known that he wanted to become sheriff. Judge Rising, the "boss," at first had laughed at Dave's ambition, but to the astonishment of every

What Has Happened So Far

IN SPITE of his love of peace, Dave Messenger, sheriff of Speedtown, outfaces the angry mob bent on freeing Jim Taylor from jail and sends them away to the town hall, where a protest meeting is going on. Jim is unjustly held, the judge who is a local "boss" having refused bail. Thus the milk strike has embroiled all the surrounding country, splitting farmers into factions. Among those who oppose the strike is old Johnny Ball, Jim's neighbor and father of Dorothy, his childhood sweetheart. Because Johnny Ball's milk was dumped by a band of over-enthusiastic strikers, the old man has had Jim arrested. A lawyer named Winslow is appointed to defend the young farmer and promises some political housecleaning as well.

on another subject. At first the crowd could not get what he was driving at.

"Mark Anthony said that Brutus and Cassius and that bunch that betrayed Caesar and the Roman government were honorable men. Gentlemen, not all of that kind of 'honorable men' died with Cassius! Every age has some of the same species, and sometimes I think we of this age have a little more than our share."

Again the smile left the speaker's face. Again came that sudden gesture of swinging long arm and accusing finger.

"It's all right to clean up the milk business, but I want to tell you that the milk business or no other business will be right until you clean up the politicians in this county government."

He paused again. The silence in the room was oppressive. His audience no longer wondered what Winslow was driving at. He had mentioned no names, but every man in the room knew whom he meant.

It was notorious that county Judge Rising had for more than twenty years bossed and ruled and ruined the county government for the single purpose of selfish gain and aggrandizement for himself and his friends.

FOR more than twenty years, elections in that county had been a foregone conclusion. Candidates were elected if Judge Rising said so; if not, there was no use running. With few exceptions, every office was filled by his satellites. He placed his man in the legislature, and he controlled the congressman from this district. Justice in his own court was a travesty.

Not satisfied with political office, his influence extended like a pestilence into the commercial business of the county and into all that part of the state. Nothing was too big or too little for his attention. His dirty fingers were in every pie. You got money at the banks if Rising's gang thought you ought to have it; if not, you did not get it. Mortgages were foreclosed when the "big chief" said so. Farmers sold their products to certain

one in the county, Messenger had been nominated, and as nomination meant election, he had become high sheriff of the county. No one but Messenger ever knew how it had been done, he had never told.

John Winslow, a lawyer, had been astonished with the rest that Messenger had apparently been approved for the nomination by Rising. Being on friendly terms with Messenger, he had asked him one day how it had been done.

"Easy enough," drawled Dave, with a curious hard gleam in his eye. "I just had a little talk with him, that was all. May have more to tell you some other time."

The lawyer had to be content with that, but he had remembered that after that time the judge appeared to have an uneasy and furtive manner whenever he was in the presence of the little sheriff.

But with this exception, Rising had gone his high handed bullying way until the night of this meeting.

"No need of my reviewing the political situation in this county," Winslow continued. "Every man here knows what it has done and what it is doing. You know, too, who is responsible for it. All of us have had a taste of its workings right here today with young Taylor. You may win this milk fight—I hope to high heaven that you do—but unless you clean up this other business at the same time, you'll face just about the same old situation."

"You came over here tonight to get Jim Taylor out of jail. All right. I'm with you. Let's do just that. Furthermore, I'll tell you how to do it."

He paused a moment, pulled his handkerchief from his pocket, blew his nose with a snort, which at any other time would have caused a smile, put his handkerchief back, and raised that long arm.

"Old Judge Rising is a coward!" he said.

Bradley, sitting on the platform, heard the men suddenly draw in their breath. In that county, no man had ever been strong enough, or had courage enough to stand up publicly and denounce one of the most powerful politicians in the state. Could any man do it now and still stay in the county?

"Yes, sir," repeated the tall lawyer, "Rising is a bully, and all bullies are cowards. Tonight I'll prove it to you. My plan is very simple. If you men will go with me up to the honorable judge's house, and will delegate me as your spokesman, I predict that we'll be able to go from there to the jail, release young Taylor, and take him—"

With a whoop Greene and a half dozen young farmers jumped to their feet and shouted, "Let's go!"

"Stop!" said the lawyer, and bit off the word with such explosive force that it sounded like a report of a pistol.

They stopped, and sank back into their seats. Winslow waited for quiet.

"Now get this, and get it straight," he said, pointing his finger at Greene. "Men like you are the real trouble makers. You're always going off half-cocked. You've made trouble enough for one day, and I'm telling you to keep your nose out of this business for the rest of the evening, or I know a thing or two that will get you into some trouble."

Then, speaking to the audience generally, and smiling again, "If you men don't like what I propose, say so now, and no harm is done. If you do like it, then it must be done as I say, or not at all. Do you agree?"

"Sure," they shouted. "You're all right. What shall we do?"

"I want a committee of eight or ten men, good farmer men selected from different parts of the county. Nominations are in order!"

The crowd was ready for action. They had been longing for it the whole evening. Eight men were nominated and elected without delay.

"Now," said Winslow, "these eight men and I are going up to see the judge, and you all are going along. Naturally, as you cannot all crowd into his house, you will wait outside on the street while your committee and I will go in and have a little conversation with the judge. That's about all there is to the plan."

"Oh, just one thing more. I am depending upon you to see that there is to be no rowdiness, and no shouting. This is to be just a demonstration of American citizens in the interest of justice."

He asked the eight men who had been elected to take their places at the entrance of the hall. Then with silk hat in one hand, with the other folded carelessly across his back, he went unhurriedly down the aisle and joined them.

Fifteen hundred men got quietly up from their seats, and in orderly fashion followed his lead into Canal Street, across Water, up Whig, until they came after a time to Judge Rising's residence.

Winslow went up the broad steps of the porch, followed by his committee, who stood silently while he knocked. After a time, a servant opened the door a few inches.

"Kindly tell the judge that Mr. Winslow and some other gentlemen wish to speak with him."

"The judge has given orders that he cannot see anyone tonight," said the woman, and started to shut the door.

But the lawyer's foot was already in the crack and he pushed it gently open, and stepped in, followed by his men.

"Now, please go and tell the judge what I said."

The woman looked at him, turned and went. Winslow pulled the portieres leading from the hall into the library aside and led the men in to wait the coming of the boss.

After a few seconds, Rising stood in the door. He was a big man. Once he had been a powerful one, but over-eating and lack of exercise had softened him. His stomach protruded, his thick neck covered with coarse bristling hair, rolled over his collar on the sides, and extended straight

(Continued on Page 108)



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The Trouble Maker

(Continued from Page 107)

upward in the back, so that it was impossible to tell where neck ceased and head began. Small round black eyes, set closely together, gleamed from a heavy arrogant face, coarsened by a thick nose and a sensual mouth.

"What does this mean?" he said to Winslow. "Who are these fellows?"

"This is just a little business call," said Winslow mildly, "and these are farmer friends of mine, who wanted to see you a minute, and invited me to come along."

"This is an outrage!" growled the judge. "I warn you, Winslow, that I'm in no mood for fooling. I won't stand for any nonsense. I've had my eye on you lately, and I don't like your attitude. Now what do you want, breaking into a man's home?"

"There's no nonsense tonight, judge, and we'll get right down to brass tacks. These gentlemen are here to ask you to release Jim Taylor from the jail tonight on my recognizance."

The judge's face was already red with anger. Now it seemed to the men to turn purple in the lamplight. The heavy veins on both sides of his neck beat like a pulse. For a moment after Winslow's speech, he was inarticulate with rage.

Then he roared. "Winslow, I told you once today that Taylor would stay in jail until I got to his case. Now I'll tell you again, he'll stay there until I see fit to release him."

Then drawing himself up pompously, "No one gets any special favors out of me."

He stepped up closer to the lawyer, and shaking a pudgy finger in his face, said to him:

"Moreover, Winslow, you're done in this town. Not only that, but I swear I'll have you indicted, and all the rest of you,"

turning to include all of the men. "You'll find this is a mighty sorry night for you when you come here and attempt to pervert justice. Now get out of my house!" and he started toward them.

They made no attempt to move.

"Just a minute, judge. Not so fast," came Winslow's unruffled voice. "You are a lawyer, and, therefore, you will undoubtedly recall the statement of a famous jurist who said that you cannot indict a whole community. To be sure, you may indict my friends here and me, but come here a minute."

Winslow went over to the window and raised the curtain.

"Come here," he repeated.

Something in his words or his manner pulled the judge toward the window. Outside, as far as the eye could see, the flickering lights showed the street jammed with silent waiting men. The men in the room were perfectly quiet while the judge looked at the crowd and took in its significance.

Then Winslow said softly:

"I repeat, judge, you might indict us here in this room, although I don't know what for, but it would be something of a job to indict all that bunch, for blamed near the whole county is out there tonight, upwards of two thousand voting citizens."

The judge made no reply, but stood looking at the crowd a moment longer before turning back into the room. He tried to maintain his bluster, but the men noticed that his voice had grown husky and red face had changed to a sickly pallor.

"Winslow, once more I ask. What do these men want? What is the meaning of this outrage?"

"I've already told you, judge. We want an order from you releasing Jim Taylor

American Agriculturist, January 31, 1925 from jail tonight."

The tall lawyer suddenly stopped smiling. The hawk face showed thin and stern in the lamplight. With a swing of his arm and a step forward, he brought a long finger down to within an inch of the other man's face.

"And this 'outrage' means, Rising, that you and your gang are forever done in this county! Get that! You're done! Now write that order, and write it now! We're in a hurry."

(To Be Continued)

Things Worth Knowing

IN refinishing a small cherry-wood table which was an antique and a valued heirloom, many dents in the surface had to be removed. We smoothed them down with glass and sand paper. For the deeper ones, a piece of coarse blotting paper was soaked in water and laid upon the dents and a very hot flat iron was set on the blotter. Every dent finally disappeared. After scraping, sandpapering, waxing and polishing, the beautiful grain of the table top was again brought out and its luster restored.—Z. I. Dahvice.

* * *

A hammer head can be kept on the handle snugly and permanently by dipping the end of the handle in glycerine to wet thoroughly the surfaces where the head touches. Also dip the wedge in glycerine and then drive it home. The glycerine absorbs the moisture from the air and transfers it to the wood, which will swell out and grip the head securely.

* * *

Vinegar is the best substance for cleaning the mica panels of stove doors, and mixed with salt, for cleaning copper surfaces.

* * *

Pure glycerine will remove coffee and tea stains on silks and woolen. Ether is also good for cleaning paint from dresses.

* * *

White lead and sperm oil, mixed together with just enough graphite to give it a dark color, makes a good lubricant for lathe centers. This grease can be kept in a tin box and oil added when necessary to keep it from becoming too thick.

* * *

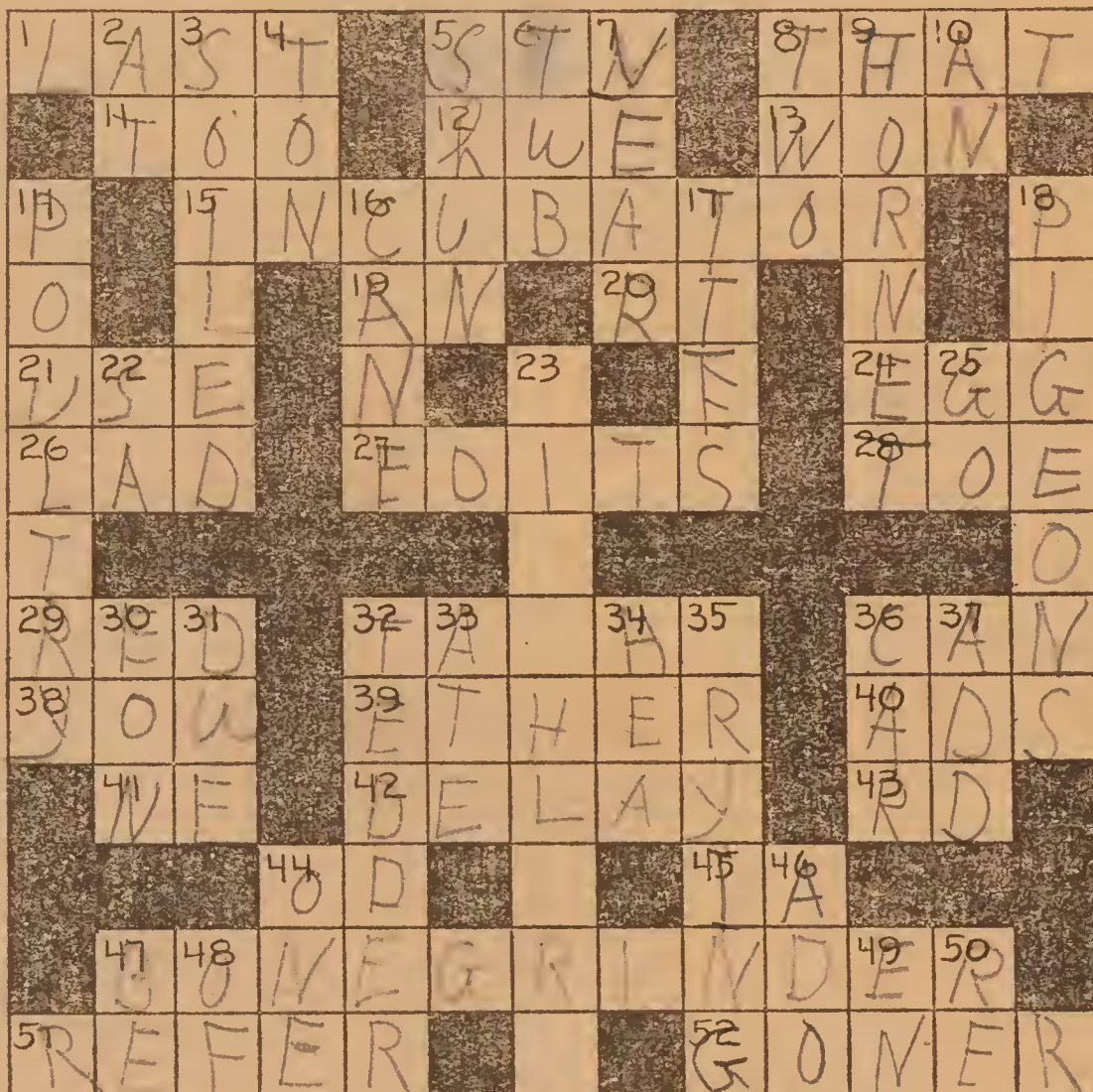
To work paint from a brush, rub the brush over one-half inch wire mesh, stretched and nailed over the open top of a box. This makes a handy accessory that every painter will appreciate. Brushes used for dusting, and cleaning can also be rubbed over this fixture.

DOWN

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 By, near | 25 Leave |
| 3 Stained | 30 Eternity |
| 4 Unit of weight for buying hay | 31 Owed or owing |
| 5 Avoid | 32 Machine for spreading hay |
| 6 Wooden vessel | 33 Consumed |
| 7 Period of time | 34 Part of the bray of a donkey |
| 8 A number | 35 Going wrong |
| 9 A stinging insect | 36 Automobile |
| 10 Indefinite article | 37 Sum up |
| 14 Fowls | 44 Unit |
| 16 Stalks of corn | 46 Confusion |
| 17 Cravats | 47 Exist |
| 18 Kind of poultry | 48 From |
| 22 South America | 49 Prefix meaning in |
| 23 A farm tool | 50 Note of the scale |

Solution of Puzzle 9

American Agriculturist Puzzle No. 10

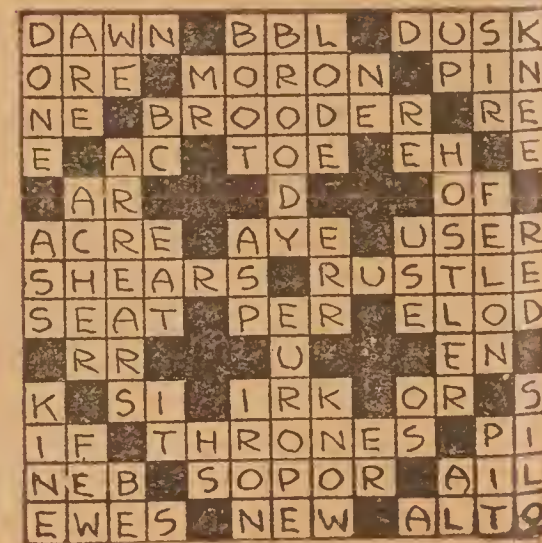


THE two large central crosses separate this puzzle so that no one section seems very difficult. But there is a long word at each side of the puzzle and one down the center. One suggestion is that you get these words first because they furnish so many letters that are used on others. No 15 certainly should not be hard for anyone who raises baby chicks!

ACROSS

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 A cobbler's tool | 12 Tint, color |
| 5 Enclosure for pigs | 13 Triumphed |
| 8 Not this, but the other | 15 Machine for hatching eggs |
| 11 Also | 19 Indefinite article |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 20 Abbr. for name of a New England State | 40 Advertisements (abbr.) |
| 21 Employ | 41 New England |
| 24 A poultry product | 42 Put off |
| 26 Young boy | 43 Abbr. for kind of highway |
| 27 Prepares for publication | 44 Old Dominion |
| 28 Extremity of one's body | 45 Abbr. for Western State |
| 29 Color of carrots | 47 A machine for preparing bones for poultry (2 words) |
| 32 A button, catch, or other fastening | 51 To allude to |
| 36 What farmers put milk into | 52 One who is lost or ruined (slang) |
| 38 Yourself | |
| 39 An anaesthetic | |



Rooms Of Our Forefathers Live Again

(Continued from Page 95)

tail which went into the main room of a fine residence of the period.

The furniture is chiefly of mahogany, replacing the earlier oak and walnut. The earliest clock of domestic manufacture is in this gallery, which also boasts a finely carved English chandelier. Plaster figures and busts, imported and American-made silver, three Copley portraits and a group of early American miniatures are among the interesting decorations.

The Rooms Are Handsomely Furnished

Perhaps the most attractive corner of the floor is the alcove with a mantlepiece from Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Va. Upon this very mantelpiece Gen-

Powell, a much-traveled and wealthy patron of art who served as mayor of Philadelphia from 1770 to 1780.

The Third Period

In the furniture decorations of the Third Period—the early republic of 1825—the influence of European fashions is again tempered into simpler but none the less beautiful American interpretation. In Italy, the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii had turned the minds of the designers from the fantastic forms into which they had drifted back to the simplicity of classical models. A young Scotch architect, Robert Adam, returned from Italy to introduce in England the new style of classic decoration which extended into every branch of house building and furnishing. In ten years there was a complete revolution in taste, and in spite of the strained relations between the mother country and her former colonies, the classic revival spread rapidly in America.

Delicacy and refinement marked the decorations on the exterior of new houses and their contents as well. New pieces of furniture made their appearance, among them the sideboard. The beautiful lines of Heppelwhite and Sheraton furniture were eagerly adopted by American cabinet-makers.

But to the English designs were added features which made the furniture

typically American. Most popular of all decorative motifs was the American eagle which appeared not only on the facades of buildings, but also as inlay on tables, desks, clocks and picture frames, as gilt ornaments on mirrors, and even in such articles as fireplace fenders. Intense patriotic fervor was reflected in the frequent decorative use of the eagle, the stars, Washington's portrait, symbolic figures.

The exhibition gallery contains beautiful examples of the work of Duncan Phyfe, the master-cabinet maker of American furniture history. Girandole and convex mirrors, usually surmounted by the eagle, are noticeable and the silver, glass and porcelains of home or oriental manufacture are arranged to set off the delicacy of the period furniture.

An alcove presents a typical New England 19th century interior with delicate mouldings, a printed sepia wall paper in a romantic Italian design and a purely American clock, later to be known as the "banjo" style.



In the third period there was much demand for furniture of light woods, such as curly maple and satinwood. Mahogany was often finished in a light tone, especially when inlaid with lighter woods. In the armchair of the picture, the influence of Heppelwhite, another leading English designer, is plainly seen in the spade-footed legs, the shield-shaped chair back and the carved decoration—all features which Sheraton rarely if ever used.

eral Washington himself leaned his elbow many times and in the room from which it came often met his friends over a chafing dish of canvas-back ducks and a bottle of Madeira. The painted English wallpaper, carefully removed from the old wall is gaudily colored in greens, blues, pinks, and yellow—a very popular type of wall hanging in those days.

Alexandria also furnished the great Assembly Room, taken from the old City Tavern. Here, too, General Washington was wont to visit, for here were held the "Birth Night Balls" in his honor every year. A few days before his death he wrote the hosts in reply to their invitations, "Alas! our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those who relish so agreeable and innocent an amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them." Washington "looked with the most kind and favoring eye upon the rational and elegant pleasures of life," we are told by one who also chronicles that he was conspicuous for his own graceful dancing. Gilbert Stuart's portraits adorn this impressive and beautiful room.

From Marmion, an old Virginia estate, comes an ornate room with a diagonally set mantel, elaborate painted decorations and furniture that shows the full Chippendale influence. This influence is also seen in the beautiful Philadelphia room, one of the most perfect interiors produced in the colonies. Chinese wall paper, a portrait of Pitt, the friend of American Liberty, and beautiful cut-glass lustre for sperm-candle makes this sumptuous room the climax of the entire floor. It was taken from the home of Samuel

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A mahogany mixing table forms a companion piece to the sideboard. It also has tapering legs, straight lines and ornamentation of delicate inlay. It is an American piece of the third period but shows the dominating influence of the great British cabinet maker, Sheraton.

The Early Republic is well represented in a Baltimore room of the time of Francis Scott Key and the Star Spangled Banner. The detail is extremely refined, with furniture in light mahogany of Sheraton design (see illustration), French porcelains on the mantel, a little gilt French clock and silver plated candelabra. Next door is the most elaborate room of the floor, from Petersburg, Va., which is hung in old bright yellow satin brocade and furnished with carved and moulded pieces, a tea service of silver, and an imported plaque showing Benjamin Franklin wearing the coonskin cap which captivated France.

Two New England rooms on this floor show "grandfather" clocks, richly colored wall paper, ship pictures, patriotic designs in curtain fabrics and furniture of the type found in these seaport homes which combined New England simplicity and imported luxuries. Another Early Republic room from Philadelphia has a mantelpiece ornamented with panels showing scenes of the war of 1812, and on the wall are portraits of Washington and the naval heroes of the war.

The Famous Old Facade

No description of the American Wing would be complete without some mention of the south wall. It has a history in itself, for it is composed about the facade of the famous old Wall Street U. S. Branch Bank, erected early in the 19th century of Tuckahoe marble from Westchester County.

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Try it for a real treat. Its price is low considering its rare richness and superb cup quality. Composed of small and broken beans of extra selected, high grade coffees.

SHIPPED DAY OF ROASTING
Direct from Wholesale Headquarters
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK
Send Check, Cash or Money Order or Pay Postman on receipt of coffee

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
235-9 Washington St. New York City
Established 85 Years

Cuticura Soap Best for Baby

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTs are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

CATTLE

AYRSIIRES FOR SALE—Registered, three to eight years, large teats, heavy producers, farmers prices. F. B. GARNSEY, Clayton, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Calves, both sexes, sired by a grandson of Glenside Dairy King and Doris Cay, out of 8,000 to 10,000 lb. dams. Prices reasonable. Save express by buying young. ERNEST COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PUREBLOOD COLLIES. Everyone a natural beeler guaranteed or exchanged gladly. Puppies and grown stock. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

READ THIS OUT LOUD—Now is your opportunity to buy beautiful, intelligent, healthy pups and workers, the best Shepherds I or any have ever offered. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FINE SABLE COLLIES from Champion ancestry. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

FIVE GENERATION Coon, Cat, Bear hound pups, bred for personal use, but have too many. Parents last three seasons record 182 coons.

night hunting stock, males \$25, females, \$15. ERNEST JOHNSON, Potter Place, N. H.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TWO SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels. May hatch. \$3 each. MRS. BERTHA DEVLIN, Arcade, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—We have a few of those large, vigorous ones left at farmers prices. F. B. GARNSEY, Clayton, N. Y.

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS—Heavy laying strains. Reds, Rocks, \$15; White Leghorns, \$12; Mixed, \$10 prepaid. Special prices on 500 lots, order from this ad. 100% safe delivery. KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

COLUMBIAN ROCK COCKERELS and cocks, prize winners bred for egg production, \$4 and \$5. Booking orders for day old chicks, hatching eggs, S. C. White Leghorns, Columbian Rocks, EMANUEL WHITE, Mahaffey, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Hens and toms, good as the best, large boned, healthy stock. (stamp) THOMAS VOKE, R. D., Skaneateles, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, yearlings and young toms and hens. MRS. EDW. HANNUM, Chester Co., Rosedale, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$10 each. Also pure bred "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, E. B. Thompson strain. GEORGE DELBRIDGE, Maynard, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Fine Bourbon Red toms for sale, \$12 each. MR. DAVID MULLOCK, Chemung, N. Y.

CORNELL CERTIFIED White Leghorns and Single Comb Reds—Bargains in large early cockerels. Eggs and chicks. CHESBRO FARMS, North Chili, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, Pearl Guinea. LAURA DECKER, Stanordville, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$8; tom, \$10. June hatched, with size and quality. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

TURKEYS—White Holland 25 lb. young toms, 15 lb. young hens, large healthy stock. D. E. GRAY, Genesee, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred single combed Rhode Island Red cockerels, large, dark red, from heavy layers. \$5.00 each. HIDAWAY FARM, Chemung, N. Y.

GIANT ROUEN DUCKS AND DRAKES, a few left at \$3 each. Also Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn males of excellent breeding. \$3 each. HERBERT G. COMSTOCK, Penn Yan, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$5 to \$10; Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, \$3 to \$5; chicks, all breeds, price satisfactory. Write quick. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

FURS AND TRAPPINGS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

SEND ALL YOUR FURS and hides to FRANK RIEMANN, Conneautville, Pa., especially skunk, mink and muskrats and receive the best grading and highest prices.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for country work. Must have auto and sales experience. Excellent opportunity. THE LENNOX OIL & PAINT COMPANY, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

SINGLE, EXPERIENCED, WHITE MAN for fruit and dairy farm near Philadelphia. Position open March 1. RALPH T. CROWELL, Buckingham, Pa.

A COMFORTABLE LIVING; Home sewing for us; any sewing machine; city, country; no canvassing. Send stamped addressed envelope. HOME INDUSTRIES CO., Bloomfield, New Jersey.

CHARLES DIXON, a well to do farmer of Blossvale, New York, R. D., would like a HOUSEKEEPER.

HONEY

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark \$1 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, Amsbury, Pa.

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10, \$2; 60, \$8.60; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75, \$7. Delivered third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.25. 10 lbs. \$2.15. Postage paid. J. C. ABBOTT, Northampton, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

HAY AND STRAW—All grades; timothy, light and heavy clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feed and grain; oat, wheat and rye straw. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, New York.

LET US QUOTE you delivered price on graded hay and alfalfa. Straight or mixed cars. VANDERVEER & COLEMAN, Inc., Lyons, N. Y.

START a pleasant and profitable business making Kewpie Dolls and other plaster novelties. Stamped envelope for particulars. B. O. WOOD, South Woodstock, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Chestnut telephone poles, fence posts and grape stakes in car lots or less. E. H. DUDLEY, Cameron, N. Y.

FREE BOOK. Prophet Elijah Must Come Before Christ. This great forerunner His work foretold. A MEGIDDO MISSION, Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. ARMY heavy wool socks, best quality, 50c. per pair postpaid, leather gloves, 30c. L. A. SHELTON, Clymer, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make you an offer by return mail. E. WANGER, 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVANA LONG FILLER CIGARS at a price you can afford. Box of 50, \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. F. HOLMES, 53 Carlton Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

PURE COD LIVER OIL—1 qt., 90c. 1 gal., \$2.50 postpaid. Special prices on quantity. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

500 ENVELOPES or letter heads or statements, neatly printed and sent postpaid, \$2.75. Ask prices. BURTON PRESS, Madison, N. Y.

Rooms Of Our Forefathers

(Continued from Page 95)

American Wing, but the actual existence of the building itself is due to the deep interest in all things American and the generosity of Robert W. De Forest, now president of the museum. He and Mrs. De Forest gave the building, presented and loaned valuable collections, interested others in lending heirlooms for the exhibits, and helped constantly as the plans for the three floors gradually took shape.

A tablet on the first floor states "This building devoted to the decorative arts of America from the settlement of the country to the first quarter of the nineteenth century was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the city of New York by Robert W. and Emily J. De Forest." It seems a small tribute to pay in return for a gift of

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—261 acre farm in high state cultivation, 2 houses, 9 barns, running water, cuts 200 tons hay, near 5 good markets. EARLE HOWARD, Owner, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20-acre fruit farm; new 7-room house and bath; electric lights, barn and garage; all necessary tools. L. W. CRAFT, Marlboro, N. Y.

MARYLAND—Farm for sale near Salisbury, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam roads and fine climate. Some of our farmers have made from five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre on their crops this year. For particulars address SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Productive, tractor worked, grain dairy farm, 220 acres, 180 tillable, 30 timber, 3 houses, registered cattle hogs, tools, variety fruit, good buildings, near R. R., school, church, \$1500 down, terms to suit, sickness. FRED DEMUNN, Beaver Dams, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE. 170 acres good land, good twelve room house, new barn, stable for thirty-six cows, cement floor, new large silo, milk spring, wagon house, hen house, corn house, all equipped to make grade A milk. Two miles from Borden's factory, twenty miles from Poughkeepsie. Occupant recently died, must sell. Price four thousand dollars. Easy terms. Enquire of owner. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear immediately from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale for spring delivery. O. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED POTATOES. Carious, hill grown, big yielders, \$1.50 bu. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection: Thirty, all different, many rare colors, \$1. postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated Catalog. 150 Magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—25, \$2; 75, \$5. not labeled; 15, \$1.50, 50, \$5, labeled. All different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDEN, Denton, Md.

HANDSOME GLADIOLI, over 100 kinds, list free, 10, 20, 30 or 50 bulbs, \$1. BURTON PEONY GARDENS, Madison, N. Y.

"SEALTITE"—The perfect tree wound dressing you fruit growers need in treating all cuts, cavities or wounds. Folder Free. ROLLIN H. TABOR, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN—Raised on farm, wishes work as farm hand, honest, steady. GEO. HALBOTH, 1350 First Avenue, New York City.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Service boar, bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either sex. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, mated, not akin, bred sows, service boars. Collies and Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

O I Cs—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each. Big type, thrifty, well bred stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE, Chester, Poland China and Red Duroc grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7 each. Express prepaid. 3 months old, \$10 each, crated, several bred sows. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

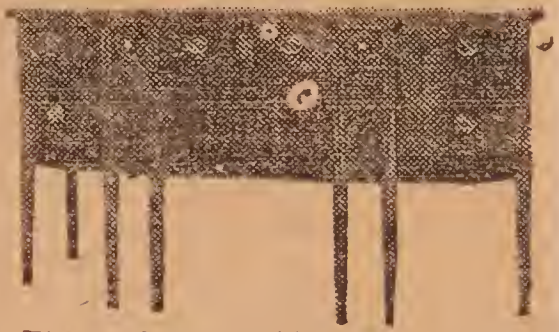
WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. UNION-LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

American Agriculturist, January 31, 1925
such unusual and permanent value, not only to New York but to the whole country and to succeeding generations. Probably, however, the donors of the American Wing find their most welcome thanks in the steady stream of visitors who day after day pass through



The mahogany sideboard is one of the Museum's most beautiful examples of the furniture of the third period. The delicate beauty of the decoration, combined with the classic use of straight line in design, shows the Sheraton influence. Sheraton used inlay rather than carving on case furniture and also veneered panels—details so delicate that they hardly show in a picture. The sideboard was the most important new piece to appear in this period, a combination of three side pieces formerly used.

the historic rooms and see reflected in them the lives and ideals of those who founded our country and established our government.

Home Bureau Philosophy

(Continued from Page 94)

urday, and so be ready to scold on Sunday, but if conditions are wrong in the community to which her family is exposed in its daily ventures outside her clean home, she cannot expect even to protect her own.

"Home Bureau women believe that in a democracy there is no reason why cities should have better schools than the country, better health agencies, better preaching, better recreation. They recall the history of little towns, as the poet did who wrote:

"Let not our town be large—remembering
That little Athens was the Muse's home;
That Oxford rules the heart of London still;
That Florence gave the Renaissance to Rome."

New York County Notes

(Continued from Page 102)

There is plenty of it and it is of excellent quality. Several inches of snow have fallen, and sleighing is fine on the main roads, but back on the hills the winds have piled up drifts and traveling is bad. Milk prices are a little better, but the extra feed the cows need at this time of the year leave the farmer no more profit. The potato market is dull. They are bringing 35c, if one can sell them at all. A few farmers are retailing them out here and there at 50c a bushel. Eggs are retailing at 60c to 65c. All meats have advanced in price when purchased in the markets, but not much when the farmer sells them. Good hay is being sold and delivered at \$8 to \$10 a ton. Auctions have been numerous and tools and stock have brought fair prices. Horses seem to be the thing taboed, as some good ones receive no bids. The Candor M. E. church has been willed a legacy of \$7,500 by the late Fred G. Banfield.—Mrs. C. A. B.

Ontario County.—We are having some fine winter weather. There is some sleighing. Some farmers are cutting wood. Others are hauling out manure. A good sized delegation of fruit men went to Rochester to attend the horticultural meeting there.—H.D.S.

Erie County.—Farmers are hauling logs and cutting up wood. Few if any potatoes have been sold as yet. A big gas well has been struck on the Weber Farm on Hunters Creek. They claim it is yielding 3½ million feet of gas per day. It sure is a hummer. They have been drilling in that vicinity for some time and have several other wells. Eggs are 48c a dozen, butter, 42c a pound.—Mrs. R. C.

Service Department

How to Renew the A. A. Insurance Policy

SO many of our people have written us regarding renewing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Readers' Service Travelers Accident policy that we are repeating here briefly how this policy may be renewed. Our arrangement with the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago permits us to renew your policy on receipt of 50 cents plus 25 cents for service fee. Upon receipt of a letter from you enclosing 75 cents for this purpose, we will take care of the details of continuing it for you another year.

New policies can be obtained by taking a subscription to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for five years at \$3, plus 75 cents for the accident policy, making a total of \$3.75. As we have before stated, we made a very careful investigation of the North American Accident Insurance Company before making arrangements to furnish this service to our people. The prompt way in which the company has handled its claims and business relations with us and with our subscribers has justified our faith in them.

Almost every mail brings a letter like the following—usually for a smaller amount—expressing the appreciation of some one for a timely check for a claim paid through us by the North American Accident Insurance Company:

"I received the check of \$1,000 which is the payment for my father's policy held in the North American Insurance Company.

"I am absolutely satisfied with the settlement of this claim. I also wish to thank you for your promptness."

—I. V. H., Steuben Co., N. Y.

You will be very much interested to know that during the past year of 1924 this company paid to the following subscribers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the amounts opposite their names for accidents of various kinds which happened to these people. Such money always comes at a time when it is particularly needed, and therefore explains the appreciation of our subscribers for this service:

Claims Paid American Agriculturist Subscribers by North American Accident Insurance Company, During 1924

William Hall, Orem, Utah, ..	\$ 60.00
Mrs. Alice G. Bush, Quakertown, Pa.	1000.00
William Hall, R. D. 2, Cortland, N. Y.	89.00
Thomas J. Farrell, Caledonia, N. Y.	20.00
Joseph Coleman, R. D. 7, Smyrna, N. Y.	20.00
W. J. Holmes, Westmoreland, N. Y.	20.00
J. A. Lonergan, Tully, N. Y.	40.00
H. E. Shepard, Hannibal, N. Y.	130.00
G. W. Harrington, Rome, Pa.	87.14
Phyllis Brucker, E. Rochester, N. Y.	20.00
W. H. Bennett, E. Rochester, N. Y.	90.00
L. R. Wilcox, Otselic, N. Y.	40.00
Fred J. Burk, Branchport, N. Y.	40.00
Frank Middlebrooks, Chatham Center, N. Y. ...	130.00
Robert Langdon, Blodgett Mills, N. Y.	40.00
Kenneth Signor, Walton, N. Y.	20.00
G. Washburne, Wolcott, N. Y.	80.00
David W. Slack, Canandaigua, N. Y.	20.00
Leon E. Allis, Rome, Pa.	20.00
George T. Smith, Rome, N. Y.	90.00
John E. Cummings, Penn Yan, N. Y.	130.00
Daniel Bachinak, Coopersburg, Pa.	20.00
H. J. Elshree, Nichols, N. Y.	20.00
H. O. Hansen, Himrod, N. Y.	40.00
Wm. Kie, E. Chatham, N. Y.	10.00
Albert H. Chambers, Galway, N. Y.	40.00
S. F. Brenon, Rome, N. Y.	30.00
Clarence E. Mallory, New Berlin, N. Y.	20.00
Virgil Weidman, R. D. 2, Berne, N. Y.	30.00
David D. Wakeman, Trumansburg, N. Y.	14.28
L. Anderson, West Cheshire, Conn.	20.00
Irving G. Court, Naples, N. Y.	50.00
G. F. Toenninger, R. D. 1, Youngsville, Pa. ...	130.00
Mrs. Hilda Tice, Voorheesville, N. Y.	10.00
John Kazanlecki, R. D. 1, Rexford, N. Y.	20.00
Francis Heading, R. D. 4, Malone, N. Y.	30.00
Harry J. Gass, R. D. 1, West Decatur, Pa. ...	38.33
Wm. Merrian, R. D. 1, Broadalbin, N. Y.	30.00
Wm. Storrs, R. D. 1, Holcomb, N. Y.	50.00
Harold Pickwick, Meridale, N. Y.	30.00
Angelo Battisto, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	10.00
E. M. Finlister, Frankfort, N. Y.	42.86
Walter G. Ball, Sayre, Pa.	30.00
Frank A. Willsie, Scotia, N. Y.	20.00
Lewis M. Wolverson, Gainesville, N. Y.	40.00
Arthur Lee, R. D. 3, Delhi, N. Y.	27.14
Adam Hayes, R. D. 2, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	90.00
John J. Daley, R. D. 3, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. ...	20.00
A. B. Bullen, R. D. 35, Middleport, N. Y.	20.00
Leon Simons, R. D. 2, Ulster, Pa.	50.00
W. R. Simmons, R. D. 1, Marey, N. Y.	30.00
Mrs. Patterson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20.00
Leila B. Giles, Box 131, Mt. Upton, N. Y. ...	20.00
Mrs. Jennie Scott, Box 83, Bloomville, N. Y. ...	20.00
Clinton Gifford, Box 76, Massenville, N. Y. ...	20.00
Edward R. Clark, R. D. 1, Harpersville, N. Y. ...	10.00
A. J. Waldron, R. D. 4, Schenectady, N. Y. ...	20.00

Earl Weeks, 430 Barton Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.	20.00
Gustav Voelker, R. D. 2, Ballston Lake, N. Y.	20.00
John Hutson, Fraser, N. Y., Box 14	10.00
Clair Ryder, Box 674, Cazenovia, N. Y.	37.14
George Livingston, R. D. 5, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Anna Lindblad, R. D. 39, Sinclairville, N. Y.	20.00
Emma Shaver, Shavertown, N. Y.	22.00
Hollo W. Peake, R. D. 2, Cato, N. Y.	20.00
Emma Post, Stormville, N. Y.	40.00
Wm. Stephen, R. D. 3, Boonville, N. Y.	30.00
Orr B. King, R. D. 4, Westfield, Pa.	14.28
George Blanchard, %Delhi Stage, Oneonta, N. Y.	130.00
Charles Leasure, Box 40, Nichols, N. Y.	20.00
Carl Holtz, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.	80.00
Mrs. Mary Parise, Box 55, Chaffee, N. Y.	30.00
Alfred C. Souva, Box 91, Great Bend, N. Y. ...	37.14
Lora M. Souva, Copenhagen, N. Y.	37.14
Elbert Luce Estate, Sinclairville, N. Y.	1000.00
M. V. Stevens, Goshen, N. Y.	40.00
Carrie L. Coleman, Campbell Hall, N. Y.	10.00
Louis M. Wolverson, Gainesville, N. Y.	90.00
Alice McIvor, Phelps, N. Y.	70.00
G. M. Lyon, R. D. 2, Wyalusing, Pa.	20.00
George Van Housen Estate, Bath, N. Y.	1000.00
Edna B. C. Barker, Oswego, N. Y.	60.00
Mrs. S. E. Reed, R. D. 1, New Berlin, N. Y.	30.00

TOTAL\$6,225.45

When We Handle Your Claims

THE work of the service Bureau is growing very rapidly. We have to answer hundreds of letters every week and to keep track of a large number of different cases at the same time. Very often when a subscriber asks us to handle a case, we take it up with the company against whom the claim is made, after which the company will settle with the subscriber. Then the subscriber fails to write us that the case is settled, and we have no way of knowing whether or not we should follow the case farther. May we therefore ask your very full cooperation in keeping us fully informed as to the development of complaints that we are handling for you?

Give Us All the Facts

When you write us in the first place, asking our help, may we suggest also that you set down in your first letter every detail connected with the case that you can think of. Give us all of the information. Very often before we can go ahead with your complaint we have to write back for more information, thus making more labor and holding up the final settlement. We particularly want full names, correct addresses, dates of transaction, papers, contracts, circulars, or advertisements involved, and anything else that you may have which you think will help us in handling your complaint intelligently and satisfactorily.

It is not as easy to do things by correspondence as it is to talk with you personally; therefore, we will especially appreciate your cooperation in bringing your complaint to a final settlement.

Don't Use Second Hand Filler

THE Service Bureau handles a large number of our people's claims involving difficulties in the shipment of eggs. When the returns from the commission merchant come back, deductions are often made for various shortages, including broken eggs. When we take these difficulties up with the American Railway Express Company, we find them very willing to make adjustments when the breakages are caused by their own carelessness. But when the Express Company finds that the difficulties are due to poor second hand crates and particularly to second hand fillers, used in shipping the eggs, then they refuse to pay claims. In justice, we must say that they are right in such refusal.

Poultrymen lose many thousands of dollars in the course of the year through trying to save a few cents in using packing material and fillers more than once. Here is a typical letter on this subject just received from the Express Company in answer to one of our claims:

"Your inquiry is at hand. Investigation shows that second hand fillers were used, and a reference to our files shows that this shipper's attention had previously been called to the use of improper packing material."

A Clean Herd—Accredited—No Reactor In Ten Years
Just Passed Another Federal Test 100% Clean

The Hawley & Murphy Dispersal Sale

FEBRUARY 3rd LIVERPOOL, N. Y.

With Good Consignments from the Herds of
R. C. MELVIN, W. HAROLD CROWELL,
JOHN HANER, GROVE GOODWIN

71 --- HEAD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS --- 71
41 --- Milking Cows or Near Springers --- 41

INCLUDING:

EMPIRE SEGIS (Herd Sire)
with seven of his daughters and
some good sons. This sire is a
good proven son of King Joh,
from a 33-lb. daughter of King
Lyons.

KING JULIUS LYONS
(Herd Sire)

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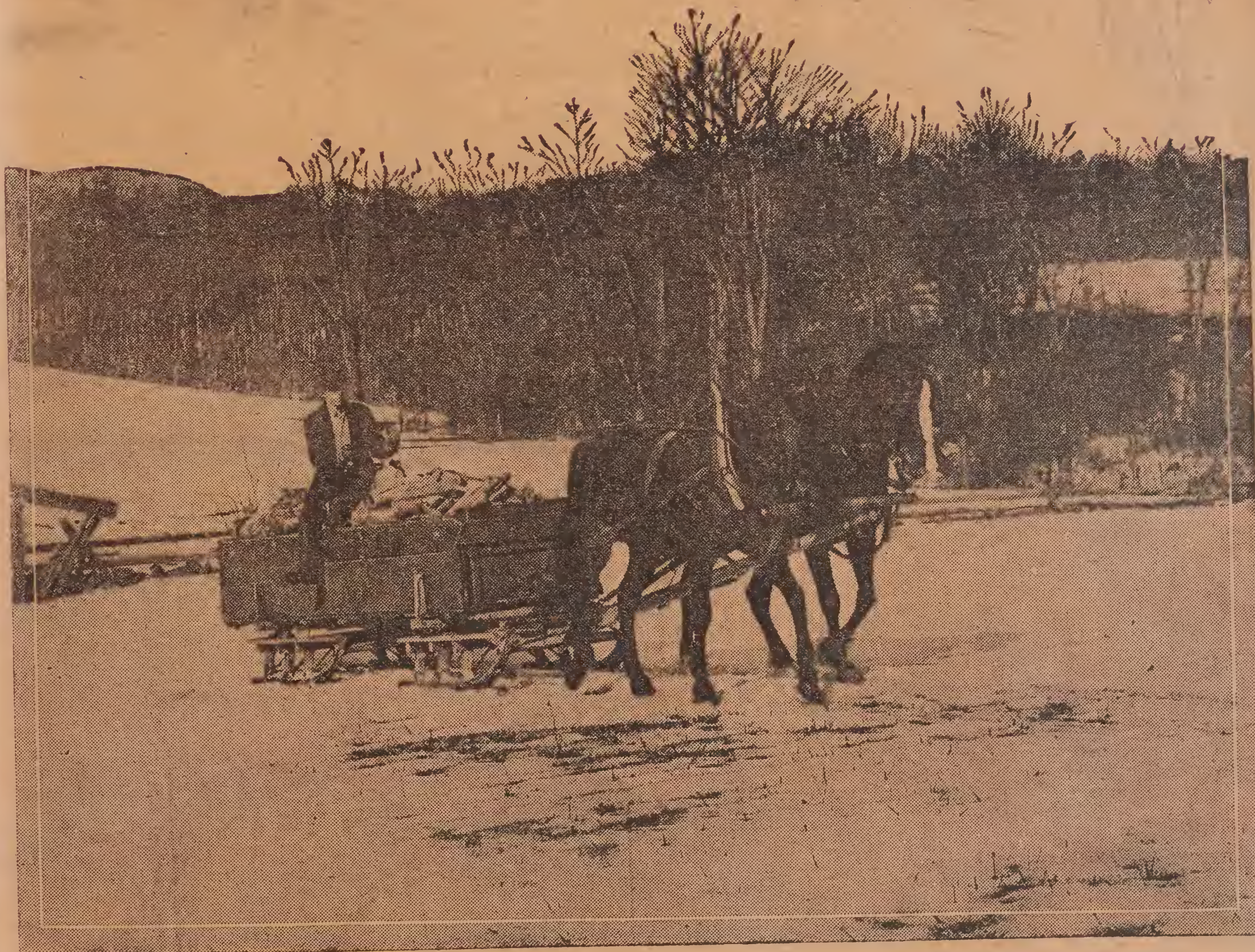
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"Everybody's Doing It."

What Shall We Do About the League?—By E. R. Eastman

DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor. This we have often done with our high grade seeds, coupled with intelligent culture.

In our Heavyweight Oats, we offer a variety time tried and tested, that in numerous instances has produced two bushels where one grew before. The original stock seed came to us from Wyoming several years ago and we had the product of several fields that yielded over 100 bushels per acre of grain weighing over 45 lbs. per measured bushel. The straw is stiff, strong and healthy. The grain is thin hulled and this year we have over 25,000 bushels to offer that weigh 42-45 lbs. and that have been thoroughly re-cleaned twice in our own warehouse.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have not only given big yields in the North West but in the Eastern States as well. On large areas in New York, 80-82-87-89 and up to 92 bushel crops have been reported to us by our customers, where the average crop is only 30 bushels to the acre.

Emil Seibert of Monroe County, says: "Outyielded our own seed this year three to

one." Reuben McDonald of New Jersey writes: "We had 700 bushels from 7½ acres." W. Rogers of Vermont reports a yield on a small acreage, of course, of over 117 bushels per acre and Frank Farber of Stark County, Ohio, states—"They yielded just twice the amount of other kinds."

We have scores of similar testimonials from many states. Now in view of these facts, why should any farmer be satisfied with ordinary oat crops of 20-30 or even 40 bushels per acre, when so many of our customers are writing us that Dibble's Heavyweight Oats give them double and in some cases, treble the average crop?

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Volume 115

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Number 6

How Much Did Your Farm Pay You—

Or How Much Did You Lose Last Year?—A Simple Way of Telling

By V. B. HART

THE following story is told of three brothers who were farming in partnership. A friend asked each of them separately how well their farm had paid during the past year. The first said that it had paid them two thousand dollars. The second said that it had paid them a thousand dollars. The third said they had lost nearly five hundred dollars. All three knew where every dollar had come from, and where the money had gone. All were correct in their answers,—if the man who asked the question knew what each one meant. Not being a mind reader, he did not; so inquired further.

The one brother, who said that they had made two thousand dollars, meant that the farm sales were two thousand dollars greater than the cash from farm expenses. The brother who said they made one thousand dollars meant that the sales were greater than the general farm expenses—and interest, and principal paid on the mortgage—by one thousand dollars. The brother who stated that they had lost five hundred dollars meant that they had five hundred less cash on hand at the beginning of the year. During the year they had paid their living expenses, made a payment on the mortgage, and bought a tractor. Had there been fifty brothers instead of three, there might have been as many different answers. When people are speaking of profits in farming, no two are liable to mean just the same thing.

Men in different lines of work figure profits in different ways. We figure the profits of a manufacturing business in terms of interest returned on the investment. All expenses, including wages, and the salary of the manager, are paid first. If there is anything left, it is distributed to the owners of the capital invested in the business, as so much interest on their money. Two things were at work in the factory—labor and dollars. One received wages and the other interest.

A clerk working in an office figures his own personal profits by the size of his pay envelope. He would never say that he made ten per cent on his investment. His investment probably consists of his fountain pen and office coat.

Neither of these two ways of figuring profits is suited to a farm. The farmer is neither capitalist nor laborer. He is both. Take, for example, a farm business that with stock and tools is worth \$15,000. Then, suppose, that the receipts for the year from the farm were as follows: milk, \$2,100; veal, \$90; hay, \$400; potatoes, \$450, and maple syrup, \$60. This gives a total of \$3,100. Now, suppose, the cash farm expenses for the year for feed, fertilizer, taxes, labor, grass seed, threshing, silo filling, etc., amounted to \$1450. Then assume that this farmer did the way most farmers are doing, and hired no regular man, but had a son helping him for three months during the summer. If it would have cost \$150 to have hired

some one to have taken the son's place, this should be included as a farm expense. This gives us expenses, or their equivalent, of \$1,600. Here is the way the results of this farm business look:

Capital invested.....	\$15,000
Receipts	3,100
Expenses	1,600
Difference	\$ 1,500

Now, who earned this \$1,500 difference between receipts and expenses? Was it the capital invested or the labor? Was it the \$15,000 or the farmer? Both were at work for the year; so both must have helped earn it. What part did each earn? The \$15,000 could

expenses, so much the better. If not, proceed as directed to fill out the form in the middle of this page.

Figuring Up Farm Expenses.

Do not include any household or living expenses. Include under labor any unpaid family help, aside from the farmer's own time, at what it would cost to hire. Under machinery and building repairs put down the average amount spent annually for these items. Figure up the value of livestock on hand at the beginning and end of the year.

If there has been a decrease due to sales or losses put this down as an expense. Any increase should be entered under receipts. Any increase or decrease of any amount in feed and supplies on hand at the beginning and end of the year should be handled in the same way.

Do not include as an expense interest paid on a mortgage. In figuring labor income interest is deducted on the total value of the farm property. Other expenses might include machinery hired and part of cost of auto upkeep and other farm expenses.

Figuring Up Farm Receipts.

Get the total value of milk sold from your milk check stubs or statements. Estimate for any missing months. If no record has been kept of eggs sold, get this by estimating the number of dozen sold weekly for the different months. Include as crops sold all crops on hand to be sold.

After figuring up the farm expenses and receipts, fill out the summary. Under average capital, put down the average value of the farm stock, tools, and the average amount of feed and supplies on hand. Enter the total receipts and expenses and find their difference.

Then take out interest at six per cent on the average farm capital. The remainder will be your labor income.

Your farm bureau or your state college of agriculture can furnish you on request, a blank form with complete but simple directions for figuring up your farm receipts and expenses and computing your labor income for the past year. Ask for "Labor Income Record Blank." If you wish to keep a record this year of farm receipts and expenses to help you in figuring your labor income next year, ask your farm bureau, or state college of agriculture for a simple farm account book.

Note.—The New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., has a publication entitled "How to keep a cash account on a farm". This account book provides directions and space for keeping a very simple record of your farm receipts and expenses and tells how to figure up your labor income at the end of the year. This publication was formerly sold by the College at cost. It can now be furnished to any farmer in New York State who will make good use of it. Your farm bureau or the College will send you a copy on request.

Record of a Year's Business on a Farm

EXPENSES	RECEIPTS
Livestock bought	Milk, cream and butter
Labor	Wool
Feed	Eggs
Seed	Livestock sold
Fertilizer	Crops
Taxes	Wood or posts
Machinery repairs	Increase in livestock
Horse shoeing	Increase in feed and supplies
Bldg. repairs	Other receipts
Threshing	TOTAL
Silo filling	SUMMARY
Gas and oil	Average farm capital
Fire insurance	Total receipts
Decrease in livestock	Total expenses
Decrease in feed and supplies	Difference
Other expenses	Interest on farm capital at 6%
TOTAL	Labor Income

probably have been invested elsewhere in farm mortgages at 6%. In this way it would have earned \$900. If we subtract this \$900 that the money would have earned elsewhere from the \$1,500, we have left \$600. This amount which is sometimes called labor income is the pay that the farmer received for his year's work. In addition the farmer had the use of a house, and fuel, milk, and other farm products. A labor income of \$600 does not mean that the farmer had that amount left at the end of the year. He had to live and support his family. It means that as a business proposition the farm paid running expenses, interest on the money invested, and a wage of \$600 to the farmer.

How to Figure the Labor Income on Your Own Farm.

Figuring up the labor income on a farm is not an intricate or difficult job. Records and accounts are desirable, but not necessary. No knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is required. Paper and pencil, and an evening at the dining room table are all that are needed. If you have been taking an annual inventory and keeping a record of your farm receipts and

What Shall We Do About the League?

The Mistakes, Success and a Suggested Future Program

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

MILK marketing has been a problem over which men have disagreed and fought for more than half a century. Yet in all of this period, I do not believe there has been a time when the whole situation was so clouded, when the air was so filled with charges and counter-charges, and when the feeling among dairy farmers has been so intense and bitter as it is right now. There are at least two main reasons for this unfortunate situation.

One is that the dairy business is just at present going through the general agricultural depression which has overtaken every other line of farming, and this period of low prices makes farmers discouraged and puts them in a bitter mood.

The other reason is that the market depression has been further complicated by a fight among the dairymen themselves and their organizations over the best methods of putting their product upon the market.

During the last few weeks, the situation has become particularly bad and I have been flooded with letters from dairymen begging me—because of the inner knowledge that I am supposed to have from years of experience in the milk marketing business—to come out in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and tell the whole truth.

NO ONE KNOWS IT ALL

Let me stop to say right here that no one knows all of the truth about this marketing business, or about any other problem for that matter. There are some positive people in this territory who are setting themselves up as being all-wise and knowing just what should be done to the crossing of the last "t" and the dotting of the last "i" to solve this milk marketing problem. But I say unto you that you should beware of the men who know it all. Verily, they are false prophets. We are all groping more or less in the dark. We never can open more than a door or two at a time into the future. Particularly is this true in as complicated a problem as that of marketing. All that we can hope for is progress a step at a time, progress gained only by painful toil, expense and sacrifice.

WE WANT TO BE RIGHT

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that I have the confidence and the faith of thousands of farmers in the great New York milk shed. It is good to know that there are a larger number of thousands who have faith in the integrity and the honest dealings of the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We want to keep that faith. ABOVE ALL WE WANT TO BE RIGHT. Therefore, if we had been absolutely sure of what the right thing was to do to solve these difficult milk problems, we would have said so long ago.

But years of study convince me that the more I know of the facts concerning marketing, the less sure I am of what the remedy is. I have been careful of being too critical of what different groups of men are attempting to do in working out their problems in this territory for fear that I in my ignorance might destroy what these men have been painfully building a step at a time for years.

WHAT ARE FARMERS TO BELIEVE?

Yet I feel sorry for the man back on the hills who picks up one paper and reads an attack upon what one group of farmers is trying to do through organization, and then picks up another paper and reads exactly opposite statements. How is a farmer going to decide, if statements on both sides of his great problem are so contradictory?

So keenly have I felt my responsibility to our people regarding this milk situation that I have been unable during several periods in the past two years to sleep nights from worrying

over it. I have a deep and abiding faith in the good judgment of the American farmer. I do not believe that there has ever been an instance in American history that the farmer has made a mistake when he had all of the uncolored facts.

I want to make it plain that I do not claim to know all of the facts. Especially do I wish to make it clear that I cannot be certain of what the right program for the future is. But with the hope that I may help a little, I am going to set-down here without fear or favor some of the facts that I do know and some of the things which it seems to me might be done to help relieve the critical market situation which our dairymen are now facing.

SOME BAD LEAGUE MISTAKES

I am going to begin by discussing some of the mistakes which the Dairymen's League

tion must come from the resolute demand of the membership itself.

NO DOUBLE POSITIONS

I refer to the practice of hiring League directors into salaried positions. At least a third of the League directors hold two jobs with the organization, one as a director, another as a salaried employee. Now no matter how honest these men are, and I believe they are both honest and sincere, it is impossible for them to vote upon a policy without having their decision more or less influenced by the fact that they draw a salary as an employee of the organization. Also, it is human nature that the remaining directors will be more or less influenced in their decisions by their jealousies of the salaried directors, and by the hope of getting themselves into similar positions. Moreover, the dairymen whose director does hold such a position are not on the same level with those dairymen whose director is a director and nothing else.

I believe that some of these directors, possibly all of them, are rendering excellent service as employees, and experience as a county president or a director no doubt trains them for future work with the organization. But here is the point: IT IS VITAL THAT THE MEMBERSHIP DEMAND THAT WHEN A DIRECTOR BECOMES AN EMPLOYEE, HE SHALL RESIGN AS A DIRECTOR. With this situation corrected, dairymen need not seriously worry about politics within their organization.

A MISTAKEN SALES POLICY

Now let us concern ourselves for a moment with the great mistake which the organization made in its sales policy for canned goods. The manufacture and sale of League by-products has as a whole never been a success. For some of this, the management cannot be blamed; for a part of it, they must accept some responsibility. Space is too limited to review the situation which led to the building or purchasing by the League of a large number of manufacturing plants for evaporated and condensed milk. But dairymen will recall that after the great export trade during the War ceased, thousands of farmers were thrown out of a market for their milk and the League undertook the responsibility of giving them a market by opening manufacturing plants. This demand came from the membership itself, and the management simply followed the demand. It is doubtful if the directors could have done anything else, particularly if they were to follow the policy of protecting their members.

MANUFACTURING HAS NOT PAID

These plants have never paid and it is doubtful with the conditions in the market that have prevailed for the last few years if anyone could have made them pay. The loss on the goods handled through these League manufacturing plants explains in part the difference between the pooled price which the dairymen actually received and what they should have received had all of the milk been sold at classification prices. Realizing that their plants were not paying, the League began to establish a brand for their products and to build up a sales policy.

Then there began to be circulated around the fool idea that what the League needed was a "big man" to direct their sales organization. The directors yielded to this, and without sufficient investigation they hired a man to head their sales department by the name of Stanley Q. Grady. But we are informed, Mr. Grady was a better salesman in selling himself to the directors than he was in selling the League products. He was paid a salary of \$25,000 a year, and in the opinion of many men who

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Cooperative Association has made and is making. But I want to ask you in all fairness, if you read any farther that you read all the way through. No one ever gets the farmer or anybody else anywhere by a purely critical, destructive attack, and the discussion of the mistakes of this organization which follows should not be considered without remembering at the same time the good results that have been accomplished.

POLITICS, BUT NOT DISHONESTY

One of the most serious problems of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at the present time is that of personal politics which have been and are being played. It is, of course, absolutely impossible to build a great organization involving salaried positions and places of power and influence without having some politics. Our government itself, the best in the world, is filled with a large amount of political maneuvering for position.

I want to say, too, that after several years' close connection with the inside management of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association neither then nor since have I ever known of there being any actual dishonesty or grafting in any way, shape or manner. I do not believe that there ever has been any.

But there does exist a political situation in the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association which must be corrected before the organization can make any large amount of progress, and this correc-

were familiar with the facts, his policies were liabilities to the dairy farmers.

In the first place, Mr. Grady was brought from the Far West, where he had had some experience in marketing raisins. He knew little or nothing of marketing milk, which is an entirely different problem, and the force of expensive men which he brought with him apparently knew less still.

CANNED MILK IN NEW YORK CITY

One of Mr. Grady's policies was to sell the League canned and evaporated milk in New York City, and he spent thousands of dollars in advertising to do this. We do not know how much he sold, but we do know that every time he convinced a New York housewife that she ought to buy canned milk, she bought less fluid milk. If there is any advantage which the eastern dairy farmer has over dairymen elsewhere, it is the fact that he has a monopoly on the fluid milk business in New York City.

It was not long before the good sense of the League directors asserted itself so that they began to realize that Mr. Grady's policies were a mistake. His power was gradually removed from him, and they finally let him go.

In this connection, we are not quarreling with the salary which was paid him, if he had been the right kind of man. I think that while there might be altogether too many employees in the Cooperative Association, salaries are reasonable, including those of the officers. Farmers must expect to pay their employees in proportion to what other business does, or else they will be at a constant disadvantage in dealing with other business. The difficulty with Mr. Grady was that his salary was evidently out of proportion with his value as a salesman of League products.

LET MANUFACTURING PLANTS GO

When Mr. Grady was released, R. E. Van Cise, a milk man with a lifetime of experience, was placed at the head of the sales work. As a result, it has rapidly improved. Further than this, the directors, by sales and rental of their manufacturing plants to the Borden's in the last few days, have in my opinion stopped a tremendous leak in their expense and solved a problem which has been outstanding since these manufacturing plants were built or acquired.

EXPENSES ARE TOO HIGH

Speaking generally, I think the expenses of the Cooperative Association are altogether too large. In fairness, this should be qualified by stating that no one has any appreciation, until they have studied the problem, of the tremendous amount of work that has to be done in operating the pool. It takes literally hundreds of clerks to figure the returns each month. In fairness it should be said that considerable study has been made by the directors in simplifying operation and trying to cut them down. The sale or lease of the League's manufacturing plants will simplify the problem some, and should reduce the League's operating expenses two or three cents per hundred pounds.

THE QUESTION OF HIGH SALARIES

I do not think either, as I have already stated, that the League has been extravagant in the payment of salaries. I do think that there are more executives drawing salaries than are actually needed. No doubt they are doing good work, but the point is that the farmer himself has been forced to cut his expenses during these depressed times right to the bone, and he has the right to demand that his organization do the same thing so far as it can without impairing its efficiency. The last deduction for expenses was 9 cents a hundred pounds and that constitutes a grievous burden to the poor dairymen back on the hills.

I understand that an honest effort is being made to reduce expenses. I hope that no more blunders will be made like spending thousands of dollars to move the organization to Utica

and in renting a big office building up there on a long time lease, only to move back again to New York City in a comparatively short time.

BE FRANK WITH MEMBERS

While we are talking about the News and the publicity policy of the League, I believe that one of the greatest mistakes that has been made is the failure of the management to be absolutely frank with its members in regard to real information on what is taking place. I believe the management is sincere in its statements that it cannot give its membership information without betraying business secrets to its competitors. But the unfortunate part of it is, that in a majority of instances the other business interests and the competitors of the Dairymen's League often know all about its transactions in spite of the League's attempts at secrecy, while the membership, being farther removed, does not know what is going on.

Yet we know that the great fundamental basis of any cooperative organization is the confidence of its members. For instance, there are perfectly good reasons why the pooled price each month actually paid to the members is several hundred thousands of dollars under what the pool price would have been if all of the milk had been sold at classification prices. Yet the League farmers were never given this information in written form; but the members finally learned it from an outside source, and under circumstances which do not make for confidence.

THINGS MEMBERS SHOULD KNOW

The membership certainly has the right to know what salaries are being paid its officers, what prices are paid for plants purchased, and received for those sold or rented. Also, what a lot more confidence dairymen would have in their organization if a policy of perfect frankness were used in discussing all mistakes of the organization whether or not they could have been avoided. Sensible men expect mistakes. They cannot be expected, however, to continue to accept in blind faith so much that is apparently unaccounted for.

In justice to the League management, it must be said that the members are somewhat to blame for not having full information, for much of it has been given frankly by the League's representatives at meetings—and those comparatively few who have attended meetings have a better understanding of what is going on. It is noticeable too that it is this class of members who attend meetings that is the most loyal. I do not mean that policies need to be given publicity before they are fully determined or worked out. I do mean, however, that the membership has the right to all of the facts when they are once established.

A LITTLE MORE GIVE AND TAKE

In my opinion another mistake of the management has been its failure until very recently to recognize the other fellow, or to even give any real consideration to suggestions from leading farmers in their own membership for modifications of League policy. There is some excuse for this attitude for the League got on its feet in the first place by fighting. Without a considerable fight with the dealers, it would never have gotten started. But unfortunately, while a more conciliatory attitude toward the dealers has been used, a very arbitrary and militant spirit has been adopted toward other farmers not in the organization and even at times toward other farm organizations not in the milk business.

However, the League management has not been alone in this attitude, for, as I have many times said, there is a foolish and destructive spirit of bitterness among farmers themselves, both in the League and out of it, which is not getting anybody anywhere. This is fostered by some of the milk dealers, and no doubt pleases them immensely.

SOMETHING FOR ALL TO LEARN

As I said at the beginning of this article, no one man or set of men has a monopoly on all

of the cure for the milk marketing problem. Many men and many organizations are at work on this problem. All of them are making mistakes; most of them are learning things of value toward finding the real remedy. What is needed is an elimination of the foolish spirit of bitterness and animosity, supplanted by an era of real cooperation among farmers, not only among those within any one organization, but among all dairy farmers in all of the organizations.

Referring specifically to the League, there is opportunity to listen to sincere and capable advice from thoughtful men, both in the membership and outside, before ramming ahead too rapidly on a "Pike's Peak or bust" policy, without giving consideration to the modification of details which may make the difference between success and failure. We have said many times that cooperative marketing is blazing the trail. It is a question of going ahead a little way and then maybe finding that the road is wrong and backing up. There should be a willing spirit in all of the organizations of backing up and making a fresh start when experience proves them to be on some wrong road. I am glad to say that there are some signs that the League management has come to see the necessity of recognizing the other fellow and of modifying, if necessary, its details and policies.

SOME UNJUST CRITICISMS

So much for what I consider some of the mistakes that have been made in the management of the League. Let us discuss for a moment some of the things that the League has been criticized for, but which in my opinion have been only the working out of sound and common sense policies.

Just at the present time the air, both in country and city, is filled with criticism of the League because of what is claimed its too close association with the Borden's Farm Products Company. Those who are bringing this criticism are in my opinion either enemies of the League farmers or else they have no understanding of the true situation.

Every dairyman knows that the way to get a decent price for Grade B milk is to sell it in fluid form at Class 1 prices. The great reason for the difference in price which has existed between poolers and non-poolers is that some of the non-pooler dealers have disposed of more of their milk in Class 1 price than the League was able to do because the League has so much surplus.

(Continued on Page 122)

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Farm Taxes in New Jersey

Reason for Jerseymen's Heavy Burden

The following article is an address which Mr. H. C. McKenzie delivered before the annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, held in the Assembly Chamber at Trenton on January 14, 1925. Mr. McKenzie is the tax expert of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

H. C. MCKENZIE

Tax Expert, New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

ance of an equitable assessment. Are you getting it?

The General Property Tax is a hangover from Colonial Days when al-

most all the wealth of the country consisted of real estate and tangible personal property, cattle, tools, etc. But this is no longer true. The growth of corporations, the issuing of stocks and bonds, mortgages and other intangibles has brought about a situation where real estate, which is the chief source of revenue, under the General Property tax, represents only a fraction of the wealth of the country and a minor fraction at that. Kansas has recently made some investigations along the lines of equality of assessment and they found some surprising things. It was found that, as a rule the smaller parcels of property were assessed at a much higher rate than large properties, while some properties might be assessed as high as 85 per cent others were less than 50 per cent. What data I have been able to gather in regard to New Jersey assessments show equally wide variations.

Too Much Tax Exemption at Present.

Furthermore, a considerable amount of property is exempt by law. In New York over 20 per cent of all real estate is exempt. In New Jersey you have an assessed valuation of \$4,446,000,000 and exemptions of \$569,000,000, or 11 per cent.

Again, it is a well known fact that tangible personal property largely escapes by exemption or otherwise. As to these intangibles, (stocks, bonds, etc.), no state depending upon the General Property Tax has over 10 per cent of the intangibles on the tax rolls, to say nothing of TAX FREE SECURITIES.

The net result is startling. Half the property, or less, is paying over 90 per cent of the taxes, and of the half the property that is paying some are paying on twice as high a valuation as others. The extreme examples may be paying three or four times the taxes they would if all the wealth of the state contributed proportionately.

You see part of this in your total General Property Tax Rate of \$3.671 per \$100 of valuation. If your average assessment is 60 per cent of the true value you are paying in taxes every year 2.2 per cent of the value of all real estate in taxes. In New York 30 per cent of all the net income from real estate is absorbed in taxes, and I judge that you are not far behind. Equality of taxation is the end we are striving for. Unless you can do what no other state has been able to accomplish you cannot equally distribute the tax burden by reliance on the General Property Tax.

Where the Burden of Taxation Hits.

The bulk of the burden everywhere is made up of: first, School Taxes; second, Road Taxes.

A farmer in New Jersey with a farm worth \$15,000 would be assessed for \$9,000 or \$10,000, and pay probably from \$2 to \$30 on a thousand. What does the man with a salary of \$25,000 pay who works in New York and lives in a rented house in New Jersey? He pays \$1 poll tax and probably there is included in his rent bill something for school tax, but the balance of his income escapes entirely. This situation needs correction.

No more state or county bonds should be issued for hard roads that are to be paid by a General Property Tax. If New Jersey is in the same class as New York, and I think that it is, all the upkeep and construction and from 50 to 75 per cent of the cost of new construction should be financed by taxes on the users of the roads: license taxes, gasoline taxes, gross weight tax.

(Continued on Page 138)



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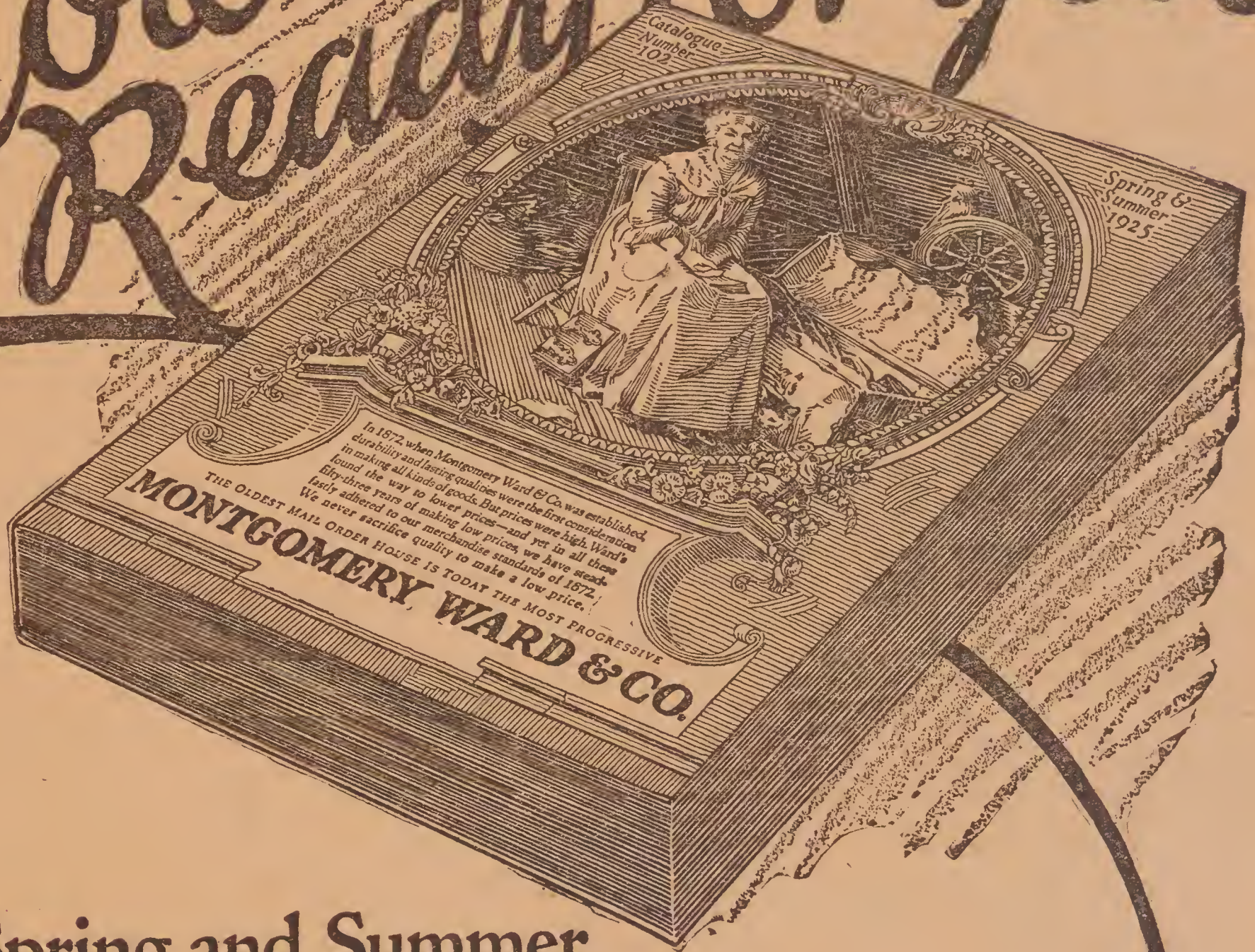
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What Readers Want To Know

Does Acid Phosphate Make the Soil Acid?

"DOES acid phosphate make all the soil acid?" This question is coming to us regularly. It is a very good one for discussion as it is quite natural to expect—judging by the name "acid phosphate"—that such a substance would produce an acid reaction in the soil.

The truth of the matter is that acid phosphate *does not* make the soil acid. But there are cases where it has been found to have had a slight tendency to correct acidity. For this reason it is unfortunate that such a name was ever given to this particular form of phosphate. In other English-speaking countries it is more properly called "superphosphate".

During the past few years, much evidence showing that acid phosphate does not increase the acidity of the soil has been obtained. In these experiments, acid phosphate was actually applied to the soil under field conditions for a number of years, after which the acidity or lime requirement of the soil was determined and compared with the same soil which had received no acid phosphate. None of these tests show any increase in acidity due to acid phosphate.

Some Specific Instances

In some experiments in New Jersey a total of 15,000 pounds of acid phosphate per acre was applied over a period of 23 years. At the end of this time, the soil receiving applications of acid phosphate had essentially the same lime requirement as the untreated soil.

A field test in Indiana, extending over 20 years, during which time a total of 2,633 pounds of acid phosphate per acre was applied, showed that the soil from the acid phosphate plots at the end of this time showed slightly less acidity than the soil from the untreated plots.

In Ohio, plots that had been treated with acid phosphate for a period of years showed less lime requirement than the untreated plots.

An annual application of 500 pounds of acid phosphate for 15 years failed to increase the necessity for lime in a Massachusetts experiment.

Will Not Replace Lime

Just because some of these experiments show that the acidity of soil was reduced and the lime requirement was less pronounced, it does not say that acid phosphate will correct soil acidity in all cases. It will not add to it, that is sure. Lime cannot be replaced by anything else, and if the legumes such as alfalfa, clover, peas and beans, are to be raised we must add lime to the crop's food ration. Nothing else will do. Of course, lime comes in several forms, and your circumstances will decide which is best—but nothing will replace the calcium in whatever form it may be, in the plants food requirements.

Lime in Oyster Shells

Would you please inform me how much lime there is in pulverized oyster shells? Are the pulverized oyster shells as beneficial to the soil as hydrated lime? What proportion of pulverized oyster shells should be used to the acre.—C. L. S., Pennsylvania.

GROUND oyster shells offer a good source of carbonate of lime. The percentage of carbonate of lime in lime falls below that in ground limestone. However, it has in addition to the lime, a small amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Ground oyster shells will analyze anywhere from 85 to 95% calcium carbonate.

Pulverized oyster shells cannot be compared to hydrated lime except on the amount of each that is applied. About 2200 pounds of ground oyster shells will be equivalent to 950 or 1,000

pounds of hydrate. Therefore pulverized oyster shells with flour of good quality should be applied at about the same rate or a little bit heavier than ground limestone, which is usually applied at about a ton to the acre.

The disadvantage of buying ground oyster shells as the source of lime, lies in the fact that you are apt to get considerable foreign matter that has no liming value or fertilizing value.

Burned oyster shells have somewhat the same position as burned lime. However, this burned form of shell goes back to the hydrate form more rapidly than burned stone lime. There is little or no burned shell on the market.

Nitrate of Soda on Strawberries

Is it good to put nitrate of soda on strawberries that are to be picked this year? How much should I use to an acre and when should I sow it?—George Hukt, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE use of nitrogen has been found profitable in the growing of certain varieties such as Marshall, Glen Mary, William Belt and Chesapeake. It should be used, however, only when the plants normally do not make a rapid vegetative growth in the spring. The use of about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda applied about a week after the plants have started to grow in the spring may prove beneficial. I would suggest leaving several plots without an application of this fertilizer in order to determine for yourself whether or not you are getting any profitable results under your conditions. Care should be taken not to have the fertilizer touch the green surface. It should be applied between the plants rather than on the leaves. If you have used a strawy barnyard manure as a mulch I would hesitate to use the nitrate in addition.—P. W.

Setting Out Asparagus

I am thinking of setting out an asparagus bed. How many roots do I need to set an acre and a half? What age plants are best to set and when is the best time to set them? How far apart are they planted?—W. H. P.

ASPARAGUS roots are planted in rows from four feet to six feet apart. Green varieties are usually the Mommouth Whites are planted two feet wider apart. Green varieties are planted from 18 inches to two feet apart in the row, while white varieties are seldom planted less than two feet apart in the row. Following is a table of the number of plants per acre with the various combinations of planting distances.

15 in. x 4 ft.	8,712 plants
18 in. x 4 ft.	7,260 plants
2 ft. x 4 ft.	5,445 plants
2 ft. x 5 ft.	4,356 plants
2 ft. x 6 ft.	3,630 plants

In most sections of the country asparagus is usually planted in the spring. In northern sections spring planting is preferable because the fall planted roots may be injured by freezing before they become well established.

After the soil has been thoroughly prepared deep furrows are opened by running a plow a couple of times each way where the row is to be set. The roots or mows are set in the bottom of the furrow and covered to a depth of two or three inches. The trench is gradually filled as the plants develop. Growers usually like to have about eight inches of soil over the roots. To cut this it is usually best not to apply too deeply but to raise a mound a few inches.

Year-old plants are preferred by growers while others prefer older stock. Some growers prefer three-year old roots. The culture of asparagus is well described by Hexamer in his book, "Asparagus" which can be procured from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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Pruning the Old Orchard

PAUL GILLETTE.

ACCORDING to Professor Oskamp, the extension fruit specialist of the Department of Pomology of the New York State College of Agriculture, most old apple trees are carrying too much wood. In a talk delivered before a group of farmers he said that what we need to watch in pruning is an even distribution of operations over the tree. Too often we see just the opposite. There is no question but what the tree that has been intelligently pruned produces better and is easier to work upon than one that has been pruned carelessly, or has not been pruned at all. In general if pruning were restricted to the cutting of limbs around the thickness of a man's thumb, the results would be a great deal more satisfactory. However, we always come upon some badly neglected orchards where the only course open is to remove several large limbs in their entirety. In general the trouble with most old orchards is that they were not pruned when pruning would have been most beneficial. The failure to prune trees between the ages of 25 and 35 is serious, and such negligence complicates matters later on.

Upper Portions of Tree to Often Neglected.

Another point that Professor Oskamp brought out was the fact that ordinarily the pruner does not pay any attention to the upper proportions of the tree with the result that it evidently grows to such proportions that the upper limbs overshadow the lower, shading out all light. As a result the lower limbs die off, and a greater amount of growth is thrown into the upper regions of the tree. He recommends distributing the cutting over the top and gradually down over the crown of the tree so as to spread an equal apportionment of light throughout. He does not advise opening immense triangular spaces through the tree, but he does believe in opening it up with several slot like openings at intervals across the top, in small portions so to speak.

* * *

Geneva Station Has Fine Bulletin On Pruning and Heading

Recently the Geneva Experiment Station came out with an excellent bulletin on the subject of pruning apple trees that fruit growers cannot be without. This time of the year is particularly important to the fruit grower for in a very short time he will be out working in his apple trees. The fruit men at the Geneva Station have been conducting some pruning experiments for a number of years on comparative amounts of pruning and heading.

The pruning tests were made with Baldwin, Boiken, Esopus, Hubbardston, McIntosh, Spy, Greening, Rome, and King, 11 goods standard varieties. The comparison of little and much pruning was made with trees all headed about 2 feet above the ground when set out in the orchard. After the tree is started properly little pruning will later produce a tree with a larger head, having a greater bearing area, with less effort on the part of the orchardist than will much pruning, say the Station specialists. This condition developed in about ten years in the Station experiments, and the trees maintained equally as good shape and symmetry.

With regard to high and low heading of apples the Station workers found that the root systems of the low-headed trees were more firmly established in the soil and thus offered greater resistance to the wind than did high-headed trees. This should be an important advantage, especially in exposed location. The low-headed trees were also much larger and stockier in the trunks and branches and had larger heads with a greater bearing area than did the high-headed trees.

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Sugared Schumacher Feed



For Health—For Large Production For Economy — For Profits

Sugared Schumacher Feed meets the needs of the dairy cow and the dairy farmer.

Sugared Schumacher Feed is ideal as a ration for the entire dairy herd. Start your young calves on it. Grow and develop the yearlings on it. Build up the dry cows and springers with it. Make your milking herd most profitable by its liberal use.

Sugared Schumacher Feed is essentially a scientific blend of choice products of corn, oats, wheat and barley with the right amounts of molasses and mineral compounds.

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INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS

Write now for Special Winter Discounts
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 16, Meadville, Pa.

What Shall We Do About The League?

(Continued from Page 117)

The only possible solution was to get city markets for Class 1 milk. To get these markets, the League could do just one of two things. They could go into the distribution of fluid milk on a large scale in New York City or they could do as they have done, form an alliance with one of the big distributing companies.

League Cannot Distribute Milk

Those who would have the League go into business in the city on a large scale simply do not know what they are talking about. In the first place, the cost to League farmers would be absolutely prohibitive. There is complaint now about the large deductions, but these deductions would be many times larger were the League operating a big distribution business. Furthermore, the handling of milk in the city is a great technical business—a business handled by men like Loton Horton, President of Sheffield's and Harry Cronk, of Borden's, who have spent a lifetime in learning its many complexities.

It will be impossible for the League to develop within a short space of time men of a similar type. The League has lost money steadily on many of its country plants and much of its country business. It is not a part of common sense to refrain from plunging into any more business, particularly on a large scale, until it has been demonstrated that farmers can manage efficiently what they already have started? There are many other reasons why it would be foolhardy for the League to attempt city distribution at the present time.

But I repeat that it must have city outlet for Class 1 milk, and if it cannot operate that outlet itself, there is but one alternative left, and that is to cooperate with a big distributing company who will do the operating and take the responsibility for it.

Borden Alliance May Be Dangerous

Now there may be danger in such close cooperation. I am not saying that there is not. I think the League officers will admit, if you were to ask them, that there is some danger. But let us be fair and above all, let us be practical and ask ourselves what else was left for them to do? Personally, I do not get alarmed about the danger either. The Borden's are constantly extending their outlet in the city for Class 1 milk. On the other hand, they have less country plants than they had five years ago. They increased their city markets by purchasing the city plants of the big milk companies which the League recently bought, and their markets have also been extended very rapidly by the increase in consumption of fluid milk caused by a constantly growing population and by people using more milk.

Borden's Must Have Milk

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? It means that the Borden's is just as dependent upon the Dairymen's League farmers for their milk as those farmers are upon Borden's for an outlet. It works both ways. There might be a time in the surplus season when the Borden's could get along for a brief period without League milk; but for the most part of the year, it would ruin them to try to bring fluid milk for any length of time from outside; and at these periods of shortage when milk is scarce, the Borden's would be unable to get it from Sheffield or any other distributing company because those companies would have to have their own supply for their own markets.

I believe that dairymen should watch most carefully and should have full access to the facts of all relations between their organization and the Borden's Farm Products Company. If they do this, there is little to lose and much to gain by reasonable cooperation between the big distributor and the producers.

Why The Pool Prices Differ

Another great criticism of the League is the apparent discrepancy in the average

weighted pooled price which the dairymen receive each month and the larger weighted pooled price which they would have received had all of the milk been sold at the announced classification prices. For instance, if you take the number of pounds in each class and multiply it by the price for each class, and average your answer, you will get a considerably larger pooled price per hundred than the League actually pays. This fact has been made the basis for intimating that the management is dishonest. We stated above that the League management foolishly laid itself open to criticism by not coming out months ago and clearly explaining what makes this difference in prices.

As a matter of fact, the difference is easily accounted for. A small part of the difference the poolers will get back in their thirteenth check; adjustments of freight rates account for some of it. But the biggest item between what the pooled price should be and what it actually is, is caused by the fact that the League has not been able to sell the milk and the products of its own plants at classified prices.

For instance, the classified price for milk on the terminal platforms of New York City may be, for example \$2.50. But the League, in order to meet outside competition, may have actually sold a lot of its milk from its own plants at say something like \$2.00.

Members Need Facts

Space will not allow me to go into further details on this subject, but I will simply say that before poolers accept the statements implying dishonesty, they should ask the League management for full statements of the facts as to why this discrepancy on the pooled prices exists.

Now I have been talking about mistakes but no fair review of the League situation can be written without speaking of results.

Outstanding Results

One of the outstanding results of organization is that the League has furnished its members with an insured market. Literally millions of dollars have been lost in this territory because of the failure of milk dealers. There is scarcely a community that has not suffered from this kind of loss at one time or another. It must be said of the League that it is careful about doing business with dealers who are not financially sound, and in the rare case when there are failures, the loss is spread over the entire membership so that any particular member is insured against what might be nearly his personal ruin if his particular dealer should go into bankruptcy.

Under the subject of guaranteed market, it ought to be mentioned also that a tremendous effort has been made by the directors of the League, even at the expense of hauling milk long distances, to insure every member a regular market, even when the local plant was suddenly closed by the dealer.

Farming Is Recognized

Another result of organization that will be of great benefit in years to come is the recognition of agriculture, of farming, and of the farmer, by the dealer, by the general public, and by the state and national governments.

You remember the story of a committee of farmers who were told by the dealers to "GO HOME AND SLOP THE HOGS." I have known something personally of this milk business for some years, and I know that that spirit on the part of the dealers and even of the public toward farmers did exist. "You take what we want to give you for your product and mind your own business as to what we do with it." That was the spirit in the old days. It was the idea in the state capitols and at Washington, too.

But that day is forever gone. There never was a time when there was more recognition of the farmer and his prob-

(Continued on Page 124)

If you had one NOW!



When wintry blasts howl around the eaves—and grain prices are soaring—what's a good silo worth to you?

A big reservoir full of succulent, milk and meat producing feed—grown at low cost on your own farm.

Why not make up your mind now on that silo question. Decide right. Get the silo that saves the valuable juices, protects against frost, saves you time and work, and lasts for years. The silo that experience proved the most silo per dollar.

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RAISE TOY DOGS FOR US
We supply breeders and pay \$25 to \$50 for each puppy you raise. Send \$1 for dog manual, contracts. **FISHER BROS.**, 241 Rusk Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

How I Bought My Bull

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

IN the January 17th, issue, of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I told something about my experience with prepotent herd sires during the last eight years.

After the death of our last herd sire, HENGERSVELD HOMESTEAD DE KOL 4th, I immediately began advertising that I was desirous of purchasing another prepotent herd sire. I got very few answers to my advertisements. A recent bulletin giving a comparison of Holstein Friesian sires based on the average mature equivalent fat production of their daughters, written by C. W. Turner and A. C. Ragsdale of the University of Missouri, gave me a splendid list of about 100 of the leading Holstein herd sires. After finding out through Secretary Houghton which of these herd sires were dead, I immediately got in touch with the owners of the living sires on the chance that they might be willing to sell.

To my great surprise very few were willing even to consider the sale of any of these really great bulls. While this was very discouraging to me personally, I was glad to learn that the owners of these bulls realized the value of a prepotent herd sire. Finally, in desperation, I decided to go to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, so well advertised as "cow" county.

Waukesha a Great Cow County

On arriving at Waukesha, I immediately got in touch with Mr. Garvins of the Waukesha County Holstein Friesian Association, and he and I started out on a two days' hunting trip for a bull. You certainly have to take off your hat to Waukesha County and the Holstein organization that they have built up there. While I believe that there are many localities in the State of New York that have just as good Holsteins as they have in Waukesha County, the trouble is that they are not organized to bring the interested buyer and seller together readily. The Waukesha County Holstein Association is certainly unique in that the membership fee is nominal, and they rely entirely on their commissions derived from sales to support the organization.

They must sell a lot of cattle because they are able to keep two high class men going as well as three or four girls in the office. One of the interesting things that was brought to my attention at Waukesha County is that such a thing as a scrub bull is unknown. Every bull in use in Waukesha County is pure bred. Travelling the length and breadth of the county, you cannot help but be impressed with the quality of not only the pure bred herds, but also the grade herds.

Something For Easterners To Study

I came away with the impression that it seems ridiculous that in the great State of New York, which today has over 10,000 accredited herds, more than any other state in the union, there is no organization functioning to promote the sales of pure bred stock similar to the one in Waukesha County. The only effort that I am aware of made by the various pure bred associations to help their members dispose of surplus stock is an occasionally state auction sale. It seems to me that there is a big opportunity for the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire Breed Associations to study the Waukesha County Association and try to do something of similar nature on a state-wide basis here in New York.

Mr. Garvins and I covered 400 miles in two days over Wisconsin's wonderful system of perfect concrete roads and visited many of the prominent breeding establishments in Wisconsin. My pilot knew just where to go and what was for sale. He finally took me to the farm of H. E. Dickinson of Oconomowoc to show me some daughters of a bull at a nearby farm. While going through Mr. Dickinson's herd, I was

(Continued on Page 128)



You wouldn't stand for this One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

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The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

\$660 to \$1430 DOWN
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FREE Catalogs

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Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐

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Chapped or sore teats—or any discomfort of the udder—makes the cow nervous and causes a "holding up" of the milk. Milk that you ought to have in the pail fails to come.

It pays to keep the udder and teats comfortable—soft, silky, pliable. Bag Balm, the great healing ointment ought to be used at the first sign of chaps, cuts, bruises, inflammation or Caked Bag. A wonder-worker in any congested condition of the delicate tissues.

Keep a package on hand. Big 10-ounce can, 60c, at feed dealers, general stores or druggists. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association, Co., Inc.
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BAG BALM
MADE BY THE ROW-KARE PEOPLE

KITSELMAN FENCE
"I saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.
We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.
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Guernsey Bull Calves

Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for Price \$100.00

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

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15th Annual Farmers' Week Sale

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A first class offering of Holsteins, male and female, 2 bulls of service age from 30-lb. dams.

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HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

200 Fresh Cows and Springers of extra quality and heavy producers. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS,

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\$25 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Grandson of
Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka
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This young bull enhances the blood of extremely large producing and transmitting animals from every side of his pedigree. In long time, as well as short time work. The sire has a very exceptional list of large producing daughters, and he is from a 30-lb. four year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the greatest transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad. The dam has a 21-lb. three year old record, and her sire is from a 30-lb. four year old.

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Treat these things with Combault's Caustic Balsam. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. \$1.50 per bottle at drug stores, or direct on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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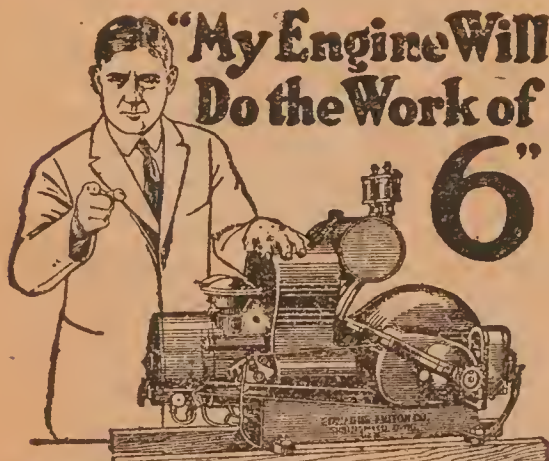
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FREE The Edwards Farm Engine sells direct to you at low factory price. No other engine like it. 1½ to 6 H. P. in one engine. Change power while running. Efficient at all powers.

Fits Every Farm Job

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Clarence Rutledge, of Ontario, says: "I have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. Runs 28-inch wood saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter and does all chores. Have had ten other engines. The Edwards beats them all." Write now for full description of Edwards Engine, low factory price and details of free trial offer.

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EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
633 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio
Without obligation, send complete description of engine, also free trial offer.

Name _____
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What Shall We Do About The League?

(Continued from Page 122)

lems on the part of everybody than right now. And the chief reason for it is that the farmer has asserted himself collectively and demanded his place in the social, economic and political life of this nation.

Some Cooperative Spirit

Out of organization also we have developed in spite of our unfortunate quarrelling and bitterness a LARGE AMOUNT OF REAL COOPERATIVE, BROTHERLY SPIRIT. It was true not so many years ago that the farmers could not stick together, but the way thousands of dairymen have stayed by the League through thick and thin—mostly thin—is one of the most heartening and encouraging things in my experience. Out of that great loyalty there is bound to come some time at least some results.

I have already pointed out in this paper that there has been for the most part good management of the League's finances. It is truly remarkable that the certificates of indebtedness have been maintained so near to par.

But the great result, that of actually more dollars and cents, is the one thing many men are now questioning. DOES THE LEAGUE PAY, IS THE FINAL ANSWER. It is absolutely impossible to actually prove your answer to this question one way or another. But in my opinion—which is backed by many thinking men familiar with the League situation and not in the League—this organization does stabilize the market and brings to every dairyman in this territory, whether he is in the organization or not, more money over a long period of time than he would receive were there no organization.

The trouble is with most of us that we are so apt to forget the teachings of history. Back in the old days, there was hardly ever a cooperative creamery established that competing dealers in the same territory did not immediately begin to offer higher prices to entice the cooperating dairymen away from their own creamery. Sad to relate, that policy almost always succeeded, so that nearly every community in the dairy country has had some sad experience in the failure of a cooperative creamery. But you will remember that as soon as the farmer's plant was gone, the dealer's prices went down to the same old level as before.

Why Dealers Fight Co-operation

We may rest assured that the comparatively good prices which some non-pooling dealers have paid have not been the result of any philanthropy on the dealers' part. They are rather the result of a policy similarly pursued by dealers in the old days of defeating a cooperative enterprise which might intine, if not defeated, become a menace to their business.

When we are thinking of the discouragingly low prices which all dairymen are getting at the present time, we want to remember what the wheat and other class of farmers have gone through, and to bring to mind the fact that the last three or four years have been the worst agricultural depression since the early nineties.

Now I come to the last of my statement, to answer the question: What shall we, both as poolers and non-poolers, do about this milk situation and about the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association?

Again I repeat that it is for you and not for me to decide. I am only trying to give some suggestions which come from long and painful study and considerable experience on this complicated problem. Here is my program:

What Shall We Do About It?

FIRST: STAND BY YOUR ORGANIZATION. That statement refers not only to the League, but to such other milk organizations throughout the East which are struggling, painfully, slowly perhaps, but none-the-less making an effort to give you a little relief in better milk marketing conditions. It is easy enough to be a friend

and to stand by when all goes well. It takes a man of fortitude and courage to see anything through in times of depression.

Do Not Throw Away Property

Speaking specifically of the Cooperative Association, you dairymen have twelve and a half million dollars invested, for which you hold certificates of indebtedness. Bear in mind that when you are criticizing the League, you are talking about your own business. Criticize if you wish. The foolish idea that seems to be prevalent that one cannot speak in a constructive, critical way of cooperation without being classed as an enemy is absolute nonsense. But nevertheless, I believe that you should talk to some purpose and that you should not allow yourself or anyone else to tear down a structure without having something to put in its place. The farms you own are not paying now, yet no sensible man is moving away and abandoning the property. Neither do we go away and leave a sick horse, or a sick cow to die without making all the effort possible to save the animal.

To be sure, the League is not very satisfactory at the present time, but some of that responsibility may be yours. Perhaps, considering the money you have invested in it, and its possibilities for good or evil, you have not been attending its meetings and giving the personal attention to it that you would to any other property in which you had as large an investment.

Look Before You Leap.

Also, here is something to think about. The League, through its arrangements with Borden's, has been increasing its outlets for Class 1 milk. These outlets have for the most part been supplied by non-pool milk. Therefore, every dairyman who cancels his contracts had relieved the surplus to some extent within the League and transferred it to the non-pool dealers on the outside. This may mean that League prices are going to be higher in the future, and non-pool prices lower. To be sure, when the League purchased the Clover Farms and other companies many of the local dairymen deserted the plants and transferred to non-pool dealers. This will increase no doubt the League's overhead in operating its country plants, but do not forget either that the League, through its alliance with Borden's, still holds the city outlets, and the loss in the operation of the country plants may be more than many times offset by the gains from the increased outlets for Class 1 milk.

So it seems to me that there are many reasons for staying with the organization, unsatisfactory as it no doubt is in many respects. A general desertion at this time would cause a great loss of property and even a greater loss in faith and belief in one another resulting confusion and chaos for both poolers and non-poolers, from which the industry would not recover in many years.

We Do Not All Have to Be in One Organization.

SECOND: If you are not in the League, why not have a good word for it? And if you are in it, have a good word for the fellow dairyman who is trying to solve his problems in some other way. No one in this world has a monopoly of all of the right. There is more than one way of doing a thing. If we can stop this foolish quarrelling and bitterness and jealousy among ourselves and our organization, which incidentally pleases the dealer so much, perhaps each of our organizations can in time contribute from their

(Continued on Page 128)

BLUE HEN COLONY BROODERS

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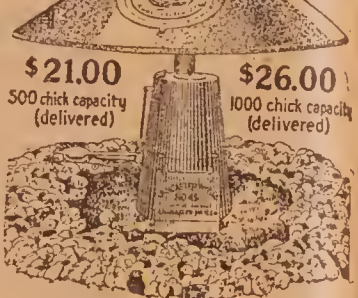
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Why Chicks die in the Shell

This vital problem in hatching has baffled poultry raisers for years, but now their causes and their correction have been discovered. L. N. Porter, inventor of

PORTER SOFT (MOIST) HEAT INCUBATOR

spent 30 years in studying and experimenting along these lines. He now offers to all interested: **FREE OF CHARGE**, a treatise on this subject. To those interested in better hatches and stronger chicks this treatise will be most valuable. His literature contains interesting and accurate incubator comparisons. Shows how to increase poultry profits and treats many other poultry subjects, sent free—but write today.

L. N. Porter
PORTER INCUBATOR COMPANY, 2485 Porter Bldg., BLAIR, NEBRASKA

Books on the Hens

Stopped a Lot of Leaks for Us.

W. E. FARVER
Baltic, Ohio.

SOME of our greatest mistakes in the care and handling of poultry were revealed to us through the careful keeping of poultry records. For some years we kept records of our poultry. These records were accurate as far as they went, but while they showed the income, they failed to show the leaks. Then about three-years ago we began to keep the poultry records offered by the Extension Department of the Ohio State University, and overseen by the local country agent. That year our record was complete and full, but we had combined the expenses of the entire laying flock with the expenses of the raising of the chicks, and when at the end of the year our County Agent wanted to know something about the cost of the chick-raising, we were at sea. We couldn't tell. So the following year we kept a separate record of our chick-raising venture, and that year I learned more about raising chicks than I ever believed there was to the entire game.

When An Old Saying Did Not Work.

About that time we felt that we needed more space, but we could not see our way clear to erect a new poultry house to supplement what we already had. But we did sort of overcome the high cost of everything by building an addition to our house, which afforded us more room. We also provided more outside "run-way" space for the birds to roam in when the weather was favorable. We had also provided an extra number of pullets, which filled up our record sheet and ran up the feed bill without doing much to fill the egg basket or pocketbook.

At this stage of our poultry venture we also learned that the rule of "more hens, more profit," does not work to the same profitable end each time. We learned that it takes more investment to handle the larger number, that disease spreads faster, and the problem of the under-developed and less thrifty pullet is more acute.

We found that after we kept the records a while our expenses were much greater than our receipts, and this during the period when we should have been reaping a profit from the fifty-cent-a-dozen eggs. Many consider the months of October, November and December the leanest months of the poultry year. Our record keeping project taught us that unless the pullets be brought into active work during these months, and especially from October fifteenth on, there is going to be a sorry and lean-appearing summary when the year's work is tallied.

The First Lesson Our Records Taught Us.

So our following year's leading factor resolved itself into the hatching of the pullets early and crowding them through the summer so that they would begin laying in October and continue during the period of high prices. The general rule, and one seldom broken is that egg prices are high during the period from September to January. Record-keeping taught us that unless we get into the game with the pullet eggs during that period we might as well cease being poultry enthusiasts, for there is little to be enthusiastic over unless there is a profit balance on the ledger at the end of the year.

There is certainly nothing that will so make one sit up and take notice as a record staring at you in black and white and showing where the profits are coming from or where the leaks are that sap away your profit. The old saying, "What you don't know, you don't worry about", is true, in some cases, but not in the keeping of poultry.

Our first pullets were inventoried too high, because they were not worth it,

and also because they were not handled in a way that would bring any returns on the too high valuation. We heard a preacher say that a mistake is excuse once, but hardly when made twice, so we aimed to keep our second inventory down to real values.

Our Aneonas sure did show us a few things, when we came to handling them right. We hatched a bunch of chicks and also had another lot hatched at a local hatchery, and of over a thousand eggs, we had over 700 chicks. When fall came we had over three hundred pullets and a bunch of cockerels to inventory. The pullets were culled pretty hard, bringing down the number to less than three hundred.

Then the pullets were inventoried at less money, the figure representing what we could have sold them for as laying stock. We learned through our previous mistake that profits may be made to look larger on paper, and that this will do to serve as a winter evening pastime, but it will not buy a flivver or pay a note on the farm.

A Check on High Price Periods.

The total expenses of this lot of chicks, including everything that rightfully should be included, amounted to nearly \$200.00. We might go on and give a lot more figures for the same year, the year before, and the year following. We might tell about our year-old hens, but space forbids. Our aim was to tell a few things records have taught us. We wish to include a bit of experience as to the selling of cockerels.

As we have our receipts record before us, we see that we sold broilers in June at 35 cents a pound. In July it had dropped to 25 cents. In August they sold for 19 cents, in September for 17 cents, and in October for 13 cents. It took considerably more than twice as much of the October meat to bring what a pound of the June meat brought us. Each October bird had eaten at least twice as much feed, and should be worth about four times as much. We would have as well sold the little fellows in June, at almost any price. This experience showed us that early hatching is the foundation stone of all success and profit in the poultry industry.

Records Influence Feeding Methods.

Of course we learned that early hatching is not all. For a while we hand-fed them, but this was too much a task, and a large feeder was constructed, as well as a number of smaller ones. We fed both scratch grain and dry mash in self feeders, thus eliminating the labor part. We never had chicks to do so well as since we used this method.

Personally, we would not think of raising chicks without sour milk, milk in any form. Gallons upon gallons of it were fed our chicks. This was given a cash value of about fifty cents a hundred pounds. This may be high for some sections, but we figure that sour milk is worth what it costs in chick-raising.

Cutting this short, let me say that from the experience of several years we have gleaned enough information and have learned so much from our mistakes, that we would advise all to adopt some system of accurate record keeping and KNOW what your birds are really doing.

Did Your Hens Go To Roost?

PREVIOUS to January 24 I read of a number of instances where hens were said to have gone to roost during the eclipse of the sun. Frankly, I was a little sceptical about this,—from Missouri, so to speak. At the very most, the period of totality is said to be only about two minutes. After a hen starts toward the roost

(Continued on Page 130)

How to get a 25 per cent Greater Hatch

One of the country's greatest poultry experts announces surprising results of recent tests

Harry R. Lewis, former Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey State University, and one of the best known authorities in the country, is also a successful commercial poultryman. He uses his own flock for studying important problems of breeding, feeding, and flock management.

When Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast was finally put on the market, in response to a demand for a Yeast for animals, Prof. Lewis determined to see for himself just what it would do in increasing fertility and hatchability during both normal and unnatural breeding seasons.

TWO tests have been completed at Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I., with startling results.

The first test was made during March and April, 1924. Two pens, each of 320 Single Comb White Leghorns, all the same age and quality, were used. Both pens were fed the New Jersey laying mash and scratch feed.

The only difference was that one pen was fed Yeast, according to directions, in both wet and dry mashes. Yeast feeding was started two weeks before eggs were saved for hatching.

Results Are Conclusive

Out of 9,800 eggs saved from the non-yeast fed pen, only 59.5 per cent hatched. But out of 10,300 eggs from the Yeast-fed birds, 74 per cent hatched!—conclusive proof of the value of Yeast.

But like most other poultrymen, Prof. Lewis has had difficulty in getting eggs for hatching during the fall and early winter, when production is generally low and conditions are most adverse. What would Fleischmann's Dry Yeast do under these conditions? Two pens of 300 pullets each were selected from birds hatched February 9, 1924. Both pens were put under lights October 1 and forced for egg production. The

same feeding methods were followed as before, with one pen receiving Yeast from the start.

Nearly Doubles November Hatch

Out of 600 eggs saved for hatching from the birds not receiving Yeast, only 29.3 per cent hatched. But out of 750 eggs saved from the Yeast-fed pen, 54.5 per cent hatched! This was a 25.2 per cent greater hatch from the Yeast-fed pen—almost double the hatch of the pen not fed Yeast! This showing was made even after 5 weeks of forcing, and despite the fact that it was late in November, an unnatural breeding season.

A complete report of these tests for increasing the fertility and hatchability of eggs, as carried out by Professor Lewis at his farm, has been prepared. Send for a copy of this booklet—it's free. Then try this proved new method yourself.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast comes in 1 lb. and 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. kegs, and 100 lb. barrels. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us, enclosing check, cash, or money order with the coupon below. The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

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Western New York Notes—By M. C. Burritt

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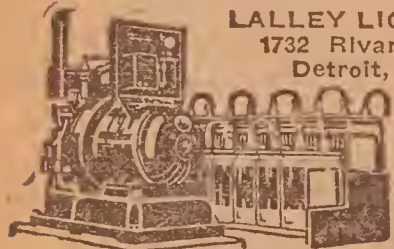
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WINTER—an unusually long and steady one—is still very much with us. To the continued cold and ice has been added since the last notes were written, nearly a foot of snow. These conditions, while they do not prevent all outdoor work, keep it down to the minimum. So the cutting wood and pruning are mostly waiting.

It is a time to get the inside desk work, some of which is so necessary to intelligent farming nowadays, done. There is the census blank to fill out, and the income tax statement to make,—the latter simply to satisfy the inquisitive tax collector, for few farmers have to pay any income taxes these days.

But one of the most important things to be done now is to determine the crops and rotations and the seed and fertilizer supplies needed for the coming season. Of course on a well managed farm there are usually well established rotation plans; but it is surprising how often these have to be modified to meet seasonal vagaries, crop failures, changing prices and other factors. And with these modifications and with a varying manure supply, come necessary modifications of seeding and fertilizer application.

Just as I was thinking that I must get in my order for seed and fertilizer, came a notice of a farm bureau community meeting at which the chief speaker was to be Professor John Barron. I had almost said Farmer John Barron because he has kept in such close touch with his own farm at Nunda, and he knows farming so intimately, that he is really more of a farmer-teacher than a professor.

He was to talk on a fertility program and an alfalfa campaign. Just the thing, I said to myself! I'll go and maybe get some help with my own problems! The meeting apparently hadn't been very well advertised, for the attendance was small, but most of the men were there for definite help—and got it. I never attended a more helpful and practical discussion.

Of course acid phosphate is the basis of our fertility program, following as we do the recommendations of the college of agriculture which has made an unbiased study of the problem in the light of present conditions. He showed how acid phosphate used as a supplement to manure not only meets present requirements, but by promoting legume growth adds to the supply of nitrogen in this cheaper form and eventually increases yields permanently. We use manure on corn and bean ground and apply 200 to 300 pounds of acid per acre as a supplement. We also use 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre on oats.

Questions and discussion brought out the necessary modifications of this policy for special crops, such as cabbage and tomatoes, and special conditions, such as lack of manure and previous treatment. These always emphasized the fact that high analysis goods, such as a 4-12-4 and 5-10-5, for example, are the best buy, because they furnish the additional elements needed at the market price with a minimum filler and in addition the ever needed acid phosphate at a relatively low price. So from Barron's recommendations and my neighbor's experiences and practice as developed in the discussion, I went home with my fertilizer program definitely formulated for the year, and with the assurance that it is up-to-date and sound. Our local agent has my order for March delivery. This meeting alone had a cash value of more than the price of my farm bureau membership, to say nothing of its educational value and the satisfaction of qualified approval.

Much the same might be said of the seeding program. I went to the meeting with my general plans and ideas in mind. I came away with some of them verified and others modified, but with all in more definite form, and with additional information which will cause me to take precautions to insure success. So that seed order has gone in, too, and this much of the season's planning is done.—M. C. Burritt.

Child Labor Amendment Killed By Vote Of Thirteen States

ACCORDING to the Associated Press, the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution has been defeated, barring possible reconsideration, due to the fact that the proposal has been rejected in either one or both of the Houses of the Legislatures or by referendum, in thirteen states. According to the Constitution, an amendment must be ratified by three-quarters of the forty-eight states. An adverse vote in thirteen states makes this impossible. Fifteen State Legislatures have acted upon the amendment. California and Arkansas were the only states favoring the proposal. In Massachusetts the proposed Amendment was rejected by referendum last November. The Amendment was rejected by one or both Houses of the Legislatures in the following states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Ohio, Washington and Delaware.

President Coolidge Puts Farm Aid Up To Congress

PRESIDENT Coolidge, in a message to Congress, has urged that body to take immediate action upon a report of the Commission on Agricultural Legislation. The main feature of this report is the recommendation that there be created a federal cooperative marketing board for the supervision of voluntary Government standardized cooperative marketing organizations. In addition to this, it is also recommended that there be a modification of the Agricultural Credits Act, a revision of the tariff for the benefit of the farmer, and the leasing of public domain for grazing and other remedial measures to benefit the farmer. The President's message expresses his desire that Congress give this report immediate action, urging that the proposed legislation be enacted before Congress adjourns March 4th.

The federal cooperative marketing board will consist of five members; the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and three others to be appointed by the President from commodity organizations. "This board," the report says, "would be able to use all the facilities of all Government departments and interlock all problems of agriculture, both those of production and those of distribution."

League Sells and Leases Plants

AT THE last meeting of the directors of the Dairymens League Cooperative Association, the Board voted to sell or leave five of the large manufacturing plants owned by the Association. The Burke and Whitesville plants were sold to the Borden Company to take effect February 1st; the Milton, Troy, and Cooperstown plants were leased to the Borden Company to take effect February 15th.

The League announces that with the plants that were leased, provisions were made whereby the Borden Company will receive at all times all pooled milk available in the territory tributary to these locations, the League retaining the right to direct its milk wherever and

to whomever it deems advisable. Provisions were made in each lease whereby it can be cancelled on short notice. According to the terms of the leases, the League will receive a return of 6 per cent on its investment, plus 5 per cent depreciation on buildings, and 10 per cent depreciation on equipment.

Agreement Made on Dairylea Brand

According to agreement with the Borden Company also, that company agrees to market Dairylea milk for the Association and to pay therefor a license fee. The company agrees to maintain Dairylea markets within a specified territory, during the terms of the lease and at the end of the lease must turn back to the Association the brand name Dairylea and the markets agreed upon. This trade name still remains the property of the League.

This arrangement, the League announces, will mean the elimination of the entire selling and advertising departments of the organization, which should result in a big saving in expenses. The manufacturing plants have also been a steady loss under League management, and the ceasing of these operations should help to reduce expenses.

The organization states that getting rid of these manufacturing plants, together with securing control of larger outlets for fluid milk through the purchase of Clover Farms and Evans Dairy means the actual beginning of the solving of the League's surplus problem and an increase in the sale of League milk for Class 1 price.

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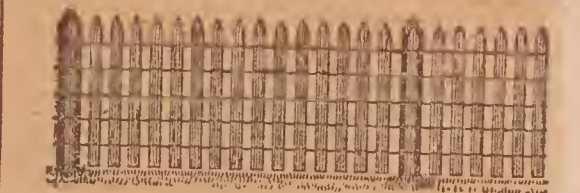
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—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$15 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branchhouses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of February for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.20
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

NO CHANGE IN BUTTER

There is little or no change in the butter market from what it was last week. At the close of the week ending January 24 there was a hopeful feeling that something better was ahead, in view of the fact that fresh receipts were considerably below expectations. This would

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and

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have made it possible to clear some of the accumulations. Things were looking upward. On Tuesday, the 27th, posting of receipts showed slightly over 17,000 tubs, which as the Price Current put it, "took a little starch out of the market." It had the effect of checking any speculative buying and caused a more conservative feeling among other classes.

There has been considerable buying on the part of chain stores and receivers have lost no opportunity to sell. They have not made any concession in price, but, nevertheless, it is a buyer's market.

Creameries scoring higher than extras are worth from 38½c to 39c, while 92 score goods are bringing from 37¾c to 38c. Creamery firsts (90 to 91 score) are quoted from 37c to 37½c, while 88 to 89 score are worth 36c to 36½c. The balance of the market on lower grades runs from 33c to 35½c.

CHEESE TRADING FAIR

The cheese market is holding its own. It is still maintaining its firm tone, denoting confidence in the situation. Not a whole lot of excitement is noticeable, but trade is fair. In short, things are quiet, but moving right along steadily. Prices are the same as they were the last week. Fancy held whole milk state flats are still bringing from 25½c to 26c, while average run goods are worth from 24c to 25c. Held under-grades are bringing from 19c to 22c. These prices are the same on both white and colored goods. Prices in the west are still above a parity with New York City on held goods.

EGG PRICES SUFFER SLUMP

The sensitive condition that we called attention to during the last few weeks made itself quite evident during the week closing January 24, when prices took a decided slump. As a matter of fact the market began to break on the 22nd, but it did not reach its full force until the following week. It was due to a combination that always ends the same. Receipts have been increasing from southern and western points, and inasmuch as retail prices have been held at a fairly high level, consumption has not been as it should be. A decline in price is bound to follow these conditions. Another thing that has been working against nearby eggs is the market on Pacific Coast whites. Bidding at the auctions has not been up to standard, and when buyers can get Pacific Coast whites at 60c, we cannot expect a much higher price for nearby whites.

Inasmuch as the market is getting all of the eggs it wants it is very doubtful if we will see and sustained advance in the egg market any more this season. We are now coming into our spring production. There is no question but when hens are beginning to respond, as is evidenced by the heavier receipts.

As has been true of the past several weeks, fancy brown eggs are meeting good demand. In fact fancy brown eggs at this writing, January 29, are worth 63c, compared to 62c for the fanciest nearby hennerly whites. Those grades of whites below the fanciest, vary anywhere from 58c to 61c. Nearby gathered whites are worth from 57c to 58c, while pullets are worth from 55c to 56c. Fancy nearby hennerly browns are worth 62 to 63c, while gathered goods are bringing anywhere from 55c to 61c.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

The strong tone in the live poultry market that was reported last week has continued. As a matter of fact, the situation has become more acute and there is a real shortage of live poultry. In face of the situation the trade has foregone the practice of charging premiums for extra fancy marks, which practice has been ruled out for the duration of the embargo. Fancy yellow skinned, smooth legged fowls are worth 36c to 38c. If stock is at all fancy it will bring 38c readily. Leghorn fowls are worth from 33c to 35c. This is about 10c better than Leghorns were able to bring a few weeks ago. Fancy smooth legged colored chickens are worth from 35c to 38c, while average run chickens are bringing 32c.

The Long Island duck growers have been shooting in spring ducks rather free-

ly and prices have been reduced to 35c to widen every possible outlet. It will be seen that when consumers can buy Long Island spring ducks for 35c, they are going to think twice before they are going to pay 38c for a fowl. However, when we take into consideration that the Long Island men are only shipping in about 600 ducks a day, it doesn't mean a great deal in a city of 4 or 5 millions.

Rabbits have also taken a firmer tone in view of conditions in the poultry trade and have advanced to 30c to 35c a pound. It is hard to make any prediction in rabbits, the market is up and down like a jumping jack. One day it is high, and in a day or so it will be just the opposite. Shipments are so irregular that it is impossible to say what may or may not happen.

Special Notice to Express Shippers

State quarantine regulations prohibit the return to country points of any live poultry crates that have been shipped to New York City. This is being enforced rigidly. Every day sees large numbers of coops destroyed, while some receivers are piling hundreds of crates high along the street or in the lofts of West Washington market. In order to avoid any further losses, shippers are urged to use one way coops exclusively, as there is little likelihood of any change in present regulations in the near future. In other words, do not ship stock in fancy crates, but use make-shift equipment that does not cost you too much.

NO PEP TO POTATOES

Contrary to expectations, the potato market in New York City still shows no pep. New York City has had a considerable spell of weather during the past few weeks, and in view of the fact that the city has only been receiving about two-thirds as many potatoes as normally, it was expected that there would be something stirring, but such is not the case. One thing is quite true and that is there is no peddler trade to speak of. Lots of time when crops are heavy, as is the case with potatoes this year, peddler trade is used to float lots of the stuff out. But with so much snow and bad going, peddlers have been few and far between. The only exception in the market is in the case of Maines. They have boosted their asking price to \$1.40 a hundred bulk delivered in New York City, and \$2.35 to \$2.40 for potatoes in 150 pound sacks delivered in Harlem. The city prices are below these figures. States are anywhere from \$1.15 to \$1.25 delivered. Farmers down on the East End of Long Island are getting anywhere from \$2.25 to \$2.30 F. O. B. loading points. It is funny just how the potato market is going. Arrivals are certainly not too heavy. It looks as though the housewives in the city are not using as many potatoes as is their custom. Something is certainly radically wrong.

BEAN MARKET QUIET

After the sudden snap upward in the bean market, things have again quieted down on most varieties. The undertone and general sentiment in the market seems to be firm, although values have not changed at all. In fact, pea beans have weakened a little on the fancier marks. Last week pea beans were worth from \$7 to \$7.25. They are pretty weak at \$7.25, and common goods can be bought at \$6.75. Red kidneys are still holding their strong position, bringing from \$10 for common goods, up to \$11.50 for fancy marks. White kidneys are dull, although the feeling in the market may be said to be steady. As a matter of fact in some quarters a little better price is being paid for white kidneys. Last week's quotations were marked by a range of \$9 to \$9.50, while this week values run from \$9.25 to \$9.75. For some reason or other the white kidney market is not very popular, and trading has not been at all exciting. Marrows are just the same, bringing from \$9 for common stuff to \$10.25 for choice bags.

CABBAGE NO HIGHER

The cabbage market stays just the same that it has been for the past week or so. Country prices are still around \$17 or \$18 F. O. B. At least those are asking prices. A lot of fellows in the city are offering \$15, but there are not many confirmations at that figure. There is little likelihood of prices going beyond this point in the near future, because there seems to be plenty of cabbage to be had at the prices quoted.

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What Shall We Do About The League?

(Continued from Page 124)

experience some part of a new program under which everybody can work for solving our marketing difficulties.

If Directors Do Not Please You, Why Not Change Them?

THIRD: Study your laws and by-laws, and all of the facts available regarding your organization, be sure you attend your meetings and if you are not satisfied with what your directors are doing for you, do not be stampeded into voting for them. Perhaps some new blood in your leadership is one thing that is needed. But let us be fair about it. You certainly have no right to stay home and grumble about things, or about the officers, if you have made no real effort to acquaint yourself with the facts, and particularly if you have not attended the meetings.

The League has been criticized for being a centralized organization. Some centralization of authority is necessary to the success of any organization and anyway, members have not begun to use a tenth part of the local power they have in their organization to bring about changes in officers and policies. Until this local power, which you already have, is used, the responsibility for lack of success rest squarely on the membership and there is little sense in hollering for more local control.

Stop the Dual Capacity Policy.

FOURTH: Demand that your directors stop serving in a double capacity, that of officer and employee. I have attended many meetings of the Board of Directors. I know that they have their ears close to the ground listening to public sentiment in their own districts. I know that if at your next local and county meetings you introduce a resolution demanding that when a director becomes an employee he resign as a director, such demand will be quickly heeded. I repeat to you very seriously that I know of no one action that will benefit your organization more than this. AND AGAIN I SAY IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY.

Demand Information.

FIFTH: Pass resolutions in your local and county meetings demanding the written facts with details regarding policies and work of your organization, and let this information include a detailed yet simple accounting of money spent or invested in salaries, milk plants or other property and of moneys received in the sale or rental of the same. I think that such moneys have been well handled by the directors. My only point is, it is your right to know how they were handled. Do not be put off by the excuse that publication of these facts puts information into the hands of the enemies of the organization. The enemies get most of the information anyway, and you do not. Again it is your responsibility. You will not get this information until you demand it.

Demand Needed Modification.

SIXTH: Let your directors understand that you are in favor of modification of policies and details which do not affect fundamental principles when time and experience show that some of the policies and details inaugurated when the Cooperative Association was organized have proved themselves impractical. Some modifications of the contract, for instance, would not have greatly impaired the efficiency of organization and would have made it possible to bring in a larger number of dairymen. When a pioneer is blazing a trail and finds one path impenetrable, he must back up a little and turn a little sideways to get around the impossible barrier.

Better Times Ahead.

SEVENTH: Let us have a little more patience and charity. Cooperation never will be any panacea. No organization can bring about a millenium nor save a man from his own bad farming. Progress through all history has been discouragingly slow. We have a great problem to solve in

this battle for better markets and the most that we can hope for its a step at a time. Let us not expect the impossible.

Let me say in conclusion that the future of dairying for the real dairyman in this Eastern territory was never brighter than it is right now. We have the greatest market in the world for fluid milk within practical shipping distance. Population and resulting consumption are increasing by leaps and bounds. On the other hand, four thousand cows a month are being condemned and killed in New York State because of bovine tuberculosis. Conditions are such that the marginal dairymen, those men who pay no attention to putting their business on a practical basis, are being rapidly weeded out.

With the coming of better dairying times, and with the added experience which we are gaining all of the time, our different marketing organizations are going to improve, and the Eastern dairymen can therefore look forward to slowly but surely improving returns from their business, resulting in a higher standard of life and more happiness for themselves and their families.

How I Bought My Bull

(Continued from Page 123)

tremendously impressed by a group of heifers in one end of his barn. Upon inquiring I learned that they were the daughters of TOYON GALAXY MODEL SEGIS. I asked to see the sire of these heifers and inquired if he was for sale. The herdsman informed me that he was due to the fact that they had a month before bought another bull to keep from inbreeding on the daughters of TOYON GALAXY MODEL SEGIS. I was so taken with the daughters of this bull that I made them bid for him.

Daughters a Uniform Lot

Next day I returned and learned that Fred Pabst Stock Farms owned several daughters of TOYON GALAXY MODEL SEGIS. I visited this remarkable establishment and looked over these heifers. Here again I was surprised to find a very uniform type lot of heifers. Every one of them had a well shaped udder, good top line, and gave promise of becoming a big producer at maturity. Here also I learned that TOYON GALAXY MODEL SEGIS had only eight tested daughters which were as follows:

	Milk	Butter
Lady Milky Aaggie Pontiac		
2nd, 2y	431.9	22.25
Royal Princess Donnybrook, 2y	431.0	22.24
Ormsby Donnybrook Segis 2d, 2y	410.7	22.21
Caary Oak De Kol Pontiac		
2d, 2y	396.2	22.16
Lady Greenback Hengerveld		
2d, 2½	370.2	20.08
Nooksack Lunde Model, 2y	413.0	19.88
Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac		
2d, 2y	445.5	19.50
Lilith Pontiac Longfield		
2d, 2y	393.0	18.79

At seven days these eight daughters average 411 lbs. of milk and 20.90 lbs. of butter.

TOYON GALAXY MODEL SEGIS will only be five years old this coming March, and therefore none of his daughters are old enough to have completed yearly records. I therefore had to be satisfied in judging their production by their seven-day work. However, after actually seeing his daughters and learning that among the eight there wasn't a single poor producer and that everyone had proven to be considerably above the average, I decided to purchase him.

Considering all these facts, I decided that I had found the bull I had been looking for and I went back, called at Mr. Dickinson's and arranged for the purchase of TOYON GALAXY MODEL SEGIS and two of his daughters. I thought it would be wise to take these two heifers with me in order that I could show to visitors just the kind of "get" that "Toyon" produces.

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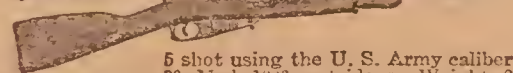
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How to Use Honey in the Radiator

A SUBSCRIBER writes us regarding the use of a mixture of honey and water as an anti-freeze solution for cars and trucks. He states that he left a can of a mixture of half honey and half water out overnight and that it froze at a temperature only a little below zero, and states that in his opinion such a mixture would be decidedly dangerous. Most of our subscribers who have tried honey as an anti-freeze have used a 50-50 solution satisfactorily, although I have noted that one agricultural experiment station recommends a solution of 71 per cent. honey and 29 per cent. water as being safe. Recently I mixed up several cans of different strength to see just what they would do. At about 8 or 10 degrees below zero, the 50-50 solution froze into a mushy ice and at 20 below zero, one could still poke his finger into the ice, so that I do not believe there would be much danger in using the 50-50 solution. The 71-29 solution showed only traces of freezing at 20 below.

Honey Does Not Evaporate

Prof. Shane of Iowa State College ran some tests on the honey mixture last year and is now conducting further research along this line. He says that the honey mixture may be used with perfect safety, providing the solution is not weaker than half and half, honey and water, by volume. Professor Shane's present study is being made on the use of honey mixture in cars operated under ordinary conditions by their owners.

Altho the honey mixture will freeze at a few degrees below zero, no harm will be done to the cooling system, for when the honey mixture freezes it takes on the consistency of ice cream and is yielding in character. An advantage which honey has over alcohol is that when evaporation takes place with a honey mixture, the water passes off, leaving the honey; whereas alcohol evaporates before water.

In very cold weather, the engine must be allowed to heat before starting out, because the honey mixture will not circulate until it becomes warm. Also there appears to be a strong tendency for honey to leak, especially around the pump stuffing boxes. It has been observed in one instance that repeated overheating of the engine caused candy-like deposits in the radiator. However, these were removed by washing with a hose.

How It Is Prepared

The honey anti-freeze mixture is prepared by boiling honey and water, in equal amounts by volume, for a few minutes and then skimming off the resulting scum. The specific gravity of such a mixture should be about 1.220. While Professor Shane is not ready to say that this solution will prove altogether satisfactory, he is convinced that no damage will result to the car by freezing. The honey mixture should be drained off immediately after danger of freezing is past in the spring because it is possible that in warm weather the sugar in the honey may decompose to form acetic acid which attacks the metal of the cooling system.—I. W. Dickerson.

Cold And Lubrication

BEFORE starting out on a cold morning it is a wise precaution to first allow the engine of the farm car or truck to become thoroughly warm. Throw a blanket over the radiator or pull down the hood cover, allowing the engine to idle until the radiator is well warmed. This gives all the metal parts a chance to warm up and also puts the oil in condition to circulate. Otherwise, if you start out with a cold engine the oil is more or less stiff, in which condition it may not be able to properly lubricate bearings, and then damage and loss is an almost certain result.

sult. The little extra time warming up takes will be more than regained in increased efficiency and savings in wear and tear.—"Ed. Henry."

Wet Leather Burns More Readily Than Dry

WET leather is damaged much more readily by heat than dry leather, says the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. But it is hard to get the average user of leather to keep this in mind, and as a consequence much leather is damaged by being subjected to high temperatures when damp.

That using such damaged leather may endanger life at times was shown recently by a specimen sent to the Bureau of Chemistry. This specimen was a lineman's leather safety strap which, though nearly new, was broken almost in two as a result of burning. Such straps are used by telephone and telegraph line men as supports while working in mid-air. Originally this particular strap had been strong enough to hold a team of horses, but its strength had been reduced to less than that of a piece of ordinary string. It is probable that the strap was damaged when the wearer unwittingly leaned against a hot steam pipe.

How Shoes Are Often Ruined

This example shows rather emphatically how important it is to take good care of leather. Even in cases where no danger may result it pays to give leather good treatment. A great many pairs of shoes are ruined when the wearers put the wet soles against hot stoves or radiators or on the heater which feels so comfortable under the street car seat on rainy or slushy days. Frequently the burned spots will fall out and the shoe manufacturer get the blame.

Leather service may be increased by remembering the simple fact that wet leather is more easily damaged by heat than dry leather.

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"Quality First." Look at the tire. The big heavy blocks of live rubber in the center, the extra thick side studs and the husky ribs give long mileage. They grab the wet roads and help prevent skidding. Riversides have a national reputation for quality. To this we have added a reputation as the "Safety Tire."

"I have 4 Riverside Tires on my car. They have given me better service than any other tire I have ever used, and I have used 7 different kinds." Rev. Willis R. Booth, Henryville, Ind.

"Two Riverside tires and heavy duty tubes have worn out two sets of more expensive tires used on the other side of the same car. I recommend everyone to use Riversides." W. R. Hays, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had Riverside Tires on my car for 4 months and never had any air put in or any tire trouble and they show no wear." Fred Basenberg, Cullman, Ala.

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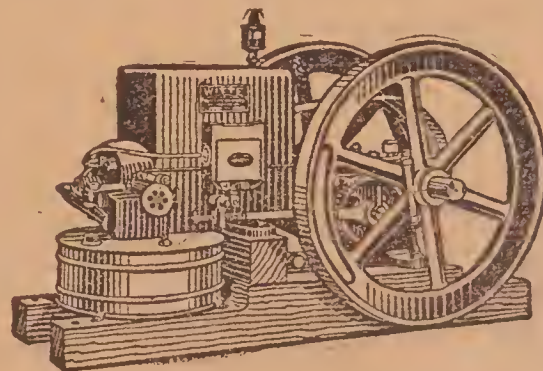
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Now only \$5.69 a month for a short time buys the standard Witte Throttling Governor Engine, fully equipped with the celebrated waterproof WICO Magneto. In spite of this low price, which sets a record, the engine has nearly 40 new improvements, including a new device that makes starting easy at even 40 degrees below zero.



Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that the women folks can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a postcard will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 1807 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 1807 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.



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At a contest held recently in England, Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. Hand power in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. **Horse Power Hercules** is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1925 introductory offer.

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Hercules Mfg. Co.

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"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

Have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.



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Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

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Free Roofing Book Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

READ the **BABY CHICK** Advertising

On Pages 130, 131 and 132

BABY

CHICKS



Rosemont Chicks

YOU NEED THE BIG CATALOG NOW

because you should know about the high quality and extra-profit producing ability of Rosemont Chicks before you order anywhere. These Rosemont Distinctive Chicks from Qualified Breeding Flocks will bring you the blood of some of the finest business birds in the famous New Jersey section, where poultry pays big because the stock is superior. Yet Rosemont Chicks are not expensive!

Booking Advance Orders NOW—Hatches Weekly

Write today for the beautiful catalog with 24-inch cut of big poultry plant. FREE. Then file your order for Distinctive Chicks to be delivered when you want them.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY

DRAWER 14, ROSEMONT, HUNTERDON CO., NEW JERSEY

Member International Baby Chick Association



Where you see the olive label you can be sure the chicks come up to the rigid standards set by The Ohio State University. BUY HERE.

PURE-BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University, and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS. The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce happy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production. Special Combination Offers—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 2, Gibsonburg, O.

Breeds we offer:
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Mottled Anconas
S. C. Black Minorcas
Barred Rocks
White Rocks
S. C. R. I. Reds
R. C. R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes
S. C. Buff Orpingtons
S. C. White Orpingtons
Jersey Black Giants

The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat or both. Write us.



MONROEVILLE CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guar. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$60.00
S. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Partridge Rocks	4.50	8.75	17.00	80.00

Heavy Mixed Chicks, 12c. Straight. Eggs for hatching, one-half price of Chicks. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad with full remittance. Free Circular. All Chicks from culled flocks of heavy layers. Only 18 hours from New York.

MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 6, MONROEVILLE, OHIO.



BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prices on (postpaid)	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, White Dotts.	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
Sh. Laced Dotts, Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00

Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio



SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS—QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Pure-bred, sturdy, vigorous youngsters, full of vitality, bred from free range healthy, pure-bred hens; Hogan-tested and bred for extra heavy egg production. Three large hatches each week. Chicks are all shipped by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order any date after Feb. 15th. Circular free.

Varieties	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	\$ 7.00	\$14.00	\$40.00	\$67.00	\$130.00	
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
White Rocks, Black Minorcas	9.00	17.00	50.00	82.00	160.00	
Jersey Black Giants	15.00	30.00	80.00	.....	.....	.....

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

STURDY BABY CHICKS

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varieties	Prices On: Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120	
R. C. Br. Leghorns, R. C. & S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120	
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135	
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145	
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120	
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00			

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

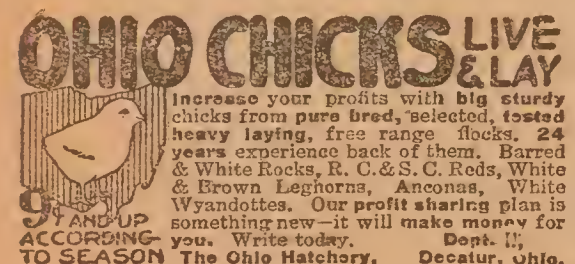
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CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio



OHIO CHICKS & EGGS

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today.

Dept. 11,
The Ohio Hatchery,
Decatur, Ohio.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock, Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES GEORGETOWN, DEL.



SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh's	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50
S.C.Br. Legh's	7.50	14	67.50
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

Did Your Hens Go to Roost?

(Continued from Page 125)

in the evening, it takes her a lot more than two minutes to make up her mind to make the final jump. She will hang around in front of the roosts, pick here, pick there, scratch a couple of times, take a drink of water, and then do a little preening. In other words, she takes her time about it.

So I made up my mind I was going to see for myself whether there really was anything to the story. I went over home to get information first hand, trying it on my Dad's hens. About 8:45 the moon had started to bite into the sun. At that time daylight was still perfect and the hens were busy in the litter.

Radio More Interesting

The progress of the moon across the front of the sun was slow, so we went in the house and "tuned in" on the radio and got WJZ. Here was a thrill. Major Gardner was on the air, telling the radio audience to stand by, that Major Hensley was up in one of the army airplanes over New York City, making preparations to broadcast his impressions of the eclipse from the air. We stood by. In about a minute we heard the all-fired racket in the radio you could imagine. We heard a voice. It sounded like a man trying to make himself heard above the roar of a threshing machine. That test was not so good. We could hear him count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, but that was all. He went off the air and Gardner at WJZ came back. He didn't have to tell us that Hensley's first attempt was poor, but he told Hensley to adjust his modulator and try again.

"Some Age, This"

At the second attempt everything was fine. "Hello, WJZ! Hello, WJZ!" said Hensley. "I hope you can hear me now. I am up about six thousand feet over Central Park, flying north at the rate of 102 miles an hour." Think of it. There we were in a Long Island farmhouse, listening to a man a mile in the air, flying at the rate of 102 miles an hour, talking to us mortals on earth. Some age, this!

In a moment or so Hensley went off the air again to find out how successful he had been. Gardner told him how good it was and asked him to come back on again. "Hello, WJZ," Hensley replied. "I am still over 6,000 feet high, making the same speed. It is 12 below zero up here. We are now over Mt. Vernon." It began to get a little dusky outside and we gave up the idea of holding on to Hensley. We grabbed our smoked glasses and hustled outside to see the sight. There was a very little bit of the sun left. A peculiar light had replaced the bright sunshine. It was not the same as evening. There was something like a ghostly palor to it. Then all of a sudden, as though a curtain fell, the sun was gone and the beautiful corona and three stars were as clear as a bell. Totality was upon us, a truly remarkable experience. It seemed as if the moon had jumped into place.

To Come Back to the Hens

But I started to talk about hens. We had almost forgotten them, but luckily it was called to our mind just as totality was upon us. Dad and I made for the hen-house. There were the hens under the roost, not on it. They evidently knew something was up. They had given up scratching in the litter and had retreated to the rear of the house. In fact, one had jumped up on the dropping boards. I don't think much of that hen. She wants to retire to quickly to suit me. The folks will do well to fricasee her soon.

Dad doesn't keep any roosters, but we could hear the neighbors' roosters crowing as twilight came on. It reminded me of day break. But the period of total eclipse was only a matter of something like a minute in our section of Long Island. Almost before we knew it, the shadow had sped on its way. They say it travels at the rate of something like 50 miles a minute, which is considerable speed, even in these days when men fly in airplanes over

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Free Poultry Manual

Write for Ohls Poultry Book. Tells you how to raise chicks for Profit. Contains information about care of chicks, brooding, feeding, housing, poultry houseplans, etc.

Ask for booklet, explaining the rigid inspection required to produce "Ohio Accredited Chicks."

Write Today!

Ohls Poultry Yards and Hatchery
Dept. 171 Marion, Ohio

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. White Leghorn Chicks from free range. Large Type from Barron English S. C. thoroughbred hens, mated with pedigreed cockerels. Strong, healthy, vigorous chicks any week in February, March or April at \$16 per 100; \$77 per 500; \$150 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post, Prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular free.

Free. ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N.Y.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 15c each; heavy varieties, 16c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

OSSEGE HIGH BRED QUALITY CHICKS

All our flocks are inspected by an Authorized Inspector of The Ohio State University and Accredited by The Ohio Poultry Improvement Ass'n. We have 11 Varieties. Illus. Catalog Free. (Stamp Appreciated.)

J.W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, DEPT. 53, O'Hawa, Ohio

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BABY

CHICKS



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LIVELY CHICKS

Get chicks that pay you—quickly!

The Kerr Lively Chicks you buy now will be heavy layers in five months. Our booklet, "How to raise baby chicks—and make them lay in five months," tells you how to get these quick returns. We'll gladly send you a copy free on request. Such splendid records are certain with Kerr's Lively Chicks. They are bred from heavy-laying stock. Every one carefully selected. 100% live delivery of healthy, vigorous chicks is guaranteed. Write for the chick-raising book and "The Poultry Outlook for 1925" FREE, together with our list of low prices.

THE KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
(Member International Baby Chick Association)
Box 10, Frenchtown, N. J. Box 10, Newark, N. J.
Box 10, Springfield, Mass. Box 10, Syracuse, N. Y.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accredited hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong. He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY,
Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Indian Runner Ducks \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcels Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100. Circular free.

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LONG ISLAND PEKIN DUCKLINGS

L. I. Ducklings bred from a heavy strain of L. I. White Pekin Ducks. When full grown will reach from 6 to 7 lbs. Excellent egg producers and fine for the table. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prices sent on request.

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Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship every where our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.

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Hatched from vigorous, pure-bred, heavy-laying stock. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. 100% live delivery, post-paid.

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BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS

From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks

Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. F. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

PARKS ROCKS

Bred for color and eggs. Laid at 4 1/2 mos. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Catalogue Free. Vigorous, sturdy chicks. Prices right. Members of the International Chick Association.

SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

a mile up in the air faster than a hundred miles an hour and at the same time talk to mortals on earth as plainly as you converse at the dinner table.

The Eclipse Was Too Brief

But to come back to the hens again. They had just retreated under the front of the dropping boards, when out came the sun. In a moment it was again as bright as midday and they went back to work. No doubt they thought some one was trying to be funny.

Did anyone else watch the hens? Let us hear about it if you did. Did they really go to roost, or did they merely beat a temporary retreat? No doubt most folks did what we almost did. They can not be blamed, inasmuch as a total eclipse comes only once in a hundred years or so. Above all, let's stick to facts—no fiction—no "two eggs a day" story. Some marine may believe that. Personally, I doubt if many hens got up on the roost, except those that go to bed early out of habit. Those early roosters usually make the most profitable pot-pies.—FRED W. OHM.

Buy Baby Chicks From Tested Hens

LAST spring a friend of mine, bought 200 purebred baby chicks. Within a month, white diarrhea had killed off all but 32 of them. Other farmers in the locality who had gotten chicks from the same source suffered the same experience and in one or two cases the mortality was still greater. All this meant a considerable loss, not alone in the cost of the chicks that died, but also in the labor spent in caring for them. Moreover, the next batch of chicks, ordered from another source, were a month longer in getting into laying than those that were left of the first batch.

It may be said here that the farmer who sold the diseased chicks did not know he was doing so. He did not know his hens were infected with white diarrhea and, even though he had known, he probably did not know that there was such a thing as a blood test by which infected fowls can be detected. The man from whom the second batch of chicks was ordered did know and his hens had been properly tested, consequently the second batch came out with flying colors.

Transmitted From Hen Through Egg

White diarrhea, which exacts an enormous toll of the baby chicks population each year, is the only poultry disease that can be transmitted from the hen to the offspring. Now that a blood test will detect infected hens, it is very likely that some time in the future, and it may be soon, all those who sell baby chicks shall be required to show that their flocks are free from the dreaded disease.

Hereafter, those who wish to purchase baby chicks should make it a point to learn first whether a breeder's flock has been tested. There is now no more excuse for buying chicks blindly. And those farmers who wish to add a little to their income by selling chicks should have the foresight to have their hens tested and to sell chicks only from those that fail to react to the test. It is nothing more than sound business sense to do so, and it will lay a solid foundation for an increasing business in this line.

Any state agricultural college will make the test, and the expense attached to it will be slight.

Poultry Embargo Amended: Baby Chicks Free To Move

THE following quarantine notice and order relative to the poultry embargo has been issued by Commissioner Berne A. Pryke of the Department of Farms

HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED CHICKS
HIGH-EGG-YIELD

Sprightly, Upstanding Chicks

that have a high standard to live up to—Hillpot Quality. They are well prepared for just that big responsibility. Through them courses the blood of

The Healthiest of Parent Stock

bettered, if anything, over any previous year. Buyers of such chicks find their chick problems vanishing. They experience unhoped-for chick PROFITS.

The large percentage of our 2,000,000 capacity taken by old customers is significant of the satisfaction our chicks have always given.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid—safe arrival of full count guaranteed within 1200 miles. Send for Free 1925 Catalog.

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Member International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association

PRODUCTION BRED POULTRY

Buy your stock for breed improvement and baby chicks with the "Lay" bred in them from members of the

New York State Co-Operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

ONE MILLION CHICKS FOR SALE

Free catalogue gives list of members, breed kept, number of chicks for sale by each member, with leading article by James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. M. C. Porter, Sec., 115 Church St., Adams, N. Y.

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BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and egg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

"THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early, and be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

S. C. R. I. RED CHICKS
all from our own strain of

Hardy Northern Grown Stock
State Certified Free from White Diarrhoea

Our February hatched New Hampshire Red Chicks make high priced broilers and wonderful winter layers. Naturally adapted to winter brooding; bred for egg production and vigor. We guarantee 100% safe delivery. Our catalog will interest you.

MAPLE HILL FARMS, Member I. B. C. A., Walpole, N. H.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

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Baby Chicks

ARE SURE TO PLEASE YOU Best strains of the leading varieties. They will make money for you just as they have for thousands of others. Write for catalog and prices, stating variety and number you prefer.

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Box 331, Harrisonburg, Virginia

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

Battlefield Chicks of Quality

White Leghorns	Rhode Island Reds
Black Leghorns	Black Minorcas
White and Barred Rocks	Silver and White Wyandottes

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Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$60.00	\$118.00
R. C. & S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	60.00	118.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00
BL Minorcas, Wt. Wyandottes, Buff and Wt. Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	144.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Buff Rocks	5.50	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Buff & White Minorcas, Light Brahmas	6.00	11.50	21.50	60.00	99.00	

Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks, \$13 per 100 straight. Odd and ends, Mixed Chicks, \$10 per 100. SEND for our FREE BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK SHOWING OUR OWN BIRDS in their NATURAL COLORS. Such birds you can expect when you buy our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. You have a right to demand an actual colored photo of the birds that produce the hatching eggs for your chicks. We are proud to show them. Read the many testimonials which highly accredit our chicks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. POSTPAID ANYWHERE in U. S. A. Bank Reference. Members of International, Ohio and Mid-West Associations. Chicks guaranteed free from new European disease. Only 18 hours from New York.

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White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50
Mixed	5.75	11.00	52.50

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White Rocks, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

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This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref. Farmer's State Bank, this city.

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Why buy inferior Chicks when you can buy Real Quality Chicks at about the same price? Full Live Delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

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Single Comb Anconas, Sheppard Famous Strain	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred and Wt. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, BL Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
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Mixed Chicks	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

Black Langshans, 50, \$9; 100, \$17. Order right from this ad with perfect confidence. Ref. First National Bank.

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Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

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Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

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BABY CHICKS

Ducklings

75 Varieties Selected Stock Free Catalogue. Delivery Guaranteed.

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and Market. The amendment to the original embargo is as follows:

The movement of live chickens, roosters, capons, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons and guinea fowl from the States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Wisconsin, into or through the State of New York is hereby prohibited except as hereinafter provided.

Baby chicks in NEW CONTAINERS may be moved into or through the State of New York.

Chickens, roosters, capons, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons and guinea fowl when consigned in new coops or crates may be moved into or through the State of New York for exhibition, breeding or raising purposes if accompanied by a certificate from an approved veterinarian showing said fowls and the flock from which they originated to be free from contagious or infectious disease or exposure to such diseases.

Chickens, roosters, capons, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons and guinea fowl may be moved from the City of New York intrastate if accompanied by a permit issued by a duly authorized representative of the Department of Farms and Markets.

No person, firm, corporation or common carrier shall accept or transport used poultry coops, crates, or other containers for intrastate shipment in New York unless said crates, coops or other containers have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. When such coops, crates or other containers are shipped from the City of New York same must be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a representative of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and bear tag certifying such cleaning and disinfecting.

No person, firm, corporation or common carrier shall accept or transport into the State of New York, any consignment of poultry which has been unloaded, re-loaded or partially loaded at any point within the quarantined States above mentioned.

Much concern has been expressed by both hatcheries and buyers of baby chicks relative to the embargo. From the foregoing it will be seen that baby chicks may be shipped into and through New York State. The International Baby Chick Association took up the question with the post office department and Third Assistant Postmaster Glover wired C. A. Norman of Knoxville, Tenn., as follows:

Veterinarian Bahnsen was advised January ten there is no provision law under which baby chicks can be refused acceptance for mailing or intercepted while in the mails or withheld from delivery to the addressees under any State quarantine order.

Sidelights on the Madison Square Poultry Show

THE old Madison Square Garden housed for the last time in its eventful history the great Annual Poultry Show. We can hardly say that this show came and went in a blaze of glory. In our humble minds the 1924 show was a great deal better than this year's. It was a bigger show. Those departments other than poultry were much stronger, such as pet stock departments, including rabbits, guinea pigs and pigeons. The latter were much in the minority.

If you can imagine an orchestra of about 2,000 pieces, including violins, clarinets, flutes, piccolos, base violins, etc., all tuning up at the same time, then you can imagine just about what the Madison Square Garden Show sounded like. At one time it was so noisy we had difficulty in thinking, but then there are those who say we don't think much under ideal conditions. It is remarkable how much noise a bunch of birds can produce from the high-pitched, shrill, defiant crow of the game cock to the deep, hoarse crow of the giant Brahmas.

The exhibits of incubators were not quite as extensive as in former years.

STRICKLER'S TANGRED-BARRON

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Tangred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. True, large, heavy-laying type; hens weighing 4 to 6 lbs. mated to pedigreed Tangred 285 egg line cockerels. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and peppy. Vigorous, sturdy chicks shipped by special delivery parcel post prepaid.

100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular. \$17 per 100; \$82 per 500; \$160 per 1000. 10% book order any week after Feb. 9th.

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BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

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From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS

Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings, specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices.

42 N. Beacon St., Allston Squab Co. ALLSTON, MASS.

BABY CHICKS 15,000 weekly. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Per 100 S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns \$12.00 B. P. Rocks, Anconas and Black Minorcas 14.00 White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds 15.00 White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons 16.00 Odds and Ends, \$10 per 100. Heavy Mixed 12.00 Order from this Ad. Save time. Booklet free.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 1 Bucyrus, Ohio

Ducklings

Pekins of Giant frame for rapid growth. Ever laying Indians, selected; pure, non-albin, white egg stock. Catalogue free.

WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

BASOM'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. CHICKS 15.00 per hundred.

O. B. Basom Richfield, Pa.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese. Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

SMITH BROTHERS Baby Chicks and Ducklings. Many thousands weekly. Popular & Rare Breeds, Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Bantams & Games. Prices reasonable. Wellington, N. J. Smith Company, 111 Davis-Farley Bldg. Electric Incubators and Brooders. Cleveland, Ohio.

Large stock Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Colliers, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

Jamesway and Drew Line were there in full force exhibiting their poultry equipment. Outside of these houses and a few poultry supply houses who handle all kinds of poultry appliances, there was little of the large appliances on exhibit.

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

THE judge hesitated, looked at the eight stern faces of the farmers who had somehow closed in around him, thought of that silent mass outside, and he knew that Winslow had spoken the truth. As long as he could deal with men individually, he knew that he could handle them to his own purposes. But when their common need had driven them so far that hundreds of them, representing the voting power of the county, stood as a unit in a mass before his house, he realized that his power was broken. At any rate, he was enough of a politician to know that this was no time for further opposition.

Without a word, he dropped into a chair by his desk, pulled some legal forms to him, wrote briefly, signed his name, and handed the paper to Winslow. The lawyer read it, smiled, nodded to the men and led the way from the room.

Outside, Winslow and his group moved down the edge of the crowd toward the end of the street.

"Come on, boys," he shouted. "Everything is all right. Let's go get Taylor."

For the second time that night a mob—but this time a fairly orderly one—marched toward the county jail, down Whig Street, across Water, and up Main they went, until again they packed the street in front of the jail.

Dave Messenger, spending an uneasy evening watching the front of his jail from a window, saw them come.

"There they are again! By cripes, just as I expected. If it had been in Arizona now, they'd have gone home and to bed when I called their bluff. But in this nice, quiet, cow country—"

He was interrupted by loud pounding on the jail door.

Going to the door, he undid the fastenings quietly and swung it back so quickly that Winslow, just leaning forward to pound the door again, lost his balance and nearly fell on the little sheriff. When he recovered, Messenger was smiling at him back of a very businesslike looking "forty-five."

"Be a good boy, Dave, and put it up," smiled Winslow. "Never can tell about those things; might go off and hurt somebody."

"Might at that," agreed the sheriff grimly. "What do you want? Ain't you fellows ever goin' to get settled down?"

"We want Taylor, that's what we want," shouted a man near enough to the door to hear the question.

"Yes, Dave," said Winslow, "we want Taylor, but in the regular way. Here's an order from Judge Rising for his release."

The sheriff took the paper and went over to a lamp where he could see better, and read it carefully.

"Thank God!" he said fervently. "Now mebbe I can get a little rest. Wait here a minute."

In a few minutes he came back with Jim.

"Here he is," he said to Winslow. "Take him and welcome. Don't know when I've been more pleased to get rid of anything."

Then to Taylor: "I like you, Jim, but I'll be gosh-blinded if I like you as a guest. Get more rest with the measles! Don't ever invite yourself here again, least not while I'm sheriff. You've got too many nice, quiet, peaceable friends."

The appearance of Taylor in the doorway of the jail was all the younger element in the crowd needed. With a whoop they gathered him unto themselves, while another bunch grabbed the lawyer. With the men hoisted high on their shoulders, they began a shouting, triumphant march up and down the streets of the quiet old country town. As they marched, they sang, and the refrain of their song went some-

"We'll hang Judge Rising to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang John Ball to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang all scabs to a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on."

Judge Rising heard the hullabaloo and scowled; lawyer Winslow, carefully hanging onto his silk hat as he was carried along, heard it and smiled.

Dave Messenger, the little sheriff, undressing for bed, heard it and growled:

"Nice people; nice, quiet people!"

CHAPTER XIX

ON the following morning, Bill Mead drove the cows in from the night pasture on the Ball farm, and fastened them in the stanchions. Then he and John Ball got their pails and stools and began the morning milking. It was plain that something was on Bill's mind. He milked with first one hand and then the other,

What Has Happened in the Story So Far

Will Judge Rising sign Jim's release? The young farmer, leader of the striking dairymen, has been arrested for violence in which he had no part, and the corrupt judge refuses bail. Led by Jim's lawyer, a Yankee named Winslow, an angry but orderly crowd of sympathizers marched to the Judge's home and demanded justice for their leader. At first Rising refuses, but a glimpse of the mass of determined men causes him to waver. Winslow demands that he sign the paper then and there.

never both at the same time, and when a cow swished him in the eye or stepped on his foot, he cursed her only in a half-hearted absent-minded manner. Ball did not seem to be conversationally inclined, and Bill saw no chance for an opening. When he went up by Ball to strain his milk, the old man paid no attention to him, but kept head and beard buried in the flank of his cow.

"Always was a darned old crank before breakfast," muttered Bill. "Wurs'n ever lately."

"What's that you're sayin' William?"

"I—I—I was just remarkin' that I have to fix the crank on that old grindstone. Gettin' wurs'n ever lately."

"Narrer escape! Gettin' so a man can't think out loud without gettin' jumped on. Goin' to quit this durned hired man's job anyway. Going to town and get a real job!"

After the milking was done, they went into breakfast. But there was little said until the meal was pretty well started.

Finally, Mrs. Ball broke the silence.

"Heard the news, John?"

Bill Mead suddenly stopped, a half of a pancake dripping with maple syrup held in mid-air, to hear John Ball's answer.

"Just what I've been tryin' to ask Johnny all the mornin'," he thought, "and now the old lady had to beat me to it."

"No answered John Ball. "I ain't. Gettin' tired of news. No news is good news. What's up now?"

"Caroline Hicks phoned a little while ago that there was a terrible time in Speedtown last night. Said there were thousands of men there and that they marched up and down the streets, finally went to the jail, and got Jim Taylor out. Said they were all pretty mad 'cause you got Jim in jail."

Ball's breakfast was spoiled.

"I'll sell every one of my cows before I give in," he stormed.

"Oh, John, do be reasonable," said his wife. "We don't want to get all of the folks down on us. Let's keep the milk at home and not have any more trouble."

"Tain't me that's makin' the trouble. I'm no trouble maker. This thing's a matter of principle."

The old man brought his fist down on the table so that all of the dishes jumped.

"My milk is goin' to the factory if the

whole dum country stands in the road!" He got up, forgetting even to fill his pipe—something that had not happened before since Mrs. Ball could remember—and went directly to the telephone.

* * * *

IN his little bedroom in the residence part of the jail, Dave Messenger lay peacefully sleeping.

Ring-a-ding-ding! went the old-fashioned telephone on the wall. The sheriff grunted and turned over.

Ring-a-ding-ding!

He grunted again, and buried his head in the pillows.

Ring-a-ding-ding! Ring-a-ding-ding!

With a sound of something between a grunt, a sigh, and a curse, the sheriff swung skinny bare legs to the floor and sat on the edge of the bed rubbing his eyes.

"No use tryin' to rest. Late nights and early mornings; early morning and late nights. Drive a feller out so early he meets hisself goin' to bed! When do these

as though even if you cannot stop this nonsense for my sake, you could do it for hers."

John Ball said nothing, but went right on pulling the full cans of milk out of the ice water in the tank.

"You claim you want Mother and me to be happy," went on the girl, "yet you're fixing it so that neither Mother nor I can ever hold up our heads in this neighborhood again."

The old man turned around and sat down suddenly on a can of milk.

"I suppose you'd be proud of me if I was a coward and gave up fightin' for my rights."

"You're always talking about your rights, father. But other folks have some rights, too. Mother and I have some; these neighbors think they have some when they try to get more money for their milk."

This was too much for John Ball's over-worked temper. He straightened up to shake a finger in Dorothy's face.

"By 'neighbors' you mean that Taylor hoodlum up the road. Should think you'd stick up for him after all he's done to us!"

"Never thought of him at all," flared the girl.

"Yes, you did. You think of him all the time. And you think more of him than you do of your own father! Tell you one thing though, young woman, I ain't done with this Taylor business yet. Mebbe he did get out of jail last night, but he's got a trial comin', and I'll send him where he won't make no more trouble for a spell, if its the last thing I ever do!"

CHAPTER XX

DOROTHY stood looking at her father for a moment, while the great round tears welled up in her eyes and rolled slowly down her chalk-white cheeks. The corners of her usually tip-tilted lips were turned downward, and she held one hand on her chin in a pathetic little effort to control its trembling.

"Oh, I wish I were dead!" she said, and turned and ran out of the milk house, across the barnyard, and down the cow-path until she came to the little brook at the foot of the night pasture.

The brook, supplemented by a wire fence, was the line between the Ball and the Taylor farms. She crawled under the fence, stepped across the brook on the stones, and came to an old gnarled apple tree on the Taylor side. The tree and the brook were old friends of Dorothy's.

The bank rose above the brook in a sort of natural amphitheater, shaded and protected by the outspread friendly limbs of the tree. Under the bank, back of a big bare root, was a little cupboard-like hollow which had in years gone by served her as a storc-house for childhood's toys. This little place by the gurgling brook had been a playhouse in pleasant times, and a refuge in times of trouble.

She threw herself face downward on the thick carpet of grass and leaves. For a long time the regular rise and fall of her outstretched body as she breathed made it appear as though she were asleep; but she was not. Like most of those who live in the country, Dorothy had learned that there is a certain comfort and serenity to be had by those who sorrow from a close physical contact with the soil.

After a time, she rolled over and sat up. "Wonder what I have done," she thought, "to have everything go so very wrong. Dad is making himself the talk of the whole country. Mother is sick with worry and nervousness. And Jim Taylor, who used to be my best friend, is now fighting Dad and getting himself in jail, and—"

"I wonder if he was in that bunch yesterday. That leader didn't look exactly like Jim—his voice, too, was harsher than Jim's—still—I don't know—Jim's just wild lately—don't know what he'd do."

(Continued on Page 135)

Take Stock of Yourself

Aunt Janet Gives Some Sensible Advice

JANUARY is stock-taking time. In offices and stores, clerks are going over shelves, listing what is on hand, what is short, what goods have sold well and what have not. Profits are being figured and losses deducted. It is something like and old fashioned spring-cleaning—and yet there is a difference.

For stock-taking implies a comparison between the new and the old and at least a hope that the lesson of past mistakes will be applied to the year ahead. It is a time when the good merchant analyzes himself as well as the articles on his shelves and starts a new balance sheet to record the history of the coming year.

Perhaps we should take stock of ourselves more often than once a year, and should always keep a watchful eye upon our own development. But it is not human nature to do things this way—and that may be logical, too, for the plant that is dug up every few days to see how it is growing doesn't make much progress to please its eager owner.

This, therefore, seems the appointed time for the home-maker to apply stock-taking methods to her own life and to base her good resolutions upon an intelligent understanding of her problems and capacities.

The House Needs a Going-Over

To settle externals first, suppose we give the house a thorough going-over. Christmas and the holidays, with the flood of preparations, the extra cooking, the children home from school, are past and the housewife breathes a sigh of relief—no matter how much she has enjoyed the excitement of the season. But now for her inventory and a chance to start the new year right!

Table linen and silver should be carefully inspected and the linen put in good repair. Stains not eradicated at the time of their appearance should be bleached out with whatever preparation dissolves them best. Lace should be mended, tears darned, old and torn napkins retired to the box where soft, clean old cloths await their final disposition as emergency band-aids.

All silver not in daily use should be cleaned, wrapped in tissue paper and put in a cotton flannel bag with a piece of camphor gum.

Then inspect your cooking utensils and put your kitchen closets in order. Your range probably needs a thorough cleaning. If grease has been spilled in the oven, if candy or fruit juices or soup has boiled over and been imperfectly cleaned off, scrape and scrub and dry and polish.

Scrub the drawer of the kitchen dresser and line with fresh paper. Sort out dish towels, throwing away worn ones and being sure none have grease spots left after laundering to attract mice. Go over the lamps or electric light fixtures, cleaning off bulbs and shades and putting new bulbs where any have worn dim or burnt out. Don't forget ornamental candlesticks, for ragged burnt-down candles are anything but ornamental.

Now for the Linen Supply

The linen closet should be attacked when you will not be interrupted, for you need to concentrate on this inspection. No place in the house demands such perfect order as the linen closet, no matter how small and unpretentious it may be. A good housekeeper is supposed to be able to put her hand on any article in her linen closet in the dark.

Distinctly important is the medicine chest. Standard first aid supplies should be replenished and set in regular order. Nothing gets so quickly cluttered up with useless articles as the average medicine chest. Remember that medicine, partly used up, usually loses its efficacy by long standing. Throw out old bottles relentlessly and have your clean shelves filled

only with staples of daily use.

What housekeeper needs to be reminded that the bureau drawers have a perfect genius for getting themselves into disorder? That is often the starting point of a household clean-up campaign. The writing desk needs its share of attention, too. There are bills to pay, receipts to file, letters to answer and much that can be thrown away. Fresh paper and envelopes, new pens and pencils, washed and filled ink wells and clean blotters tempt any one to the business of clearing up back correspondence.

Not Forgetting the Closets

Clothes closets are useful but often conceal their owner's misdemeanors. Old shoes which should go either to the waste pile or to the cobbler have a way of hiding in dark corners, along with torn or mis-mated rubbers. Hunt them out and either discard them or have them put in order! On back hooks are dresses we mean to mend or clean or make over "some day." Stock-taking time makes one realize how long that day has been deferred—and that it can no longer be avoided. Unpleasant as these jobs are, when done they leave a warm glow of self-satisfaction which is itself a reward of virtue, although in addition one has either much-needed space or a rehabilitated garment to wear.

Now—How About Yourself?

And now that the physical stock-taking is accomplished, you will be in the mood for the inward look which is often surprisingly revealing. How about yourself? Does the year of grace 1925 find you further along the road of intelligent living or are you making time at just about the same spot you had reached a year ago?

What books have you read? What books have you meant to read—and didn't? What new friends have you made—and how about your old friends? Friendships don't grow like Topsy, you know, but need cultivation as much as any garden plot. Think over your different friends—how often you have seen them, whether you planned to give them time or let things slip because you were busy or tired or worried by other concerns. Someone has said that after you have gone halfway, you should forget the first half and measuring the remainder, go halfway again, in order to be a real friend. Don't blame others for indifference, neglect or forgetfulness till you have gone halfway yourself and then at least half of the rest of the way.

Something Outside of the Home

Your children's school—have you visited it as often as you meant? Your church—have you taken your part in its work? Your community—can you be counted on to do your share in the everyday give-and-take of neighborly life, as well as under the inspiration of emergency? Most important, your home—have you found the difference between the orderly routine that makes daily duties easier and the rut that is only a "shallow grave?"

The stock-taking time of the honest woman raises more questions than could be listed, and no one could answer them. If you meet them squarely and set in order the shelves of your mind as well as those of your kitchen, it will indeed promise well for a Happy New Year—which is what I most heartily wish you all for 1925!

Aunt Janet

Try pinning handkerchiefs, collars and other small pieces to a tape and pin this to the line on wash day. It will save cold fingers in fall weather and much time searching these small articles out of the general melee.

When sweeping shut the room off from the rest of the house, keep the children away, and open all the windows.



Have you sentenced your wife to drudgery?

THINK IT OVER. Think of the life your wife leads with the lighting and cooking arrangements you have given her—and think how much of her drudgery is unnecessary!

Instead of endlessly cleaning lamps and trimming wicks, she can have clean, simple Colt burners that need no attention.

Instead of slaving for hours over a coal fire, she can have a Colt stove that is always ready to work.

Instead of the back-breaking effort of lifting irons on and off the range, she can have a quick, efficient Colt iron always at hand.

And besides:

Colt Light is the nearest man-made approach to sunlight. Colt Light does away with danger of fires started by overturned lamps. Colt Light makes life on the farm worth living. Yet it costs less to install for the average farm, than the cheapest automobile!

Union Carbide for the Colt light plant is sold direct to the consumer at factory prices. One of the 175 Union Carbide Sales Company warehouses is located near you. Union Carbide is always uniform. World's best quality. Highest gas yield. Always packed in blue-and-gray drums.

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HERE IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

The watch is small—thin—newest shape. The case is platinum effect—guaranteed 10 years. Has Sapphire Crown, ribbon bracelet and fancy clasp. We give this Watch and beautiful stone cluster Ring, also many other wonderful gifts for introducing our finest, assorted perfumes at 15c a bottle. Large assortment makes it easy. Send no money—Write for 20 bottles assorted perfume and largest list of gifts showing how easy it is to get this beautiful Watch and Ring and other wonderful gifts free. **BELL PERFUME CO., Dept D-100 Chicago**



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WRITE TO THE

Milford Robe & Tanning Co.
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Colds Stopped in a day

Hill's stops a cold in 24 hours, and Grippe in 3 days. Your druggist guarantees it.

It combines in the utmost way all the essentials in dealing with a cold—cold-checks, laxatives and tonics.

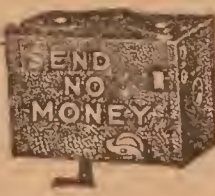
Millions now employ it. In 25 years no way has been found to improve it.

Don't take chances, don't delay. Insist on getting the best cold treatment men have yet developed. And start now. Every hour gained saves much danger and discomfort.

All druggists **HILL'S CASCARA QUININE** Price 30c
Get Red Box **BROMIDE** with portrait

ROLL-FILM GIVEN

Genuine Eastman, ROLL films. Sell only 40 pkts. vegetable seeds at 10c large pkt. **EASILY SOLD.** Get 40 pkts. today. **WE TRUST YOU** with seeds until sold. **AMERICAN SEED CO.**
Box K-19 Lancaster, Penna.



When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Kicking Over The Pail

A Sunday Afternoon Visit With The A. A. Philosophy Man

SHE was a beautiful little roan cow, nervous-eyed and well veined. She was a good milker, and was a general favorite in the barn-lot.

Yet she had one bad fault of which we could not break her; she would kick and run just as we finished milking. Many a time I have had my clothing dripping wet when I failed to rescue the bucket. We kept her till she was old, but she never reformed.

How many of us mortals are like that cow. We do some good things, and then kick them over.

* * *

I knew an evangelist who was a fine speaker and a clear thinker. He was a violent hater of tobacco. Always, when he came to his tobacco sermon, he would lose his temper, and say a lot of unnecessary things, and kick over much of the good he otherwise might have done.

I once had an official member of my church. I will not name him. He had a streak of personal pride that had to be stroked and petted, or he would oppose every good thing the other men wanted.

Where is the lodge, or village committee, or Grange, or church, that does not have this individual with them, who, at the critical moment, kicks over the milk?

There is the pesteriferous person who can not hold his tongue. He (or she) just itches to talk something that were better "untalked." So, at the critical

REV. J. W. HOLLAND

time, when something good has been planned, he kicks and spoils it all.

* * *

A city lost a Carnegie library because a man with a bumptious inflation of pride, getting peeved, wrote a letter to Mr. Carnegie.

A Presidential election was changed once because a woman got flighty and kicked over the pail by injecting the question of religious belief.

I hope that, in the great future that is opening up to the farmers through co-operation in production and marketing, some man with an ax to grind may not kick over the pail and spoil everything.

Internationally, in 1918, we all thought that we had fought a war to end war; but at the peace table, the war-makers, who are the profit-makers out of war, kicked over the bucket and doused the world with hostile misunderstandings again.

* * *

If our old cow had only been a human being, she could have been preached to, prayed for, and reasoned with, to give up that devilish habit; but, being a brute, she persisted in her fault.

To us, however, who have fiery tempers, treacherous tongues and suspicious dispositions, there is a chance given to us every day to acquire personal mastery over this kicking business through the grace of God.

The cow did not know better. She could not act like a man. Man knows better, and does not need to act like the cow.

Let's wait—go slow—keep cool—and not spill the milk!

The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 133)

Forgetting her troubles for a moment, Dorothy reached her hand back around the big root of the tree into her old play-house cupboard.

"Haven't put my hand in there in years. I wonder if there's anything left."

She felt around for a moment and then pulled out a little dilapidated, weebegone looking doll. With a tender wistful little smile, the girl sat turning the doll over and over in her hands.

"Quite a spell since I put you in there and forgot you.... Must be all of fifteen years.... But now I remember as if it were yesterday."

SHE smiled as she recalled that day in childhood's land of make-believe when she and Jim had played at being man and wife. The little amphitheater under the big tree had been their make-believe home and they had been "Pa" and "Ma" to the little doll. She could close her eyes and almost hear that little boy as he sat down beside her in the leaves and insisted that they could not really be pa and ma unless she would let him kiss her. She had not been entirely unwilling either.

While she had hesitated, her mother had called. So they hastily deposited the doll baby in the cupboard, with a promise that "Pa and Ma would soon come back."

But the baby had waited patiently for fifteen long years for the little boy father and the little girl mother to come again and play at being married.

"If life were only as simple as that," thought Dorothy. "But you are not life," she told the doll, "and life changes. You're just the same today, but Jim's different, and I'm—"

Startled, she looked up to see Jim Taylor smiling at her. With a sideways motion of her hand, she threw the little doll out of sight in the leaves. Had he seen it? Did he remember? If so, he gave no sign.

(To Be Continued)

The more you let Fels-Naptha work for you, the less work you'll have to do yourself.

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Not only soap—but soap and naptha

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A Modern Bathroom, \$60

The **"Pride"** Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank, oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated fittings.

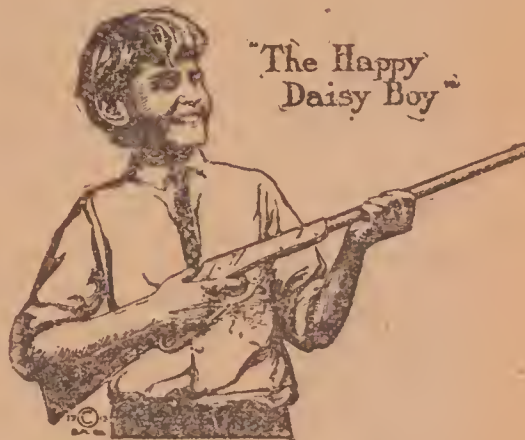
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J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 West 34th St., New York City

Old Money Wanted

Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you.

NUMISMATIC BANK, Dept. 502, Ft. Worth, Tex.



Say Boy!

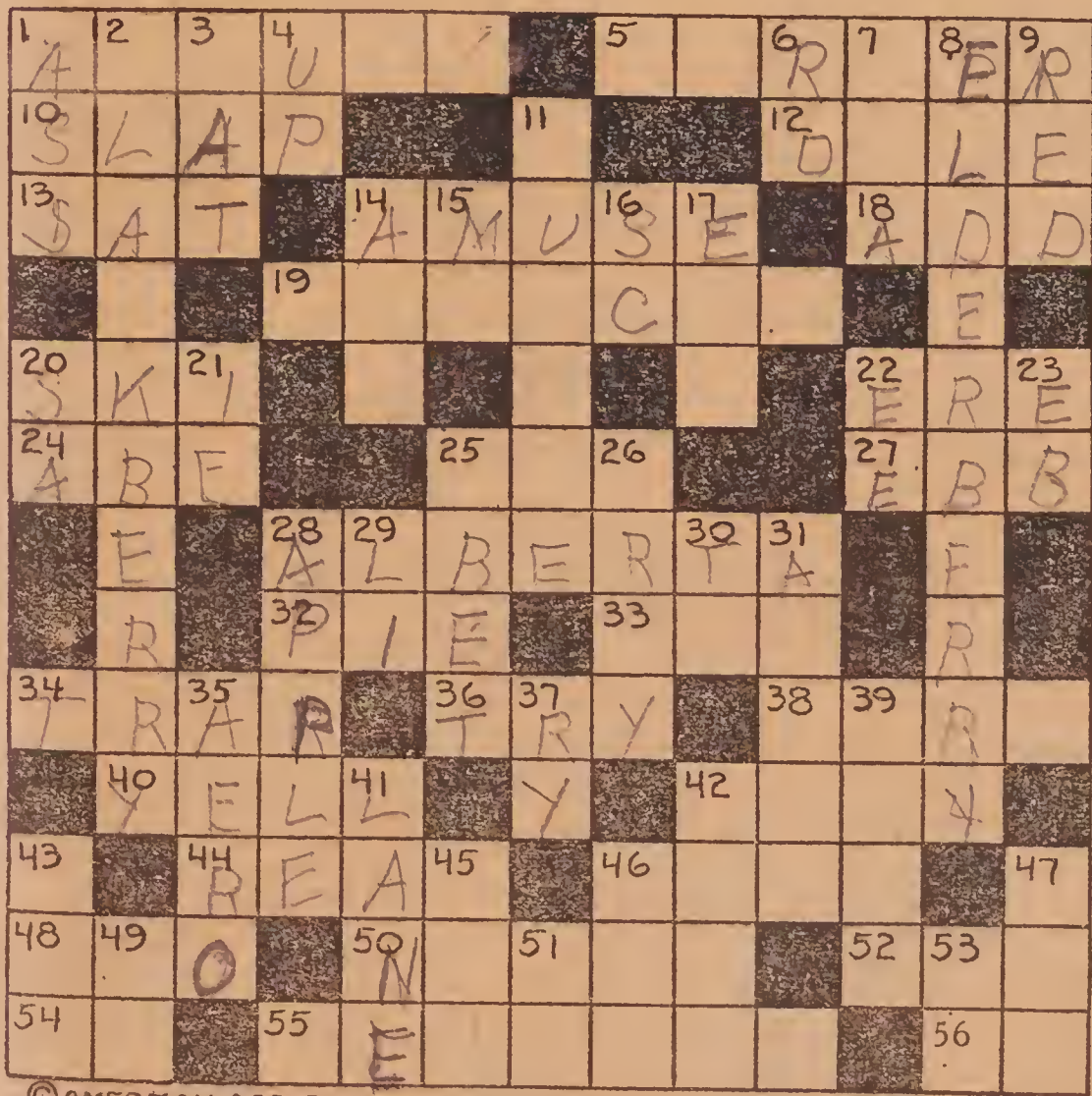
How would you like to earn for yourself a brand new DAISY AIR RIFLE?

If you have been wishing for a DAISY AIR RIFLE, write me a letter and I will tell you how you can get one at no cost to you.

A. CONWAY

%American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave. N. Y. City

American Agriculturist Puzzle No. 11



©AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

TWO very long "berries" make this puzzle unusual. The other words are shorter, equally familiar and can be filled in without the aid of a dictionary. There is only one more cross word puzzle in our series of twelve. Do you want us to run more? We have found these a popular feature of the Magazine but there are always many things we might run.

DOWN

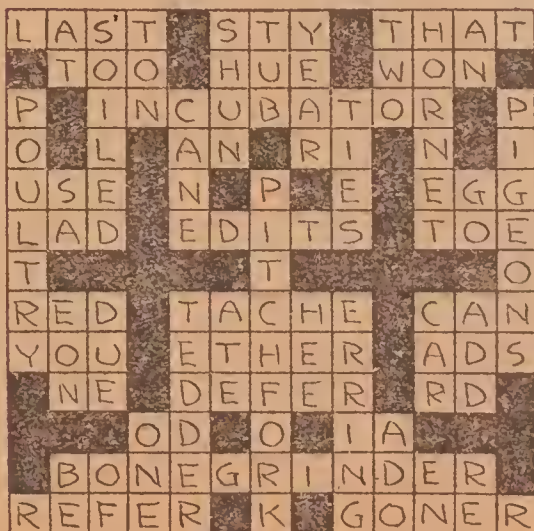
- 1 Beast of burden
- 2 Kind of berry raised on most farms
- 3 Grain
- 4 Toward the top
- 6 Rural Delivery (abbr.)
- 7 Mild beverage
- 8 Kind of berry which grows wild

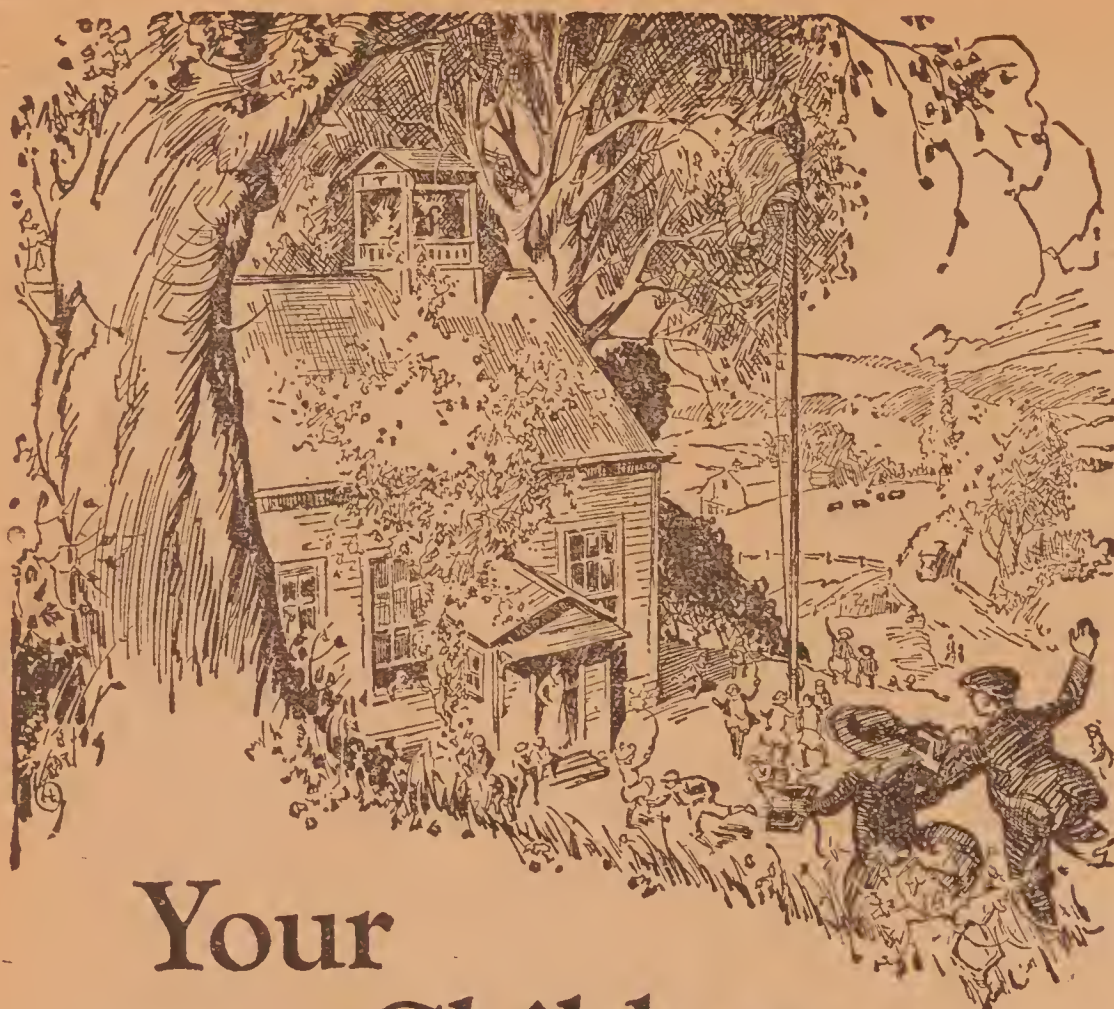
- 9 A vivid color
- 11 A hard, sour fruit
- 14 Monkey
- 15 Mister
- 16 South Carolina
- 17 An age
- 20 South America
- 21 Abbr. for "that is"
- 22 East end
- 23 Short for Eben
- 25 Promote
- 26 Something to carry dishes
- 28 Familiar fruit
- 29 Long Island
- 30 Initials of a former president
- 31 Oil of rose petals
- 35 Pertaining to the
- 37 Railroad
- 39 Extent of a farm
- 41 Narrow road leading up to farm-houses
- 42 A burrowing animal which destroys vegetables
- 43 How farmers like their hogs
- 45 Male of sheep
- 46 Domestic animal pet
- 47 Half a score
- 49 Accomplish
- 51 Toward
- 53 Abbr. for "Company"

ACROSS

- 1 To exist in great quantities
- 5 Exchange
- 10 To strike with the flat of the hand
- 12 To remove a letter (abbr. of printer's term)
- 13 Abbr. for last day of week
- 14 To entertain
- 18 To sum up
- 19 A very sour fruit
- 20 A kind of snow-shoe
- 22 Before
- 24 Short for Abraham
- 25 Perform
- 27 To flow out
- 28 A kind of peach
- 32 A popular pastry
- 33 Knack
- 34 Used to catch fur-bearing animals
- 36 Attempt
- 38 Sour
- 40 Scream
- 42 Most usual girl's name
- 44 Farthest back
- 46 Inside of fruit
- 48 Confusion
- 50 Pertaining to one's birthday
- 52 Highest card
- 54 Toward
- 55 To cut down in rank
- 56 Upon

Solution of Puzzle 10





Your Children

Your children will be the agricultural, professional and business men and women of tomorrow. Their future success will depend in a large measure upon the foundation that is laid now.

The present systems of schools throughout the Nation afford a splendid opportunity for the preliminary preparation needed for the future.

New York Central Lines pay more than \$100,000 a day in taxes, a considerable part of which goes to the maintenance of the schools in the communities we serve.

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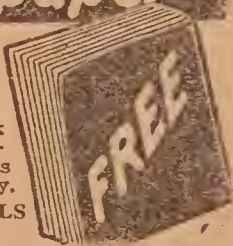
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READ the BABY CHICK Advertising

On Pages 130, 131 and 132

ITS FULL IMPORT

Do you always realize the full import of the frequent cough, cold or similar ailment?

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes and strengthens the weakened body. If your resistance is weak you need Scott's Emulsion. Try it.

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Chillblains

You will be surprised how quickly Corona healing ointment soothes and heals chillblains, chapped hands, cuts, sores, burns, scalds, any flesh wound on man or beast. Takes out the soreness and heals without blistering or smarting. A time-tested remedy for household and farm. Send today for a big Corona Sample only 10c. Regular size at drug stores or by mail 65c postpaid. Corona Manufacturing Co. Box 20 Kenton, Ohio



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

How to Make Vinegar

As a Matter of Fact, It Really Makes Itself

THE price of a gallon of vinegar is not specially noticeable in the household accounts until pickling time. Then the house wife wakes up, and realizes that it requires some money to buy vinegar during the year.

I have made many experiments in making vinegar, and I know no reason why any one cannot manufacture a good article at home with no expense.

The best way, according to my idea, is to start in with a keg, or barrel, although it is not necessary. I had a beer keg given me, and as a starter I poured into it a quantity of "mother" that I had on hand. As often as I could I kept adding any sweet liquid to the contents of the keg.

Various Sources of Liquid

The liquid added was obtained from several sources. A panful of apple parings well covered with water, and cooked until tender, then turned into a jelly bag to drain will furnish excellent sweet liquid may be added and you will

be constantly finding new material to add to your supply.

If a can of fruit has "worked" the juice will make good vinegar—in fact that is just what it has started to become.

Liquid Collects Slowly

My keg is in the cellar, so in order to save steps, I keep a glass fruit jar in the pantry, to store the small contributions that may accumulate. Very often before the jar is filled, the liquid will begin to sour and form mother.

Without mother to start with it is necessary to keep the keg in a warm place until some forms in the keg. After it has started then store the keg in a cooler place, or it will make too fast and fill up the keg.

Try to add a little at a time to your barrel, as fast as some is drawn out, for if too much is added at once, when the vinegar is ready to use, it will make it too weak for a while.

If you do not have a keg or barrel to

Patterns for Morning, Noon and Night



For the hours when a neighbor may drop in or you may want to fluster into town, select No. 2299, a stylish one piece dress. No. 2299 has a cape which may be left off and offers two styles of sleeves to choose from. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. To make size 36, 3 yards of 42 in. material is required, with 1/4 yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c.

For the work hours of morning, a good sensible apron. No. 2312 cuts in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure and takes 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material to make size 36. Pattern, 12c.

Send your order to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York City. Be sure name, address, numbers and sizes are clearly filled in.



And for the evening party, No. 2305, with plain or embroidered skirt, simple neck line or becoming shawl collar. No. 2305 cuts in sizes 16 year, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For size 36 you will need 3 yards of 40 inch material. Pattern, 12c.

Embroidery pattern No. 702 (hot iron transfer, in blue and yellow) 15c extra.

material for vinegar. Rinse fruit jars, or any dishes that have held sugar and pour the rinsings into the keg. Last year, I canned a large quantity of pears. The parings were packed into a large stone jar and covered with water and set in a warm place. In a few days I poured off a thick, syrupy liquid that was another welcome contribution. Blue-berries were so abundant in a pasture near by last year that I filled more cans than I cared for, sold some, exchanged some for canned goods and still there were plenty to be had for pickling. One time, I had several quarts picked ahead, and no way to dispose of them when I noticed that they were beginning to spoil. I mashed them thoroughly with a wooden masher, covered with water and allowed them to ferment. The rinsings of the various dishes I had used in canning blueberries was also poured into the jar. From this strained liquid, I made a wine colored vinegar that was so clear and sharp that I have never seen its equal.

Bear in mind that any wholesome

start with use a stone jug, or a large bottle. After you have commenced to have results you will find a way to procure a larger storage. Always strain all of the liquid added so as to keep the vinegar clear.

Grandpa Made a Special Sort

When I was a child, I remember very distinctly how good the vinegar on our baked beans used to taste when we went to grandpa's, and grandmother's pickles were so deliciously sour that we always wanted to eat many more than we were allowed to.

Every spring of the year in sugaring time grandfather made sap vinegar. The last run of sap is usually of a poorer quality and not considered up to the standard for making syrup. Grandfather used to boil this down somewhat, until he had an article similar to well sweetened water. When it had cooled, the empty vinegar barrels were filled. The outcome was a rich, dark-colored vinegar, to my mind far superior to cider vinegar. —Fannie E. Stafford.

Films We Recommend

Hints On Flowers For The House

HAVE you found our lists of recommended moving pictures worth cutting out and keeping? Several New York State communities are working on this problem of "the movies"—how to eliminate undesirable ones and how to bring good ones to the nearest moving-picture theatre.

In the previous issue we suggested that interested readers talk it over with the local exhibitor and prove to him that if he books the better films they will give their support. The lists printed in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are made out by the National Committee for Better Films, an organization which approves of actively encouraging good films rather than criticizing all because some are poor. This is the latest list they have issued.

The following symbols are used to indicate suitability:

j—for the family audience including boys and girls of grammar school age up (juvenile). . .

hs—for the family audience including boys and girls of high school age.

no.mark—for the general audience, composed principally of adults; not objectionable for boys and girls though possibly rather advanced or not especially interesting to them.

hs THE AIR HAWK. Some very fine stunt flying distinguishes this picture, which is concerned with the efforts of a secret service airman to capture platinum smugglers. (F. B. O.)

ARGENTINE LOVE—Bebe Daniels portrays an Argentine girl who falls in love with an American engineer. Through the jealousy of another lover of hers and the suspicion of the natives, the girl becomes implicated in a murder. Beautiful scenes in an old Argentine garden. (Paramount)

hs BARRIERS BURNED AWAY—The chief merit of this film is its reproduction of Chicago of 1870 and the origin and sweep of the Great Fire which devastated that city. The story concerns a stolen masterpiece involved in a love affair. (Associated Exhibitors.)

hs BATTLING BUNYON—Wesley Barry as a garage mechanic aims at a partnership in the garage and the love of a pretty bookkeeper. On the way to achieving his ambition he becomes a comedian prize-fighter but surprises everybody by really knocking out his opponent. (Associated Exhibitors)

THE BEAUTY PRIZE—A manicurist, mistaken for a society girl, wins an Atlantic City beauty contest and finds herself involved in complications as a result. From a story by Nina Wilcox Putnam. (Metro-Goldwyn)

hs THE BELOVED BRUTE—In a setting of the West two brothers, of great physical prowess, after years of separation meet, and the brother who has spiritual as well as physical strength wins. How this works

out for the good of the defeated man makes a strong ending for the picture. (Vita-graph)

Why Indoor Plants Wilt

NEXT to temperature, in its importance in the wintering of good house plants, is water. Some persons who have grown plants for a number of years and have learned that temperature extremes are fatal, have failed to observe that atmospheric conditions indoors are not the same as those out of doors. The air in a room heated by water is usually dry, says *Nature Magazine*, while in a house heated by hot air the humidity is still higher. In any case, however, a room heated by artificial heat is drier than it normally is out of doors. Under such conditions water added to the soil evaporates very quickly, so that only a part of that added is available for plant use. The plant also uses water in dry, hot weather in keeping its "body" temperature down. Thus an insufficient supply of water causes plants to wilt down, slowly but surely.

Flowers for Next Summer

HAVE you commenced to think about next summer's garden? It is not a bit too early. The catalogues will soon be coming to our homes, and if it will be profitable for us to spend an evening studying them, for they contain much useful information, and the earlier we plan the better our chance for a good garden.

It is well to order seeds this month. The seedsmen appreciate the early order, for when the rush begins it is sometimes impossible to do justice to all, and the seeds may not reach you until the proper time for sowing is past. Tomatoes and peppers should be started in the average farm kitchen in February. Our seasons seem to be changing, and we are not sure of escaping frosts after September first.

We used to plan our gardens for summer use and storage, but since we can our vegetables, we need larger quantities. So in choosing varieties we should consider the kinds that can be canned or dried, that make good pickles and that admit of winter storage, as well as a bountiful supply for use in season.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY, New York.

Making Bed Comforts

I WILL tell Mrs. P. how I make warm bed comforts from worn clothing. After washing men's worn coats and trousers, I then rip and press. I first cut out 73 ten-inch squares, which make a large comfort. These I baste on a worn sheet or blanket, then stitch on the machine, using a long stitch. I work the seams in brier stitch, usually in red. I am partial to red for bed covers, as it is a warm color. I then line with outing flannel, and have a very good looking, warm and economical comfort.

I do most of the work on a large table, as I find I can thus make a comfort in a surprisingly short time. Smaller patches can then be cut from the pieces left after the large ones are cut, thus using all good parts. If I cut squares I run them diagonally, if oblongs I set them straight. I prefer these covers to the cheap ones I have seen, filled with dusty cotton or waste.—A. S.

Cocoa Cornstarch

4 tablespoons cornstarch
2½ cups of coffee
½ cup of sugar
One-fourth teaspoonful salt
3 rounded tablespoons of cocoa dissolved in some hot coffee.
One-fourth teaspoon ground cinnamon

Cook thoroughly and when done beat well with egg beater and flavor with vanilla. Turn into moulds. Serve with boiled custard, milk and sugar, or marshmallow sauce.—E. D.

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All Wool Checked Tweed Flannel, 35A5000
\$6.98 Postage FREE



All Wool Twill and All Wool Plaid, 35A5001
\$13.98 Postage FREE

35A5000—There's style in every line of this swagger straight-line tailored frock, chosen from the new Bellas Hess Spring Catalogue, and in quality and workmanship it compares most favorably with the usual \$10 or \$12 dress. Material is well woven, durable, soft finish All Wool Checked Tweed Flannel. Row of ball buttons down front; round collar and turn-back cuffs of self material; broad leather belt—the very newest style touch. Colors: Tan or powder blue with harmonizing checks. Sizes: For women, 32 to 46 bust; also for misses and small women, 22 to 38 bust. Give bust, waist and hip measure, also length from neck to bottom of hem at center back. State height and weight. \$6.98 Postpaid.

35A5001—Here is indeed a triumph of style and value from the new Bellas Hess 1925 Spring Catalogue—a striking Ensemble Costume consisting of complete one-piece Dress and separate three-quarter length Coat. Dress is of fine quality All Wool Plaid trimmed with navy blue Twill on neck and sleeves and finished with broad Leather belt. The plain color Coat of high grade All Wool Tweed has collar, cuffs, pocket trimming and broad front facings of plaid to match dress. Dress and Coat button trimmed. Colors: Navy blue coat with harmonizing blue plaid dress. Sizes: For women, 32 to 46 bust; also for misses and small women, 22 to 38 bust. Give bust, waist and hip measure, also length from neck to bottom of hem at center back. State height and weight. Amazing value, but merely typical of what you will always get at Bellas Hess. \$13.98 Postpaid.

Latest Style Sailor Ties In GREYSUEDE, PATENT LEATHER, BLACK KID, BROWN KID, OR TAN CALFSKIN—with Mahogany Brown Tongue!



20A2000—The very newest and smartest New York style in footwear—a dashing one-eyelot Sailor Tie which you may choose in grey Suede, Patent Leather, black Kid, brown Kid or tan Calfskin with mahogany brown tongue. Comfortable, trim fitting last; modish perforations; Gros-grain ribbon laces. Sturdy flexible leather soles; college walking height rubber heels. Sizes: 2½ to 8. Widths: D and E. Genuine \$5.00 quality. Our Price \$2.98 Postpaid.

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it's FREE!



Sailor (just home from "Empire Cruise"): Sorry, old girl; I tried 'ard to get you a monkey, but I 'ed no luck.

Fond Wife: Oh, it don't matter, dear—I 'ave you.—From PUNCH (London), by permission.

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The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

CATTLE

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—Registered, three to eight years, large teats, heavy producers, farmers prices. F. B. GARNSEY, Clayton, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE a few choice Registered Holstein calves, choice breeding, for Dairymen's League Certificates. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES from our own breeding, mostly heifers to freshen in spring, a few good young cows bred for Sept., also bull not related, from A. R. cow, herd federal tested. Priced to sell. F. G. MEAD, Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PUREBLOOD COLLIES. Everyone a natural beeler guaranteed or exchanged gladly. Puppies and grown stock. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

READ THIS OUT LOUD—Now is your opportunity to buy beautiful, intelligent, healthy pups and workers, the best Shepherds I or any have ever offered. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FINE SABLE COLLIES from Champion ancestry. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

FIVE GENERATION COON, Cat, Bear hound pups, bred for personal use, but have too many. Parents last three seasons record 182 coons, 12 cats.

NIGHT HUNTING STOCK, males \$25, females, \$15. ERNEST JOHNSON, Potter Place N. H.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

HUNTING HOUNDS, Rat Terriers, Beagles, Airdales, Collies. Trial allowed. Lists 10c. PETE SLATER, Box AA, Pana, Ill.

MY FAMOUS SHEPHERDS over 30 years a breeder, also Fox Hounds of best strains. Litters if wanted. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y. R. 3.

COLLIE PUPPIES, Sable and White, males, \$7.50; females, \$5; Beagles, \$10 each. P. HAM-ILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—We have a few of those large, vigorous ones left at farmers prices. F. B. GARNSEY, Clayton, N. Y.

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS—Heavy laying strains. Reds, Rocks, \$15; White Leghorns, \$12; Mixed, \$10 prepaid. Special prices on 500 lots, order from this ad. 100% safe delivery. KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

COLUMBIAN ROCK COCKERELS and cocks, prize winners bred for egg production, \$4 and \$5. Booking orders for day old chicks, hatching eggs, S. C. White Leghorns, Columbian Rocks, EMANUEL WHITE, Mahaffey, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, yearlings and young toms and hens. MRS. EDW. HAN-UM, Chester Co., Rosedale, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$10 each. Also pure bred "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. E. B. Thompson strain. GEORGE DELBRIDGE, Maynard, Ohio.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, Pearl Guinea. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—White Holland 25 lb. young toms, 15 lb. young hens, large healthy stock. D. E. GRAY, Genesee, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, \$5 to \$10; Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, \$3 to \$5; chicks, all breeds, price satisfactory. Write quick. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Chix from a high class breeding farm, \$15 per 100. Circular. Also pullets. Box A, MAPLE ACRES FARM, Tiffin, O.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS CHICKS—40c apiece. Black Giants are the most profitable chickens you could raise—and these are the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy. America's heaviest weight chickens. Mature early and lay extremely large eggs. Splendid winter layers. Finest market fowl. We are the world's largest hatcher of Black Giants. Prices: 25 chicks, \$10; 50 chicks, \$20.00; 100 chicks, \$40. Only 25% deposit required to book your order, then you are sure to get the chicks when you want them. Immediate shipments. The fine booklet telling you all about Black Giants sent free; or to avoid delay order from ad. GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS, 3021 Neilson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT and Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, Martin strain direct. \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. W. SCOTT, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Purebred Mammoth Bronze toms and hen turkeys from the very best strain. Free from all diseases. MRS. CHAS. T. ABBEY, R. F. D. 5, Lowville, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING TOULOUSE GEESSE, Rouen, Cayuga, Blue Swedish ducks and Scotch Collie puppies. CRANE BROOK FARM, Port Byron, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Pure bred toms, \$15; hens, \$10. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, hens and cockerels, \$4 each. MRS. A. MORITZ, Rahway, N. J.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock cockerels. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

FULL Silver Laced, Golden Laced and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$4 each; pullets, \$2 each; also Reg. Guernsey cattle. Order from this ad. F. F. MC DERMITT, Fairfield, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens and toms, pairs and trios no akin. Highest quality at reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCKS with healthy chicks from our purebred, heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties. 100% live delivery. Post paid. Low prices. Write for catalog. LOWER HATCHERY, Box 15, Bryan, Ohio.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS, eggs, cockerels, chicks. Catalogue for stamp. ARTHUR SEARLES, B. E. Milford, N. H.

OUR FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE tells how we produce reliable chicks. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, N. High St., Fostoria, O.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED on baby chicks. Write for 1925 catalogue. W. F. HILL-POT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

GET OUR FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE on Ohio credited chicks. NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, Box 25, Norwalk, O.

FURS AND TRAPPINGS

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for country work. Must have auto and sales experience. Excellent opportunity. THE LENNOX OIL & PAINT COMPANY, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

RELIABLE PERSON for housekeeper and care of two children during day. MRS. D. LETTIS, Esperance, N. Y.

HONEY

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark \$1 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, Ambsry, Pa.

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10, \$2; 60, \$8.60; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75, \$7. Delivered third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.25. 10 lbs. \$2.15. Postage paid. J. C. ABBOTT, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY—Pure extracted. Clover or Buckwheat, 6 lb. can, \$1.35; 12 lb. can \$2.50, postpaid into 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MIXED HONEY—Pure, finest flavor ever. 5 lbs, 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Postpaid third zone. Try some. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

HORSES

STALLIONS—Now is the time to buy your stallion. Have a number of choice young Belgians to select from. Buy from the breeder and save money. W. L. PORTER, Jamestown, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

HAY AND STRAW—All grades; timothy, light and heavy clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feed and grain; oat, wheat and rye straw. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, New York.

LET US QUOTE you delivered price on graded hay and alfalfa. Straight or mixed cars. VANDERVEER & COLEMAN, Inc., Lyons, N. Y.

FREE BOOK. Prophet Elijah Must Come Before Christ. This great forerunner of the world foretold. A MEGIDDO MISSION, Rochester, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make you an offer by return mail. E. WANGER, 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVANA LONG FILLER CIGARS at a price you can afford. Box of 50, \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. F. HOLMES, 53 Carlton Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

PURE COD LIVER OIL—1 qt., 90c. 1 gal., \$2.50 postpaid. Special prices on quantity. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

FOUR Tube Radio Set complete with Loudspeaker, batteries, tubes. Nothing extra to buy. First \$85.00 takes it. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN F. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

WANTED—Large empty dried grains or beet pulp bags, also some 100 lb. feed bags. I will pay freight. Write HARRY TEAL, Sand Lake, N. Y.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves lawns, flower gardens, pasture, orchards, wheat, corn, oats. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

OUR BIG CATALOGUE is ready for you. Hundreds of spring bargains. Write CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 315 Stores Bldg., New York City.

RESOLE your own boots and shoes with long-life Regal Rubber Taps. Repair outfit included. Send outline of sole with each order. Ladies' or children's sizes, 75c per pair; men's, 90c. Special combination offer, one pair ladies' or children's size and one pair men's, \$1.50. Money back if not satisfactory. W. S. SAWYER, distributor, 501 Wisner Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

TO INTRODUCE, quick, our famous old Kentucky Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, we will send prepaid 3 big sample packages and give you ABSOLUTELY FREE a fine Italian Briar Pipe—regular \$2 value—all for only \$1.00. "Largest dollar's worth I ever bought," writes John Mosley. Finest tobacco in the world—sweet and mellow. One big sample only 30c. Send today. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, Box 13, Owensboro, Kentucky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in harness, write for our harness book. It will save you. BABSON BROS., Dept. 90-61, Chicago, Ill.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO Mfg. Co., New York.

DISTINCTIVE Printed Letterheads, envelopes, either; 100, 95c; 250, \$1.45; 500, \$2.40. High grade samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canastota, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20-acre fruit farm; new 7-room house and bath; electric lights, barn and garage; all necessary tools. L. W. CRAFT, Marlboro, N. Y.

MARYLAND—Farm for sale near Salisbury, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam roads and fine climate. Some of our farmers have made from five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre on their crops this year. For particulars address SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Maryland.

FARM FOR SALE. 170 acres good land, good twelve room house, new barn, stable for thirty-six cows, cement floor, new large silo, milk spring, wagon house, hen house, corn house, all equipped to make grade A milk. Two miles from Borden's factory, twenty miles from Poughkeepsie. Occupant recently died, must sell. Price four thousand dollars. Easy terms. Enquire of owner. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear immediately from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale for spring delivery. O. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection: Thirty, all different, many rare colors, \$1, postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated Catalog. 150 Magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—25, \$2; 75, \$5, not labeled; 15, \$1.50, 50, \$5, labeled. All different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDEN, Denton, Md.

Farm Taxes in New Jersey

(Continued from Page 118)

As near as I can gather the road users in this state are only paying about 40 per cent of the improved road bill. If they paid it all, the roads would be worth more to the users than they would cost.

I note that New Jersey has fallen into the habit of levying a special General Property Tax for emergencies. Your \$40,000,000 bond issue for roads, your 1 mill road tax, tunnel tax, building tax, are all examples.

This is a bad tendency, as it still further aggravates the evil of concentrating the tax burden on one class of property. It is "Licking the willing horse," and to mix the metaphor you are likely to keep on doing it until you break the camel's back.

It is not beyond the wit of man to devise a tax system that will distribute the tax burden over all the wealth of the state more equitably than you are doing. It should be done. One of the by-products will be that other chief aim, ECONOMY.

As matters stand, under the General Property Tax, there are only two classes of the community that are vitally interested in economy: they are the farmer in the country and the rent payer in the city.

It is one of the well established principles of taxation that a tax on land cannot be shifted, and it is equally well established that the tax on houses in the city is added to the rent bill and paid in the main, by the tenant.

When rising expenditures are reflected in the taxes on "Big Business" and on large incomes, then, and not 'till then, the business men will join with the farmers and rent payers in insisting upon REAL economy and you will get it.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HANDSOME GLADIOLUS, over 100 kinds, list free, 10, 20, 30 or 50 bulbs, \$1. BURTON PEONY GARDENS, Madison, N. Y.

"SEALTITE"—The perfect tree wound dressing you fruit growers need in treating all cuts, cavities or wounds. Folder Free. ROLLIN H. TABOR, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES cheap, Raleighs and Russets. New customer writes me never was able to give a crop until using my seed. E. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY, Tip Grower, very hardy. Send for literature. Strawberries, \$3.00 per 1,000. All small fruit plants. Dept. R. HELLENGA'S NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

NORTHERN GROWN—Hill selected seed potatoes, Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Rose Hebrons, Triumphs and others. Awarded grand prize and Gold Medal World's Fair 1915; six firsts State Fair 1924. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

WRITE for our big strawberry catalogue. E. W. TOWNSEND CO., 15 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

PEACH TREES are our specialty. Our fruit book will interest you. Write for it today. BARNES NURSERY, Box 15, Yalesville, Conn.

WRITE for our catalogue on small fruits, particularly strawberries and raspberries. L. J. FARMER, Box 241, Pultaski, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS reasonably priced. Our book of berries free. Write to W. F. ALLEN CO., 170 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

POTATOES—Cobbler, Heavyweight, Mountain, Ohio, Russett, Spaulding, others. FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

THE NEW CORTLAND apple is a winner. Write us for our new catalogue describing this famous apple. GREEN'S NURSERY, 1215 Green St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEND for our new garden catalogue. The best we have ever published. JOSEPH HARRIS CO., R. F. D. 12, Coldwater, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Service boar, bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either sex. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

BERKSHIRE, Chester, Poland China and Red Duroc grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7 each. Express prepaid. 3 months old, \$10 each, crated, several bred sows. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCH-WORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

ALL WOOL YARN—For sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2 per lb. Free samples. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Service Department

Jerseymen Have Commission House Troubles

NEW JERSEY growers favor some kind of Federal or State regulation of commission houses. It is claimed that unfair advantage has been taken by unscrupulous merchants, though it is difficult to lay your finger upon any instance where dishonesty can be proved.

Last year in May, about twenty Gloucester County farmers talked over their marketing problems and resolved to run their own clearing house. They formed a corporation, rented a store in Deck Street, Philadelphia, and began successfully to sell their own produce. This cooperative move was primarily brought about by the return basket situation. Dealers had announced that after a certain date they would not "return the wood." With no increase in produce prices, growers faced a big loss, as the cost of containers was high, and increasingly so. The former practice of returning baskets was followed by the cooperative farmers until they were forced to sell containers with produce, by the fact that all the commission houses were doing it.

Price Level Is Higher.

In spite of the united opposition which the new venture aroused in Gloucester County, growers have been getting top prices. In fact, one of the representative members claims that the keen competition has maintained a higher market than would have been possible when the merchants had the field to themselves. "At least," said he, "we have the satisfaction of knowing that we receive the actual price that our stuff sold for."

No doubt there are many produce dealers in Philadelphia who give Jersey farmers a square deal, but there is also a low type of grafter who preys upon the credulity, and betrays the confidence of those who ship to him. Such men should either be forced out of business, or their methods placed under supervision. The Gloucester County growers believe they have taken a step in the right direction.

Do You Know Where This Man Is?

"I AM a reader of your paper and would appreciate it very much if your Service Bureau would try and find out through your paper if anyone knows where Joseph McDounals lives and could give me his address. We worked together fifteen years ago on the Barge Canal at Baldwinsville, N. Y., and one year after he moved to Fulton, N. Y. He was an aged man and had one daughter, Tressie, at home."—W. H. F., Oswego County, N. Y.

Before You Invest, Investigate

WE GET a great many letters thanking us for services which it has been our pleasure to render, but unfortunately we are not always able to help out. It is certainly disheartening to have to write one of our people that their money is lost, and that we are unable to help them farther. This is so often the case where farm people have invested without careful investigation in the stock of wildcat companies. Not a day goes by that we do not learn of one or more subscribers whose money has been lost through listening to the glowing words of a salesman or reading a highly colored circular. How many times we have wished that there might be in every home in plain sight, the motto "BEFORE YOU INVEST, INVESTIGATE".

There is always your banker or your lawyer to call upon, and there is always the Service Bureau of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. To be sure we may disappoint you by telling you that the statements about great profits on your investment are false, but how much better it is

to be disappointed before you invest than afterwards. The following letter is very, very typical of thousands that we receive throughout the year on this subject:

"I am writing you concerning stock I bought of the Francis Oil and Refining Company at Francis, Oklahoma. I purchased 300 shares of capital stock at \$1 a share. One year ago I was asked to send my stock to the National Bank of Ada, where it would be exchanged for new stock at the ratio of 6 to 1, as the old company was in the receivers' hands and a new company was to be formed. I sent my stock and this fall I received it back, saying that the new company was never organized. Have you any knowledge of this company? Is it still in existence, and is there any chance of my getting any of my money back?—Mrs. T. V. D., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

We took this matter up with the First National Bank in Ada, Oklahoma, and received the following reply:

"Answering your favor with reference to your client's investment in the capital stock of the Francis Oil and Refining Company, you are advised that in our opinion this investment represents a total loss to the purchaser, as the reorganization planned at the time referred to in your letter failed to materialize."

Enough said!

No Law For the Widow

I have been informed that there is a law providing widows and their dependents. If so could you inform me in any way about such a thing? Or where I could look to get informed?—Mr. A. O'H. St. Lawrence County.

In reply to your recent letter, we know of no such law in the State of New York as the one referred to by you. There had been such a law over in Pennsylvania, but very recently the Supreme Court of that State declared it unconstitutional.

It might be possible for you to get some assistance from the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. Why not write them?

How To Get A Patent

Will you kindly inform me by the enclosed envelope as to the proper way to start taking out a patent and also if there is any way to get protection while I am making and trying out the appliance. I have been told that by going before a notary public and making a sworn statement describing the appliance, and recording it with the town clerk, I would have temporary protection while getting ready for a patent.

If you will write to the Bureau of Patents, Washington, D. C., stating to said Bureau the nature of your appliance and that you wish to secure a patent thereon, that Bureau upon your request will send you the proper blanks and data concerning its requirements.

Thereafter, if the appliance is something that might be stolen, it will be well for you to ask a reputable attorney to secure the patent for you.

Could Not Get Results Alone

"In yesterday's mail I received check from the railroad in payment for claim of damaged shipment on July 9th. I could not get any results from them myself through regular channels. So with but small hope of ever getting anything I called on your Service Bureau. To say the least, I was greatly surprised to hear from both yourselves and the company that a settlement would be made. In just ten days it was, for which I thank you ever so much. I will say to any other subscriber that if they have any trouble of this kind or any other to notify the American Agriculturist immediately, as they will produce the goods if there is a possible chance at all."—H. A. S., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

"Better Farming; Better Business; Better Living"
—Roosevelt.



BUILDING A MORE PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURE

MORE THAN 300,000 farmers are improving their farms and paying off their mortgages through the aid of Federal Land Bank Loans. They enjoy easier terms and lower interest rates. These helpful loans are made by the twelve Federal Land Banks, with combined assets of nearly \$1,000,000,000. More than \$45,000,000 of their capital stock has been supplied by active farmers through their farm loan associations.

Thus the twelve Federal Land Banks, with their more than 4,600 local national farm loan associations, make up the farmers' own borrowing and investment system, operating under Government supervision.

To provide funds for loaning, the Banks issue Federal Land Bank Bonds, secured by first mortgages on approved farms valued by Government appraisers at not less than double the amount of the mortgages. Every Bond is guaranteed jointly by all the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserve exceeding \$50,000,000. These Bonds are everywhere recognized as a standard investment security.

Every farm family can share in the benefits of this mutual system by owning Federal Land Bank Bonds. A beginning can be made with a single Bond. Denominations are \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon or registered form. Interest will be promptly paid twice yearly, and the principal when due. Both interest and principal are tax-free, inheritance taxes only excepted. If desired, the Bonds can be quickly sold for cash or used as security for a loan.

Federal Land Banks are located at

Springfield, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis, Mo.
Berkeley, Cal.
Omaha, Nebr.

Louisville, Ky.
St. Paul, Minn.
Baltimore, Md.

Columbia, S. C.
Houston, Texas
Spokane, Wash.

Write for Federal Farm Loan Board Circular No. 16 descriptive of these Bonds, addressing nearest Federal Land Bank or the Fiscal Agent.

Fiscal Agent

FEDERAL LAND BANKS
Washington, D. C.

30 Days
FREE TRIAL

NO
MONEY
DOWN

Your request to try this engine is all we ask. You do not send a penny down—you try your engine first. After you have tried your OTTAWA Engine right at your own risk for THIRTY DAYS, send us the small payment of \$4.95 a month. SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU.

\$4.95 OTTAWA
ENGINES

1 MONTHLY Smallest monthly payment ever made on a 1 1/2 H.P. engine—other sizes 2 1/2 to 22 H.P. at proportionally low monthly payments—a whole year to pay if you want. No interest; no C. O. D.; no tiresome red tape. Use kerosene or gasoline without changing. New patented Venturi makes starting easier. Throttling governor. WICO Magneto ignition.

FREE BOOK Send your name and address on a postcard for new OTTAWA Catalog. Get this book before you test any engine. Find out about this trial offer now. WRITE TODAY.
H. C. OVERMAN, President
Ottawa Mfg. Company
Desk 1050-E Macon Bldg.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

How to
KNOW
BETTER
ENGINES

You can be quickly cured, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 years.

LET US TAN
YOUR HIDE.

Horse or cow hides, calf, dog, deer, etc., made into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves. Or we tan your hides into oak tanned harness, sole or belt leather; your calf skins into shoe upper leather. Any desired color. FINE FURS, such as fox, coon, skunk, mink, muskrat, etc., made into latest style coats, muffs, vests, caps, neck-pieces or other garments.

No Middleman Needed
In Dealing With Us

Factory prices mean a big saving to you. Write for free CATALOG and STYLE BOOK. Tells how to take off hides, about our safe dyeing process on cow, horse and calf skins. Gives prices on all work. If you haven't enough pelts for garment you want, send what you have and we will supply the rest; or garment can be made complete from high grade skins we carry in stock. Furs repaired or remodeled. Estimates if desired. Automatic cold storage. Taxidermy and Head Mounting. Write today.

The Crosby Fur Company
Best custom tanners and foders in the World
559 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



We Tan Them, You Wear

any tame or wild animal hide
Cow, Horse, Deer, Bear,
mink, muskrat, skunk, coon,
fox or other skins tanned,
mounted or made into fur
auto robes, rugs, coats, caps,
vests, gloves, muffs, scarfs, stoles.
Blankets made from your own wool.

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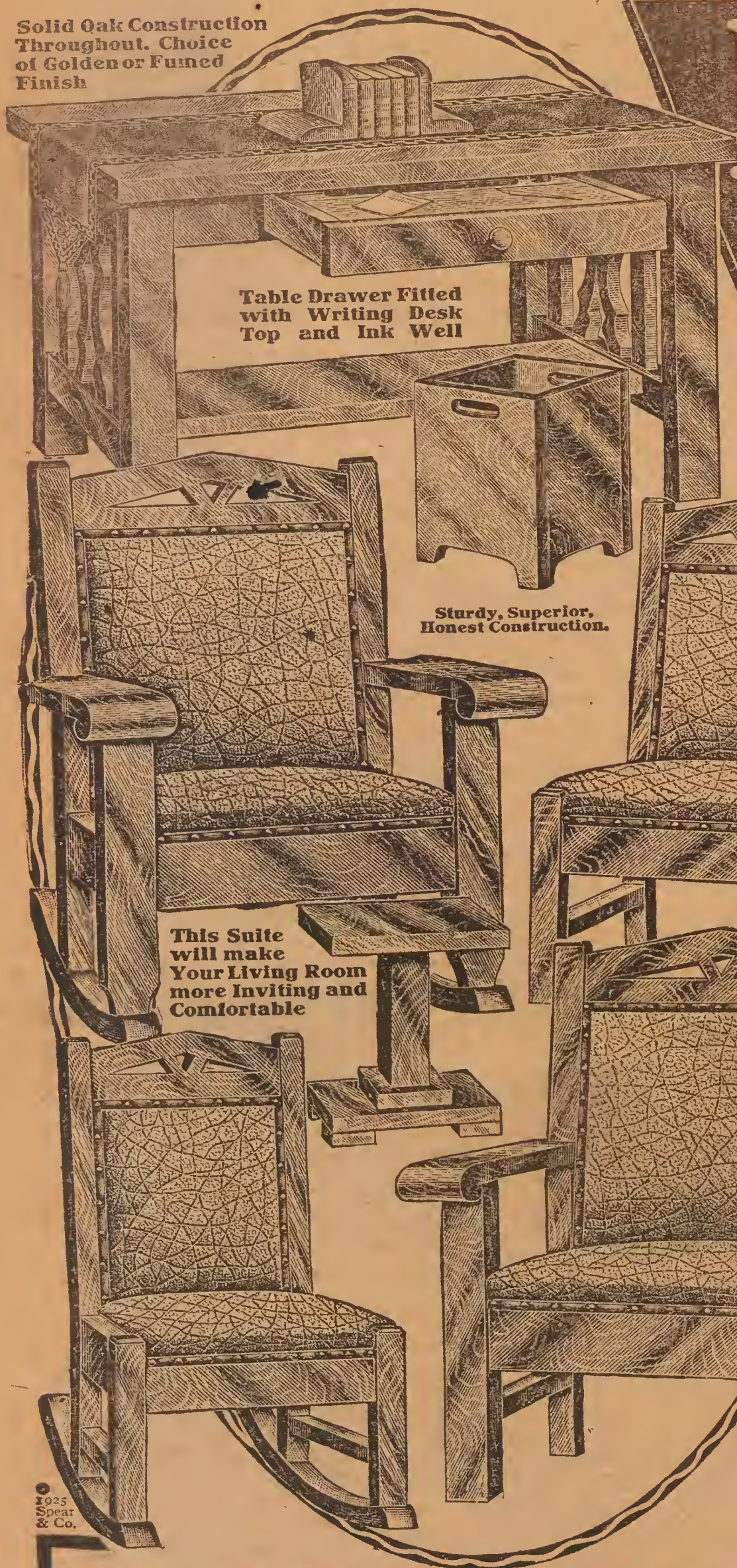


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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

FEBRUARY 14, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"The Cock o' the Walk"

Otsego County and Some Ancient Villages—By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

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American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending February 14, 1925

Number 7

Otsego County and Some Ancient Villages

The Crossing at Wattles' Ferry and Other Fireside Reflections

I THINK we have all heard of preachers who have been honored by the request to preach from a certain text, or of singers who have been flattered by the demand that they render a certain song. Even so, I feel mildly complimented because an Otsego county man has suggested that I write something concerning his own baliwick and offer it to the A. A. for publication. Of course I am glad to comply with his request, although I am not without misgivings lest I shall fail to measure up to his expectations.

And I may properly write of Otsego because it basks in the radiance of Schoharie. Our Farm Bureau Manager, Mr. Pollard, being a loyal adopted son of Schoharie (even if not to the man-or-born) diplomatically assures Otsego people that theirs is *next* to the best county in the state. So I am fond of insisting that the greatest advantage enjoyed by Otsego is that it borders on Schoharie, and consequently some of the many good things in Schoharie just naturally slop over into it. In any case, I am, as the crow flies, within six miles of the Decatur hills and always when working on the back end of the farm, Otsego County makes a part of our pleasant western horizon.

Head Waters of the Susquehanna.

Otsego County as a whole lies high. Streams flow out of it in almost every direction, but very few streams flow into it. The county embraces the head waters of the Susquehanna river. It is a rather sluggish, insignificant stream where it emerges from Otsego lake, but it becomes, if I mistake not, the largest river of the Atlantic seaboard, and it is surely a rather majestic stream where it finally loses itself in Chesapeake Bay.

We New York farmers must always remember that we are a little unfortunate in living close to the northern edge of the country where corn will ripen. When, in central New York, we get, say twelve hundred or more feet above sea level, corn growing is usually a contest with cool midsummer nights and early frosts. When it comes to filling the silo, I just envy the man who lives not too far up in the air and then at least as far south as the northern line of Pennsylvania.

Otsego County spreads over considerable country, as New York counties go, and it surely offers very diverse types of soil and even some considerable variations of climate.

What Limestone Does.

Some one has declared that "every great agricultural civilization of the world is founded on limestone soil,"—an epigram that will perhaps hardly stand investigation, and yet I confess that I am always drawn toward the country where alfalfa and clover thrive, without the expensive necessity of hauling on limestone. So the best part of Otsego County is the northern tier of towns—Cherry Valley, Richfield, Springfield and Plainfield—names that bespeak the New England heritage of the men who founded them. Much of the land in

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

these townships is of the best type of alfalfa soils, with frequent limestone out crops, stone walls built of limestone fragments and with drumlin hills—great furrows from the glacial plow made up of a mixture of clay and limestone gravel. Fortunately for the county, its northern edge is crossed by that long and narrow belt of limestone that runs straight across the state from the Hudson river to Niagara Falls, and it is either on or directly south of

The Best Yet

NO FIRMER bit of writing has ever appeared in the old American Agriculturist than Jared Van Wagenen's story on this page, and that is saying quite a lot. Mr. Van Wagenen has written many great stories, but this tribute to the farm people who made America possible is, in my opinion, the best one yet.

Tonight, when the chores are done and supper is over, draw up with the family around the sitting room fire and read this article out loud. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.—
E. R. Eastman.

this outcrop where the most of the really good alfalfa soils are found. I distinctly remember that on the farm of Frank Smith at Springfield Center I saw a field of alfalfa which seemed almost ideal—the standard of judgment being density of stand and almost absolute freedom from other plants.

Now while it is true that this favored section of the county has abundance of lime, it peters out rapidly as you go south, so that the southern part of the county needs lime about as badly as any portion of the state.

The Farmer Knows Best.

It is a favorite belief of mine that in the long run the working farmer may be trusted to find out what his farm is best adapted to and that he don't really need a soil survey or a professor to give him this information.

So I remember that the potato, while it needs a light and friable soil and a cool summer, is not at all insistent upon a supply of lime. The farmer of southern Otsego discovered this many years ago and so all over the high hills around Maryland, Schenevius and Worcester potatoes are an important side line, although not in the same intensive fashion as in Steuben County.

What Volstead Did to Hops.

Once upon a time Otsego County had a very highly developed hop industry which enjoyed some very palmy years and which flowered into big farm houses and made considerable money for some men but it practically disappeared even before the coming of the 18th Amendment. There are one or two localities where there has been developed a special-

ized industry in growing green peas for the city markets but on the whole it is a dairy-potato county and in the northern part and in the valleys such as the Wharton, Unadilla and Susquehanna there are some stately barns and prosperous farmsteads.

So I cannot really say that the county is agriculturally very different from most of the counties of the New York milk-shed. To me the most interesting thing in Otsego is not its agriculture but rather I would select four of its old villages—Richfield Springs, Cherry Valley, Cooperstown and Old Unadilla. I do not think of another county in the State which can boast of four villages which can offer as much for the pen of the historian and the romancer as do these.

The Old Coach and Four.

Come to think it over, I am not at all sure that Richfield really deserves to be included in this distinguished company. Its chief claim to remembrance rests on the fact that it was once a famous fashionable summer resort and a little of the glory and glamour still lingers. I remember that I first saw the place in the season of 1891 and I imagine that it was then in the heyday of its golden prime. There I saw a tally-ho coach with its four-in-hand team of faultlessly groomed coachers and as it swept down the street with its brilliant company, some high official (I am ignorant of his correct title—footman or guard perhaps) in glorious uniform with the tops of his bright yellow boots turned down around his calves, like a sort of cuff, put to his lips his yard of brass, and while the eyes of we on-lookers popped with wonder, he blew a strange fan-fare ta-ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ra-tara-ra-ta-ra * * *. That was a sight to stir one's pulses. Personally, I am not much of a horseman. I prefer gasoline wherever it is possible to use it, but, nevertheless, the most imposing limousine that ever rolled on rubber tires is a poor, cheap looking contrivance beside a tally-ho coach with a spanking team of four and a skilled man with a long lashed whip and four leather ribbons to "tool" it. It brings to my mind once more Thackeray's sonorous dirge over the final passing of the English stage coach, "Alas—for we shall never again hear the horn sing at midnight nor see the toll-gates fly open any more."

A Terrible Day.

But Cherry Valley has a secure place in history. Before the Revolution it was one of the most populous and prosperous of the frontier settlements. It lay in the midst of fertile fields in the lap of the wooded hills and pioneer life was in some ways losing its first hardships and becoming relatively rich and substantial. Then in 1778, on November 11—the date we have since learned to call Armistice Day—a mixed array of Indians and Tories (men still point out the path by which they came) poured down from one of the steep hills and in an hour

(Continued on Page III)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 6, 1924, at the Post Office at Elmira, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, three years for \$2, five years for \$3. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 115 February 14, 1925 No. 7

Nice Weather!

THE ground hog came out the other day, but he didn't see his shadow, and he didn't stay long. He took one look of disgust and hastily retired for another six weeks. Just how he got out and back through the ten foot drift over his hole is more than we have figured out. Old-fashioned winter is right! As for us, we prefer them a little more modern.

What Is Your Ideal?

IN our January 31st issue, we announced a contest for men, either married or unmarried, on the subject, "My Ideal Wife." Letters should be mailed not later than February 16th. For the best letters, we will pay three dollars for the first; two dollars for the second; and one dollar apiece for all the other letters we can publish. In case of a tie, we will give the full award to each contestant. Letters should not be more than two hundred words in length.

You still have a few days to present your views. All communications must be signed, but names will be considered confidential.

Start Housecleaning at the Bottom

"As per your suggestion on high taxes, I would say that at least here is one farmer who agrees with you when you say that taxes should be paid direct to the county treasurer and save the added cost for collection. There are altogether too many petty offices, each of which gets a small rake-off. Start your housecleaning at the bottom. I am enclosing a statement of how we pay taxes in Minnesota. Let this old state take a lesson from the Western states."—R. B. K., Onida Co., N. Y.

THE statement enclosed had on one side a tax bill and on the other a complete printed statement showing in great detail both in actual dollars and in mills the different purposes for which the tax levy for the year had been made. It showed the levy for the general state fund, for the state bond sinking fund, for the state bond interest, for payment of the state soldiers' bonus; and then under the county taxes it showed what had been raised for general county taxes, the county fair, county bridges, county roads (both construction and maintenance), and then it carried the same principle of full statement down into the towns and villages expenditures, showing the money raised in each school district for state and county taxes, for the cities, villages and townships, for local bridges, for school taxes, and several other items.

All of the taxes were paid direct to the

county treasurer. It was a concrete example of just what we have been advocating for some time, that the taxpayer has the right to know for just what purposes every cent of his money is spent, in the local, county and state governments.

While we are speaking of taxes, do not forget to read what M. C. Burritt has to say about local taxes on Page 156. It is time for all of us to give serious thought as to what can be done to reduce the taxes right in our own locality. They are the ones that are causing most of the trouble.

Will You Kill a Cow?

ALL through the country where the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates, there has been much talk this winter of killing a cow for beef. We have received a good many signed slips from our people signifying their intention of cooperating with us in our "Kill a Cow" campaign. Perhaps as never before men are coming to realize that if there is any money in the dairy business they must get rid of the cows that do not pay. We know that for every man who has sent in a slip there have been many hundreds who believe in first doing a thing and then talking about it afterwards and that therefore our campaign has been of great benefit to the whole dairy industry in setting men to thinking about the necessity of getting the dairy on a business basis.

But the good work has only just begun. Let us not stop here. COWS THAT ARE PRODUCING LESS THAN 5,000 POUNDS OF MILK A YEAR ON A LOW BUTTER-FAT TEST ARE LIABILITIES, AND THEY ALWAYS WILL BE. They not only injure your business, but they are holding back the whole industry. They increase the costs of production and they keep down the prices because of the surplus which they make.

The State Department of Farms and Markets is doing the dairy industry a great service in more ways than one by killing off thousands of cattle infected with tuberculosis. This is the time to add to the diseased cattle all of the others who are being kept at a loss. We do not want to be tiresome, and especially do we want to keep out of the class of those who are always offering too much advice; but nevertheless we would be failing in our duty to you and to the dairy industry as a whole if we did not emphasize as strongly as words will say it that THE DAIRYMAN WHO ATTEMPTS TO HOLD ON TO POOR PRODUCERS IS GOING TO BE STARVED OUT OF BUSINESS; while on the other hand, the future of dairying for the man who makes a study of it was never brighter.

The Mystery of Life

THE greatest mystery of this series of mysteries which we call life is life itself. Where we come from or how or why, no man knoweth. Yet we are beginning to understand a few elementary and fundamental principles. We know, for instance, in stock breeding that two and two do make four most of the time. We know that when a scrub bull is mated with a worthless dam, the result is pretty likely to be a scrub also. The occasional exceptions to this rule, the times when two and two make five, increase the fascination of the breeder's work.

We know too that when a sire of proven worth is mated with a dam with a long record back of her, the result is likely to be an individual of promise; and once in a lifetime, the result may be a Glista Ernestine, who produced 17,000 pounds of milk a year for eight straight years.

When we transfer our interest to human genealogy, ancestry and life trees, the subject becomes even more fascinating because of its possibilities for human progress. In a rural section of the East, there is a family which has been in this country for many generations.

American Agriculturist, February 14, 1925

It is said that in each of these generations there are more black sheep than white and that more than half of the individuals go to jail, the idiot and insane asylums, or the poor-houses. It is a family of scrubs.

On the other hand, all history is filled with hundreds of examples of families whose individuals generation after generation attain high places of achievement in every walk of life.

Of course, there are exceptions. The scrub family produces some good individuals, and there are black sheep in every family. Chancellor Day once made the humorous remark that he started with great enthusiasm to study his own family tree, but after he had gone one or two generations back, he sort of became discouraged and thought he had better stop!

For the same reason, none of us should be over-proud of ancestry. But nevertheless, with the human race, as with animals, two and two do make four most of the time, and sometime, maybe in a hundred years, maybe in five hundred, people are going to realize this and apply the rules to the human race that farmers have learned in their stock breeding. When they do this, then all of the progress that has been made in the past will be but a drop in the sea as compared with what the race will do in the future.

Land Banks Bonds a Good Investment

WHEN it comes to borrowing the capital for purchasing a farm or expanding the farm business, there is no better source of help than the Federal Land Banks. To be sure, one has to have some capital himself or have the farm at least partly paid for before he can get a loan from the Federal Land Banks, but this is as it should be. We are very doubtful about the proposition of going into the farm business or expanding the farm business without at least some money to start with. The Land Bank mortgages are granted for thirty-three years, thus giving the borrower a long period in which to meet his obligation.

Another good thing about the Land Banks is that they raise their money for their loans in the sale of bonds; and in our opinion there is no better nor safer way for farmers who wish to invest their savings outside of their farms than in these bonds.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IN AN argument once with a city man about the so-called "hay-seed" or "rube" farmer, as he used to be painted in every show, I made a wager that we could go out on Fifth Avenue and count more real rubes of the long whiskered type in one hour than could be counted in any rural county in the United States.

Therefore, when a subscriber sent in the following story, it amused me immensely because it is so true, and I am sure that every farmer will enjoy it.

Several years ago, when sight-seeing companies went in for more active solicitation of passengers from the people passing on the sidewalks, a certain guide was standing at Forty-third Street and Broadway, when he saw coming toward him a quaint old couple with all the marks of real "hayseeds". The man had chin whiskers, and his wife was wearing an antiquated brown silk dress, with puffs over the back of the skirt, that suggested the days of the bustle.

The guide invited them to take a trip. They walked past without paying any attention to him. Soon he saw them returning, still gazing all around them. So he solicited them again.

"YOUNG CHAP", said the old man, with a nasal twang, "I'VE LIVED IN NEW YORK SINCE THERE WAS WOODS ON FOURTEENTH STREET, AND I DON'T HAVE TO DO NO SIGHT-SEEIN'."

Don't save all your smiles for the parlor. Use a few in the kitchen.—Anonymous.

Out Of The Editor's Mail

A Few Of The Hundreds Of Interesting Letters From Our Readers

“I HAVE been trying to find time when I could keep awake, to write you about the tax reduction scheme or program. Also to cheer you on in the Kill a Kow campaign. I have killed two cows this season, one that I bought last spring, a good cow I know, but when she freshened her bag went bad and I have sold her for beef; another that I bought as a calf that was sired by a thoroughbred Guernsey bull that I owned and dressed in fair flesh 1152 pounds meat. The cow dressed 710 pounds meat. She was a good cow but had the habit of holding up her milk until she dried her milk flow down too much to suit me. Last year she gave 9543 pounds with an average test of 6%.

"I have two left, half Guernsey and half Jersey grades, own sisters. One produced 10487.8 pounds milk, average test of .058 the other produced 8673.4 pounds milk, average test .062. This pair look pretty good to me. I have one more, a registered Guernsey that I bought this fall, but she is a disgrace to my other two. I killed one last year in December that dressed 879 lbs. of the four quarters. She gave about 7000 lbs. milk per year and tested about .06. I have written about these cows to let you know that common farmers can raise good stock if they try.

"One more law I wish to mention that I think should be changed. I have a one-ton Ford truck, gross weight of truck 2690 lbs. I have to be licensed for three tons in order to be allowed to carry one ton besides weight of truck. I have to pay eight dollars per ton for combined weight of truck and load. This makes me pay twenty-four dollars for my license. Is it right that a poor farmer should have to pay twenty-four dollars for the right to run a truck to do his own work? I call this pure robbery. Three-fourths of the whole work of my truck was done on my own farm. I think there should be a difference in the price of a license to do your own business and one for trucking for others or as I might say, for hire. I would be glad to have you take this question up with the proper authorities."

—“H. C. I., Pottersville, N. Y.”

Raking with an Ox

“IN the panicky times of 1870, I went to work for the best farmer in our burg one month in haying for ten dollars. As my father did not own a power hay rake, this farmer persuaded me to accept a wooden revolving hay rake in exchange for my month’s work, as he had just bought the first steel toothed wheel rake I ever saw and did not care for the revolving rake any longer. I felt very proud of my purchase and my father pretended to be very much pleased with the rake so he fixed a harness for one of our oxen (as we did not own a horse so he could rake the hay with him. One of my younger brothers rode the ox and my father trudged along behind, holding and dumping the hay as fast as the rake or “push” would gather a sufficient bunch. Father would lift up on the cross handle and cause the ends of the long wooden fingers to come in contact with the ground and turn or revolve one half turn and dump the hay and lock again, in readiness to gather the next bunch of hay.

"This performance continued very satisfac-

torily to my father and brother until they came in contact with a large bumblebee's nest and the bees seemed to think the ox was to blame for the destruction of their home, so enough of these warriors proceeded to punish the big ox (he weighed 1600 lbs) for his supposed trespassing until the punishment caused the ox to gallop off so fast that my father could not continue the dumping of the hay. My brother got dumped instead; the ox got careless as to obstructions so he came in contact with an old log fence and made kindling wood of my first month's wages.

—“E. E. C., Steuben Co., N. Y.”

hours for themselves and less work and more conveniences for their wives, together with better educational facilities for their children. For the most part, the farms they are leaving have never been really profitable farms to work. They are needed more for the production of timber than for potatoes and milk. This movement will in itself help relieve over production caused by war inflation followed by practically complete stoppage of export of Farm Food Products.

"In the meantime we are inclined to favor the recommendation of the College of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus, to cut production costs to the bone, to produce more economically—even if we produce less, to turn the poorer fields into pasture, keep fewer but better cows, buy less commercial feed and less fertilizer, and to be unusually careful about making heavy long time investments at high prices.

"Time alone will adjust the present unbalanced economic situation. Good farmers on good farms will win out in the end. Medium farmers on medium farms have a good chance if they stick long enough. Poor farms ought to be abandoned.

"The other day, I was talking with one of the older professors in the agricultural college at Cornell and asked him what, in his judgment, ought to be done for the New York State dairy farmers. His reply was, 'Leave them alone.'

—“C. A. T., New York.”

From a Farmer's Wife

“THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
is one of the most welcome of
the many papers we receive. I
learned to love it when a child and
my father subscribed for it. At that
time it was a monthly publication.

"The letters relating to women working out of doors have interested me greatly. My observations from living both in city and country have led me to believe that nowhere is the opportunity for real home life equal to that on a farm. If this be true, it is worth while for the husband and wife engaged in making such a home, to plan and work together. This does not necessitate

either one's working beyond his or her strength. Whatever injures the health is sinful and in a mother may bring punishment also upon future generations. In the present financial and labor crisis, let us cooperate more closely than ever before.

"I would not suggest to the over-burdened farmer's wife, any addition to her duties but would, as it were, call attention to the great

(Continued on Page 151)



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MORE THAN WE CAN 'TEND TO ALREADY

Darling, in the New York Tribune

Leave Farmers Alone

“**A** FAVORITE topic of the day is “What is the matter with farming?” The public press is filled with recipe for curing the agricultural ills. Lecture platforms pour forth their healing balm and great legislative halls of the nation resound with the wailings of this or that Moses who would lead the children of the soil out of the bondage of economic slavery through the Red Sea of remedial legislation to the promised land of government price fixing.

"Great promise there is of relieving farm finance by buying vast quantities of farm products at the price much above the market, with funds from the Federal Treasury and then replacing those funds from taxation. We have had enough price fixing and government administration of business to last a generation. Oil boogies and war-surplus-sale-scandals and million dollar government hospitals are making us skittish of presidential-year-farmer-bonus bunk.

"One thing that does not frighten us is the news, which is true, of thousands of farmers who are deserting their rocky fastnesses among the hills to seek in town more pay and shorter



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The amount of plant food in a fertilizer is the real test of value in buying. The higher the figures in the analysis, the higher the plant food content.

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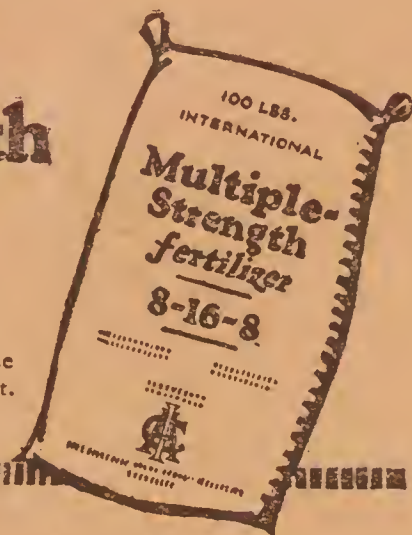
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How To Rent Money

It Is Good Business To Have Working Capital

THAT good
story about tak-
ing a farm inven-

DAVID STONE KELSEY

world tried to run
on the short-sight-
ed methods of
the bow-wows in one season. Not
over one-sixth of the transactions in the
business world of today are done on
owned, cash capital. Five-sixths of them
are done on hired money. How else can
accumulated money be used? Does
hoarded money, unused, help the wheels
go around?

many farmers, we should all go to
thinking at our place. For one thing
the idea one better—by
making out, also, an annual budget. Di-
rectly after taking inventory and annual
balance we have proceeded to list our
probable gross income for each month



D. S. KELSEY
will begin to show
up. Then we shall make plans accord-
ingly ahead of time.

Farming is first of all a business, pre-
cisely as is manufacturing and merchan-
dising. That man is headed for a failure
who undertakes a year's field opera-
tions not recognizing his absolute need
of working capital. We, therefore, try
to face the facts squarely at the outstart
of the year. There are two steady out-
goes for cash; living expenses (the pro-
prietor's "pay" which he must draw a
part of, from week to week, to live) and
the farm's demands—for feed, wages,
fertilizers, repairs, and what not. That
his family can wear its old clothes, has
no rent to pay and can find its own
meats, vegetables and fruits, does not
change the rule. There are expenses—
even though the teams are paid for or
grew on the place and there is hay and
grain and stable manure enough. A run-
ning farm needs ready cash almost every
day. Besides, any good ship is worthy of
its crew. We must have hired hands to
make our establishment a paying suc-
cess.

Working Capital a Real Necessity.

Nevertheless there is no one factor so
often unprovided for, so overlooked or
madly managed on most farms, as that
of plenty of working capital. And there
is no more foolish "economy" than with-
holding it. It takes money to make
money—on a farm as well as elsewhere.
It merely takes less cash, usually, for a
given return. But both demand for and
return of capital are more irregular, and
thus a safe margin of ready money
more necessary and profitable.

It is a pity, the common dread among
most folks of "borrowing" money. It is
not borrowing—any more than you "bor-
row" a farm hand's services for which
you pay. If the rest of the business

It Is Bad to Owe Many Small Sums.

There is no such clog on prosperity,
as there is no greater stigma upon a
man, than for him to owe small sums to
Tom, Dick and Harry. He should hire
money when necessary, and pay prompt-
ly in cash—the year round.

Another word that is abhorrent to the
unsophisticated is "mortgage", and the
idea of borrowing, notes and other doc-
uments it involves, whereas it is not only
the salvation of thousands—yea, millions
of land owners—but a real boon as at
present written and arranged. The rela-
tively low rates of interest and the al-
ways present amortization provision—
by which the "debt" is in time wiped en-
tirely out—educate the wary to a con-
fidence they greatly need.

It is not true, however, that the Fed-
eral Land Banks can begin to meet the
real demand for farm mortgages that
should be put in force. They set the
pace, and savings banks, trust com-
panies and certain branches of our Na-
tional Banks are rapidly adapting their
managements to reach out for, and bet-
ter accommodate these rural customers
—trying as never before to "be good" to
the farmer.

Every year now, thousands of farm
owners are thus re-capitalizing their bus-
iness, rendering it more secure.

How It Actually Worked in Our Neighborhood.

The story of a farm that recently
changed hands in our neighborhood fur-
nishes a good example of both financial
foreplanning (such as an annual inven-
tory and budgeting are) and how seem-
ing financial improbabilities iron them-
selves out and disappear—when farming
is managed as a business. Even the vital
need of working capital was neither lost
sight of here nor the management crip-
pled by withholding it, as is so constant-
ly the case.

The childless old couple had a once-
good farm that was carrying a neglected
mortgage of \$800. Taxes and wages had
taken all income, until they were slip-
ping. Even the buildings were running
down. The actual land value, orchard
value, and timber values had held firm
or risen, but there was no cash for
working capital, repairs, back taxes, and
you pay. If the rest of the business

Continued on Page 174

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	\$1.25	"	"

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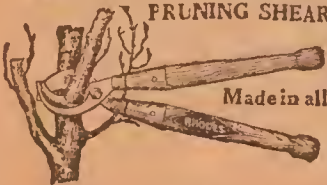


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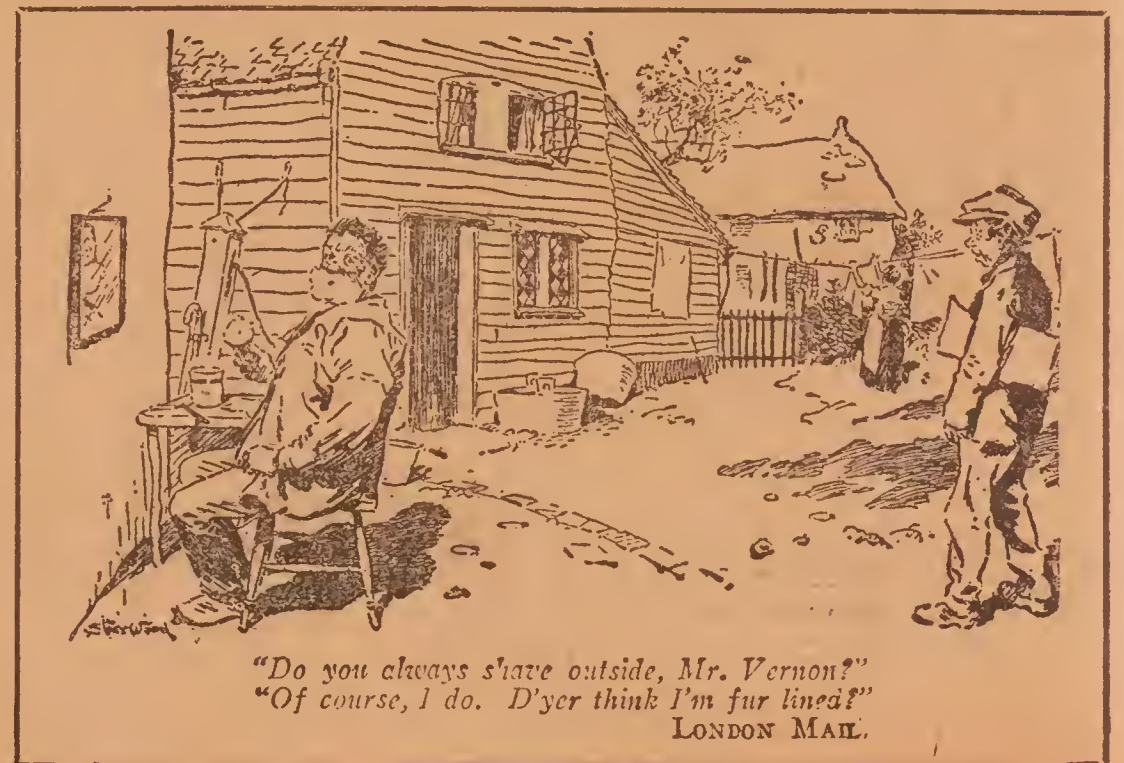
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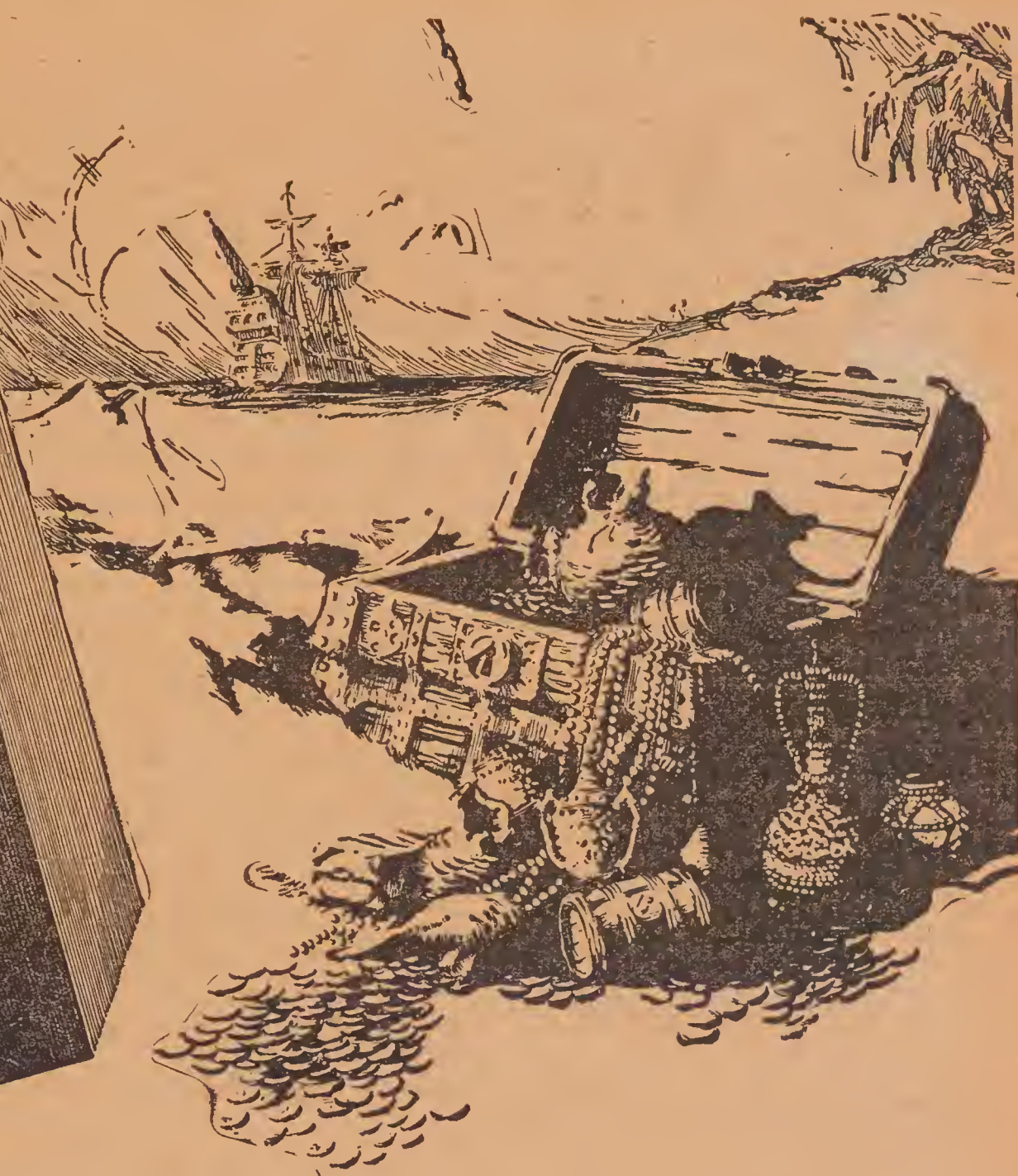
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A three-year apple test on the Clermont County Farm—

Top-Dressing
Talk No. 4

HERE'S the story of a three-year experiment with nitrogenous fertilizers on apple trees. The test was performed on the Clermont County Farm Orchard, Clermont County, Ohio, during the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, on bearing trees, now 12 years old, under both the grass mulch and the tillage cover-crop methods of culture.

And here are the results as given out by Mr. F. H. Ballou of the Department of Horticulture, Ohio Experiment Station:

Three-year averages—Yield in Pounds per tree

	Fertilizer per Acre	Grass - Mulch	Tillage - Cover-Crop
No fertilizer		86.7	80.8
Nitrate of Soda	160 lbs.	221.4	219.4
Sulphate of Ammonia..	128 lbs.	250.6	295.1

Note: An additional 4/5 pound of Sulphate was applied to each Sulphate tree, scattered under the outer branches, and an additional 1 pound of Nitrate was applied to each Nitrate tree in the same way.

Acid phosphate at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre was applied to all plots. Varieties tested were Gano, Rome, Jonathon, Grimes, Stayman and York Imperial.

The test demonstrates two things:

1. That nitrogen is profitable on apple trees.
2. That Sulphate of Ammonia is as good or better than any other quick-acting form of nitrogen for apple trees.

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What Readers Want to Know Short Items from the Everyday Business

Will you please tell me when it is best to begin fighting cabbage maggots?—J. N. D., New York.

THE adult fly of the cabbage maggot begins to make its appearance just about the time the European plum comes into full bloom. According to the New York State Experiment Station, this is a critical time for the successful treatment of cabbage seed beds with corrosive sublimate. One of the principle reasons why growers sometime fail to get results with this method is that they fail to make the application in time to check this early infestation.

The first application should not be made until the plants are well through the ground. To be effective it must not be delayed more than one week after the plants appear, and this coincides quite closely with the blooming of European plums.

The corrosive sublimate solution is prepared by dissolving one ounce of corrosive sublimate in 10 gallons of water. This should be applied in a solid stream immediately about the base of the plants. One gallon is said to serve about 30 feet of row. The use of this chemical is estimated to add 18c to the cost of growing 1,000 plants. One precaution that should be born in mind is that corrosive sublimate is a dead'y poison and therefore should be well guarded.

If the seed bed has been well guarded and there is little danger of maggot infestation, it may only be necessary to use this control after the plants have been set in the field. It has been found that three applications at weekly intervals will work wonders in sections where the fly is bad.

A convenient way to apply the chemical is to use a watering or sprinkling can. Into the end of the spout force a wooden plug or cork which has a small hole in it allowing on a small stream to play on the plant.

Raw Potatoes As Cow Feed

I would like some advice relative to the use of raw potatoes as a cow feed. We have a large quantity of small potatoes we would like to use up if they do not have a bad effect.

Potatoes are not considered a very desirable cow feed. A very heavy allowance of potatoes produces milk and butter of poor flavor. Furthermore the butter of potato fed cows is savy. This is particularly true where tubers are fed. It is claimed that between 30 to 35 pounds per head per day is the limit of cooked potatoes. Where raw potatoes are fed the quantity should be somewhat less.

It has ben found by investigators that the dry mater in corn silage is superior to that in raw potatoes. Cows will eat potatoes readily, but at 15c a bushel, they are more costly than corn silage. In feeding potatoes, the precaution should be taken to remove all sprouts if the tubers have sprouted. Sprouts of stored potatoes contain considerable solamin, a poisonous compound which makes it necessary to remove the sprouts. It is possible to use potatoes as a stock feed, for instance, for dry cattle. But it has its limitations with milking stock.

Tanning Horse Hide

Please tell me how much sulphuric acid to use in tanning a horse hide? How much is used per gallon of water? (Bert Silliman, Schuyler county, N. Y.)

For the avrage size cow or horse hide, it takes about 1½ pints of sulphuric acid to make the quick tanning process. For highly finished goods this process is not applicable, but for all general purposes it is quick, economical and useful under average farm conditions.

The 1½ pints of sulphuric acid is slowly poured into 1½ pints of soft water. Hard water is not so well fitted for the purpose. The hide with the flesh side up, is placed on a table or floor and thoroughly washed on the flesh side

with the mixture of acid and water. Be very careful not to get the mixture on clothing or hands. Tie a cloth or sponke securely around a stick and use this to apply the acid mixture.

Removing the Acid and Salting

When the flesh side has been thoroughly covered with the acid, fold the flesh sides together and allow it to remain for only 20 minutes. Then take a solution of soda and water which has been previously made ready by adding 1 pound of soda to 16 quarts of water. Allow the skin to soak in this mixture for two hours. After this the hide is washed in lean water and a small amount of dry salt applied; the hide is allowed to remain in the salt for 12 to 15 hours.

After remaining in the salt, the flesh is removed, then the hide is again allowed to soak for a few minutes in water. On the flesh side an oil is applied such as any of the oil mixtures used in oiling raw hide, and the skin is ready to hang up to dry. In order to prevent stiffness and to keep it soft and bright, the hide is worked well while drying and when thoroughly dry it is ready for use.

Tanning Hides with Hair On

Hides may be tanned with the hair on by placing them for one-half to two hours in a solution of 3 pounds carbonate of soda, 3 ounces nitrate of potash, 3 ounces common salt, 3 ounces prussiate of potash, 3 ounces sugar of lead and 3 ounces of copperas in 9 gallons of water. The hide is removed carefully, rinsed in cold water, and the flesh side softened by repeated treatment, 1 quart fish oil, 1 ounce borax, 4 ounces alcohol and 2 quarts hot water. ment with a mixture of 1 gallon soft Dog skins treated in this way make servicable robes, and it is difficult to find a more beautiful rug than the tanned hide (with hair) of a Galloway.

Building Up the Worn-out Pasture

We have received a number of inquiries of late relative to the use of ground limestone and acid phosphate for bringing up old pasture lots. What is the recommended practice on this? Our pasture is rapidly going into Devil's Paint brush.

A spring dressing of limestone and acid phosphate along with a light seeding will work wonders with the old pasture. Broadcast the limestone and acid phosphate at the rate of 2,000 pounds of the former and 200 to 300 pounds of the latter to the acre. Harrow, if the land will permit, and scatter nine pounds to the acre of this mixture; Alsike clover, 1 pound; white clover, 2 pounds; Kentucky blue grass, 2 pounds; orchard grass, 2 pounds; redtop, 2 pounds.

According to the College of Agriculture authorities every acre of New York soils devoted to the production of field crops should receive acid phosphate at a rate equivalent to 200 pounds an acre yearly. Land in vegetable crops should receive even more liberal application. It takes 400 pounds of a mixed fertilizer containing 8 per cent phosphoric acid to equal the phosphoric acid supplied by 200 pounds of acid phosphate. Ammonia and potash may be considered in addition to this acid phosphate application, but these constituents should not replace the phosphoric acid and thereby lessen the application below the equivalent of 200 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre. Up to this amount, acid phosphate will return greater profit on the investment than will ammonia and potash.

If you add a tablespoon of kerosene to each gallon of water when washing linoleum it will look like new.

What the Market Wants

Apple Varieties Most in Demand

By C. L. BROWN

THE season of the year when fruit growers get out their nursery catalogues and choose varieties for spring planting is here again. The same puzzling problem of what varieties to plant must be faced once more. The right or wrong answer will determine the profits of the fruit grower ten or twenty years from now.

Two of the commonest mistakes growers make is to grow too many varieties and to grow something which is easy to grow instead of what the market wants. The modern apple grower should keep closely in touch with market requirements if he expects to make a success of his business. In the last few years there has been a big shift in market requirements and the grower who makes a bad guess is likely to take a loss.

Western Growers Have Standardized Varieties

The foregoing discussion covers eastern varieties only because western varieties have already been standardized by the western fruit men. The writer noted approximately 100 varieties of apples on the Chicago market in 1920-21 of which not more than 20 were commercially important. The same condition prevails in New York City and every other large market. It is of interest to note in this connection that over three fourths of the varieties were from eastern growers and that they took big losses on the old varieties.

In order to be a success on the large markets of the country a variety must have certain qualities. First of all it must either be a good table or dessert fruit or else it will not be likely to last long in popular favor. Next in importance is a good, bright red color unless it is a green or yellow apple. And lastly, it should be of good size. For most purposes an apple which will readily grade 3 inches is much better than one grading 2½ or 2¼ inches. As to color, take for instance the so called red varieties which do not have bright red color. The Rambo, and Seek-No-Further are good apples but they are growing less important every year largely because of dull color. Of course the smaller markets are less particular about color if a variety has high quality and is well known but this does not hold true with the large markets.

Consumers Appreciate Good Fruit

For some reason growers hold to the opinion that the city consumer does not appreciate and recognize quality. This is not true. Consider the eastern apples which are in highest favor and practically every one of them is either a good cooking or dessert apple or else can be used acceptably for either. The Ben Davis is often pointed out as a variety of no value which is popular, but it should be noted that it has two of the attributes of a market variety, namely: good color and size. And in its proper season it has fair quality.

The tendency in modern merchandising as in everything else is toward standardization. The retailer does not want to be bothered with products which are not readily recognized by his trade. The apple grower has got to fall in line with this movement.

The average city housewife is by no means a pomologist and is not likely to become one. Neither is she inclined to experiment. If she sees a variety which looks good she may try it but the chances are she will stick to the proven varieties. In the last analysis her judgment decides what can be grown at a profit. Her word is final on apples, or for that matter, any other food product.

A Disadvantage to the Grower

From the grower's standpoint there is a great disadvantage in splitting up plantings among too many varieties. Spraying schedules are disarranged and cultural problems

are increased. But most important of all is the fact that it is

difficult to market odd lots. A good rule for the commercial grower to follow is never to plant less than enough to make a carlot when the variety comes into bearing. The selection should be confined to not more than three or four varieties. These varieties should be adapted to his locality and they should be acceptable to his markets.

Desirable Varieties

It is difficult to lay down any definite list which should be planted but for growers east of the Mississippi River the selection for commercial orchards should be made from the following list, bearing in mind which varieties grow well in the locality: Baldwins, Greenings, McIntosh, Cortland, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, Wealthy, Jonathan, Winesap, Stayman, York and Albemarle Pippins. To this list might be added Yellow Transparent for the early market and Delicious for the early winter market where it succeeds. Varieties like the Dutchess of Oldenburg, Alexander and Wolf River are too poor in quality to justify further plantings and varieties like Kings and Grimes Golden are too uncertain in growth to justify planting except in favored regions.

Now as to new varieties. It is always risky to plant them extensively until they have been thoroughly tried out in a small way. If they lack in bright red color one can be fairly certain they will not be commercial successes, regardless of their merits, unless of course, they are of a green or yellow variety which do not take on red color. It is well nigh impossible nowadays to develop a demand for a poorly colored apple in the face of competition from first class highly colored ones.

One thing is certain and that is this: Either the eastern apple grower is going to concentrate on fewer and better varieties or he is going to hand over his business to the western apple grower.

Prune Grape Vines Now

BEARING grape vines must be pruned every year if a profitable yield is to be secured.

This work is usually best done during February and March while the vines are still dormant, says J. H. Clark, of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. "A heavy pruning is necessary to stimulate vigorous wood growth.

"The amount of old wood left at pruning time should be no more than is necessary to act as a support to the producing canes. In the Kniffin system of training, which is recommended for New Jersey, a single trunk extends to the top wire of the 2-wire trellis. Four vigorous, one-year old canes, a little above the average in length and starting as near the trunk as possible, are selected to produce the crop. These should be so located that one cane can be tied in each direction along the wire. Each of these canes is cut back to 8 or 10 buds, depending on the vigor of the vine, making a total of 32 to 40 buds on the entire plant.

Results in Better Production

"This number of buds distributed over 4 canes will produce more fruit than the same number of buds on spurs, each bearing only 2 to 4 buds. Since the canes which bear fruit one year are removed the next, some provision must be made for renewal. This is provided for by selecting 4 other canes as close as possible to where renewal canes will be wanted a year later, and cutting them back to spurs of 2 buds each. All remaining canes are then removed entirely.

"These recommendations can easily be applied to other systems of training. The removal of as much old wood as possible and keeping 30 to 40 buds on 4 or 5 one-year old canes to produce the crop are the essential points."

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John Shutt teaches his dad a lesson in spud growin'—

Mr. Shutt thought he knew a lot about growing potatoes, but his son John taught him a profitable lesson. This is how he did it:

On the Shutt farm in Garrett, Indiana, father and son each raised a crop of potatoes on adjoining plots of land. John used certified seed and plenty of high analysis complete fertilizer, while his dad used common seed and no fertilizer.

When the crops were dug, Mr. Shutt could hardly believe his eyes. His son dug up 227.6 bushels to the acre at a cost of 36 cents per bushel, while Mr. Shutt himself obtained only 75 bushels per acre at the high cost of \$1.13 per bushel. Thus, John proved to his dad that good seed plus complete fertilizer results in higher yields at lower cost per bushel.

New York State farmers will be interested in the experiment

made by J. H. Griffin of Columbia County, N. Y. This grower raised potatoes on a gravelly loam with clay subsoil fertilized with 1,000 pounds per acre of a 3-6-11 mixture. Crop results showed that when the 11% potash was left out of the fertilizer the yield was 55½ bushels less. In other words, the addition of 11% potash from sulfate increased the yield 55½ bushels per acre.

The results of many experiments show that 80 to 100 pounds per acre of actual potash applied with nitrogen and phosphoric acid give profitable returns. Use the right amount and the right kind of potash in your potato fertilizer this season. Potash Pays!

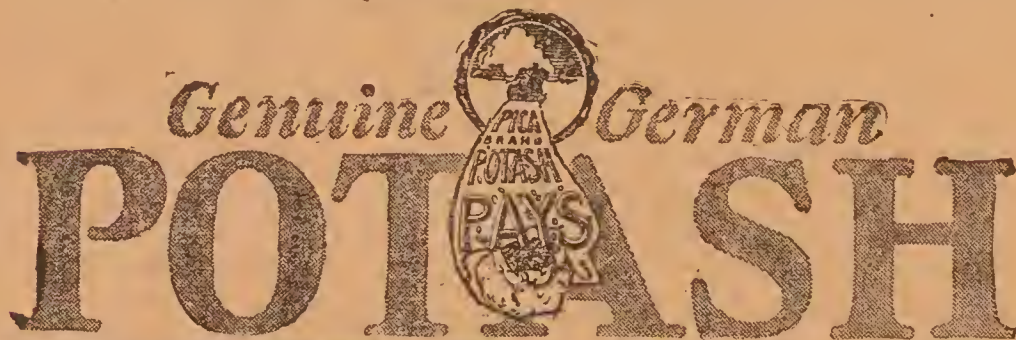
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Of the highest quality and germination. Test 42-44 lbs. per bu. Special price in quantities. Do not fail to get our sample and price before buying. We specialize in seed oats. Theo. Burt & Son, Melrose, Ohio.

Otsego County and Some Ancient Villages

(Continued from page 143)

or two all was over. The thriving village with its houses and barns was in flames, very many of its inhabitants lay dead amid the ruins and the exultant foe was swiftly on his way down the valley carrying many captives, most of whom were subsequently released.

History has not failed to preserve many details of that fateful day. The wife of the village pastor was killed as she stood in the door of her home with an infant in her arms and her large family entirely wiped out save one little girl who by happy chance was away at school in Schenectady. Tradition adds the particularly gruesome detail of how her arm severed from her body was tossed into an apple tree where it caught and hung. Today a monument with appropriate inscription marks the site of the home of this gently reared woman of Colonial days.

Two or three days after the attack, the survivors crept back to the place where the settlement had been and gathered "above forty" bodies which were buried in a common grave within the log stockade. A century later, I as a little lad, was one of the great outpouring of people who gathered at the unveiling of the marble monument which marks the sacred spot.

School boys of many generations yet unborn will read in the history books of the "Cherry Valley Massacre" and it is along with the burning of Schenectady the most lurid incident of our early New York history although the number who perished was not nearly so great as in the Wyoming Massacre in Pennsylvania. Now and again through the years I find myself in Chery Valley and almost never, summer or winter, do I fail to go down the street past the little Presbyterian church and turn in through the cemetery gate and do homage for a little to those men and women who died so pitifully and so tragically that gray November day.

Cooperstown The Beautiful

And then there is Cooperstown lying at the foot of Otsego Lake not so many miles away. Possibly one might class this as one of the Finger Lakes but I do not think of it in that way for it lies too far east—too remote from the Finger Lake sisterhood. Moreover there is the distinction that all the Finger Lakes flow north and their waters finally find their way into the St. Lawrence but Otsego is the source of the Susquehanna.

One might write a long story concerning Cooperstown for it has been a famous place since Revolutionary days. In 1875 Judge Cooper, father of the novelist came to Cooperstown and it is said that when he arrived at Mount Vision he climbed a tree in order that he might overlook his possessions. He was the proprietor of a great barony of 40,000 acres of land which he proceeded to survey and cut into farms and sell to the settlers that just at this period were literally flocking into this region. The venture proved a very profitable one. In course of time the judge built him a big country mansion or manor-house where he lived like an old time feudal lord.

How To Lose Money

With the years the beauty of the village and the lake has brought to Cooperstown a number of families of great wealth and in the vicinity are some very wonderful estates—an "estate" to my mind being a so-called farm which is conducted wholly without reference to any relation between income and outgo. Two or three of these estates are marvelous of how much money and architectural beauty may be lavished upon a shelter for cows. To me this type of farming is an interesting example of one of the methods by which very rich men manage to get painlessly parted from superfluous dollars.

But I suppose that Cooperstown's real claim to remembrance rests most of all upon the fact that hither as a baby of thirteen months came the man who was destined to become the first great American novelist. James Fenimore Cooper grew up here. In his leisurely youth he cruised all over the lake and came to know every little bay and every sandy point and he became the familiar friend of the disappearing Indians who still came to fish in its waters. In some of his books he has written of the lake under the name of Glimmerglass and somewhere he fondly calls it "The Smile of God". Coopers works have been translated into many European languages and so the fame of this New York lake has literally gone around the world.

Sir William Johnson and The Indians

Yet after all when I come to think of the noteworthy towns of the county of Otsego, I somehow feel that it is Old Unadilla which above the extreme has achieved the romance of history for this village was once the extreme western output of civilization on the New York frontier. Bad as may be the record of the white man's dealings with the Indians yet it is pleasant to remember that sometimes there were examples of justice and fair play. In our New York history the outstanding example is the course of that wise diplomat and great Faith-Keeper Sir William Johnson. In 1768 he met with the Indians at Rome in Oneida county and after much giving of gifts and speech-making and feasting and exchanging of compliments he negotiated the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in accordance with which and in consideration of the payment of about \$50,600, the Indians relinquished for ever all interest in the land lying east of a line commencing at Rome in Oneida county and hence south following the course of the Unadilla river to its conference with the Susquehanna and then on over the hills to Deposit on the Delaware. In return, the white man promised not to interfere with Indian sovereignty west of this line. Thus it was that until after the Revolution no man legally colonized beyond, but of course this treaty like another much more recent and famous "scrap of paper" was forgotten in the smoke of the Revolutionary conflict.

Even so, it is interesting to note that today the western boundary of Otsego county is formed by this old treaty line.

I imagine that when this treaty was negotiated both sides felt they had driven a good bargain. Sir William doubtless felt that he had secured all the land the English would ever need while the Indians on their part consid-



WHIR!

"I hit it, MacDougal; I saw the feathers fly!"
"Oh, aye, sir; but I misdoot they flew awa' wi' the bir-rd!"—PASSING SHOW (London),

Otsego County and Some Ancient Villages

ered they were receiving perfectly good money for the surrender of an insignificant portion of a boundless inheritance.

So it was that at the close of the war, Unadilla by virtue of its position became the jumping off place for further western colonization and the story of the village for many years has in it all the thrill of a great adventure.

The Romantic Catskill Turnpike

It seems that at a very early date some adventurous pathfinder had blazed a trail almost due west from Catskill on the Hudson running through the mountains by well selected grades and finally coming down the valley of the Outlet and striking the Susquehanna at the point where Unadilla now lies. As early as 1785 this trail was cleared and widened to permit the passage of ox-carts and wagons and was christened the Catskill Turnpike. Then to its terminus at the river came one Wattles who must have been a seer of the future and a Napoleon of commerce for he built him a ferry scow whereby the traveler and his goods might be set across the stream, a tavern where he might refresh himself and lie the night a mill where he might grind his corn and a store where he might be outfitted for his journey. Thus he founded the city and Wattles' Ferry became a station famous for a hundred miles. It was the terminus of two turnpikes Eastwardly the pike stretched away to the Hudson valley where civilization was already relatively old and rich and substantial. Westwardly the road ran to Ithaca and on into the Southern Tier and along this road for a third of a century streamed a great procession going on into George Duff's country and beyond.

Walking In Bye Gone Days

So sometimes when I come to Unadilla the ghosts of bye gone days walk for me and where as my friend sees only a long pleasant street of old fashioned houses under old trees and close at hand the placid river sliding by—I see more. For I see Old Unadilla when it was still Wattles' Ferry in its lusty youth on a morning of early summer in the first years of the century behind and the lovely river running bright and full and clear goes slipping past on its way to the sea and down the long trail from Catskill on the Hudson comes a procession—a procession that never wholly ceased for the third of a century. It is the second coming of the Pilgrims. It is the Puritan on the march. It is the sons and daughters of New England swarming forth to, people the wilderness of southern and western New York. It is the exodus of a dauntless race seeking hazard of new fortunes in unknown lands. These are the people who a generation later will colonize the Western Reserve of Ohio—whose grandchildren two generations later will drive the prairie schooner into the corn belt and beyond. Never since time began has there been such an all-conquering race as the New England Puritan and they are marching almost in solid phalanx to cross the Susquehanna and Wattles' Ferry.

The Migration Of A People

So I watch the slow train file past. For every family there is a wagon and an ox team and most of the men are still in their first prime and their wives have babies at their breasts, and each wagon is bursting with household stuff—with chests filled with cloth of flax and wool woven on the old home farm—with the meager furnishings for a pioneer home, and there is a plow and a hoe and a scythe and a cradle for the harvest and another sort of cradle for the babies that will be. And because they are New England men, in the chest are a few worn books and always a Bible being carried into the wilderness like the Ark of the Covenant Yea: and

in their breasts there are other possessions which will not in the least degree laden down the ferry boat for they carry the charters of unbuilt cities and free schools and Congregational churches and town meetings and free institutions and all the ideals of a people who cannot be discouraged or made afraid. And behind and beside the wagons are driven their flocks and herds and they come down to the waters edge and await their turn to be set over to the other side.

And I hear the shouts and calls of the ferry men as they pull the scow back and forth across the stream and one by one the wagons go down and are set across and as they touch the other shore the drivers shout to their team and the whips crack and the wagons creak as the patient, straining beasts drag them up the steep farther bank and they take up the march for the pioneer village of Ithaca at the head of the lake.

Those were the halcyon days of Unadilla. She boasted more than 800 inhabitants in the early years of the past century and there are hardly more today. To me it will always be one of the most noteworthy and charming villages of our state. The years have brought to it not growth in numbers or commercial importance but rather I think serene and mellow maturity and dreaming memories of a golden youth.

Out of the Editor's Mail

(Continued from Page 145)

benefits to be derived from out of door work suited to her strength. Many a woman is ill in body and mind when just outside her door are to be found the change of work, the life-giving oxygen and the marvelous beauty, the proper use of which will restore health to the nervous and anaemic in a very large percentage of cases. May we not with impunity, sacrifice some of our so-called duties and in their stead take some physical culture in the wonderful out of doors? No painted picture equals the beauty of those views on your farm; no higher education equals the love of nature which you may inculcate in your developing boy and girl; no housekeeping is so important as that concerning the care of the temple of your soul.—A farmer's wife and daughter, Mrs. J. E. Van Auken, New Jersey.

Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Annual

DAVID STONE KELSEY

In connection with the seventh annual union meeting of the Massachusetts agricultural interests, embracing nineteen organizations, the State fruit growers carried out a very ambitious two-day program. It was "ambitious" of the apple man at least! one wag moved that the name be changed to "Massachusetts Apple Growers' Association," for the word "apple" appears in a quotation on the first page of the program, in four of the five titles of the first session, and altogether formed the principle topic of nine out of a possible fifteen numbers on the program.

Perhaps the most prominent figure in the convention was Dr. J. K. Shaw of the Massachusetts State Experiment Station, whose discovery of, and success with practical methods of identification of nursery stock by their leaves is revolutionizing both the nursery business and one of the principal risks in commercial orchard planting.

Another intensely interesting feature was the paper of Dr. U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, that included reports upon a series of apples of the McIntosh type (headed by the new Cortland) that are being developed to supply the market in succession from October to March with this delicious fruit.

The complete staff of old officers was re-elected, which amounts to a hearty endorsement of their services.

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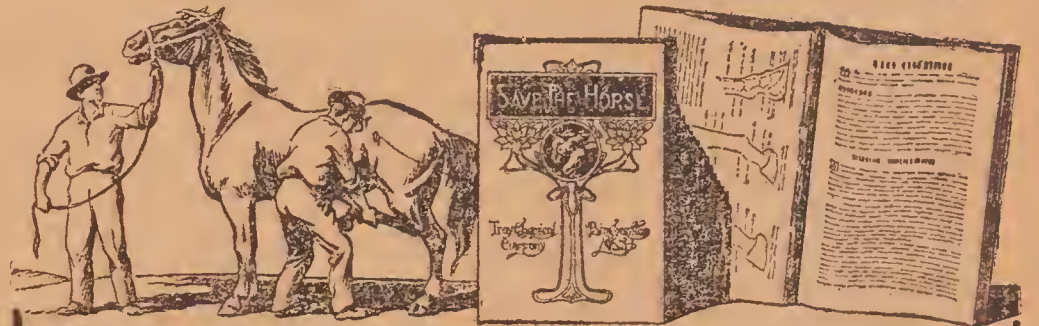
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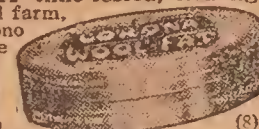
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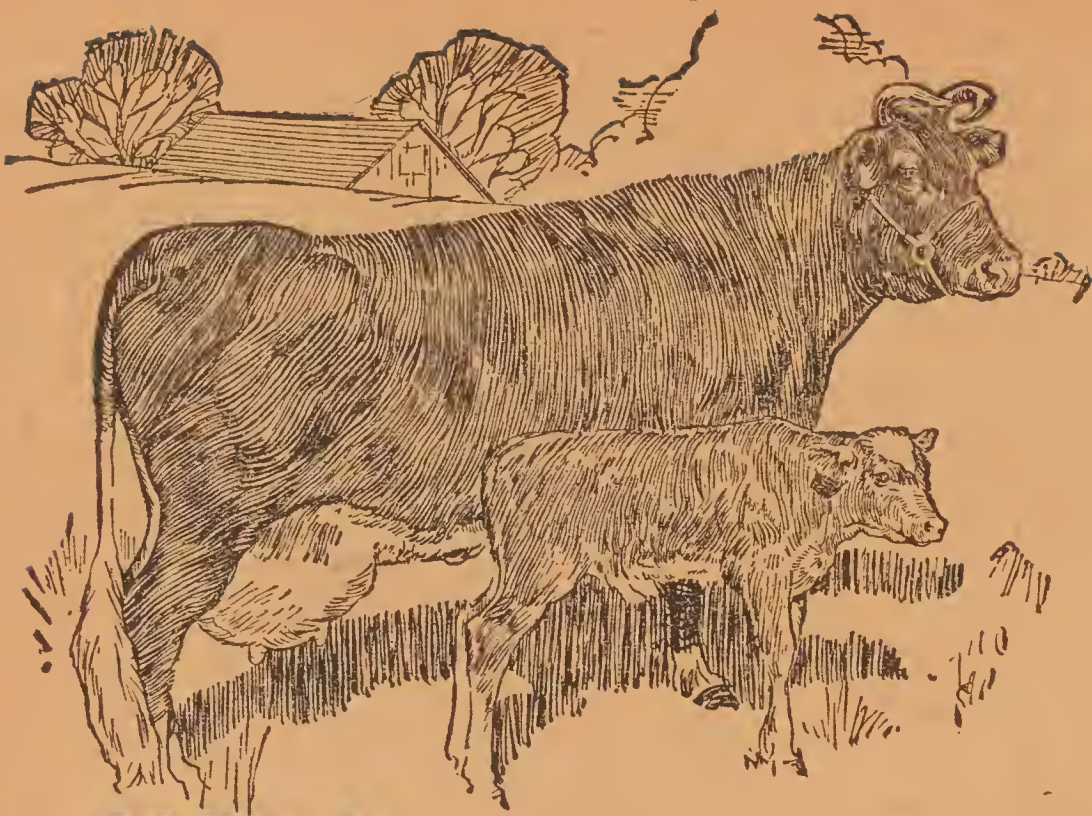
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Burr Branches—
Does Not Work
10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-1894-1896-1898-1900-1902-1904-1906-1908-1910-1912-1914-1916-1918-1920-1922-1924-1926-1928-1930-1932-1934-1936-1938-1940-1942-1944-1946-1948-1950-1952-1954-1956-1958-1960-1962-1964-1966-1968-1970-1972-1974-1976-1978-1980-1982-1984-1986-1988-1990-1992-1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008-2010-2012-2014-2016-2018-2020-2022-2024-2026-2028-2030-2032-2034-2036-2038-2040-2042-2044-2046-2048-2050-2052-2054-2056-2058-2060-2062-2064-2066-2068-2070-2072-2074-2076-2078-2080-2082-2084-2086-2088-2090-2092-2094-2096-2098-2100-2102-2104-2106-2108-2110-2112-2114-2116-2118-2120-2122-2124-2126-2128-2130-2132-2134-2136-2138-2140-2142-2144-2146-2148-2150-2152-2154-2156-2158-2160-2162-2164-2166-2168-2170-2172-2174-2176-2178-2180-2182-2184-2186-2188-2190-2192-2194-2196-2198-2200-2202-2204-2206-2208-2210-2212-2214-2216-2218-2220-2222-2224-2226-2228-2230-2232-2234-2236-2238-2240-2242-2244-2246-2248-2250-2252-2254-2256-2258-2260-2262-2264-2266-2268-2270-2272-2274-2276-2278-2280-2282-2284-2286-2288-2290-2292-2294-2296-2298-2300-2302-2304-2306-2308-2310-2312-2314-2316-2318-2320-2322-2324-2326-2328-2330-2332-2334-2336-2338-2340-2342-2344-2346-2348-2350-2352-2354-2356-2358-2360-2362-2364-2366-2368-2370-2372-2374-2376-2378-2380-2382-2384-2386-2388-2390-2392-2394-2396-2398-2400-2402-2404-2406-2408-2410-2412-2414-2416-2418-2420-2422-2424-2426-2428-2430-2432-2434-2436-2438-2440-2442-2444-2446-2448-2450-2452-2454-2456-2458-2460-2462-2464-2466-2468-2470-2472-2474-2476-2478-2480-2482-2484-2486-2488-2490-2492-2494-2496-2498-2500-2502-2504-2506-2508-2510-2512-2514-2516-2518-2520-2522-2524-2526-2528-2530-2532-2534-2536-2538-2540-2542-2544-2546-2548-2550-2552-2554-2556-2558-2560-2562-2564-2566-2568-2570-2572-2574-2576-2578-2580-2582-2584-2586-2588-2590-2592-2594-2596-2598-2600-2602-2604-2606-2608-2610-2612-2614-2616-2618-2620-2622-2624-2626-2628-2630-2632-2634-2636-2638-2640-2642-2644-2646-2648-2650-2652-2654-2656-2658-2660-2662-2664-2666-2668-2670-2672-2674-2676-2678-2680-2682-2684-2686-2688-2690-2692-2694-2696-2698-2700-2702-2704-2706-2708-2710-2712-2714-2716-2718-2720-2722-2724-2726-2728-2730-2732-2734-2736-2738-2740-2742-2744-2746-2748-2750-2752-2754-2756-2758-2760-2762-2764-2766-2768-2770-2772-2774-2776-2778-2780-2782-2784-2786-2788-2790-2792-2794-2796-2798-2800-2802-2804-2806-2808-2810-2812-2814-2816-2818-2820-2822-2824-2826-2828-2830-2832-2834-2836-2838-2840-2842-2844-2846-2848-2850-2852-2854-2856-2858-2860-2862-2864-2866-2868-2870-2872-2874-2876-2878-2880-2882-2884-2886-2888-2890-2892-2894-2896-2898-2900-2902-2904-2906-2908-2910-2912-2914-2916-2918-2920-2922-2924-2926-2928-2930-2932-2934-2936-2938-2940-2942-2944-2946-2948-2950-2952-2954-2956-2958-2960-2962-2964-2966-2968-2970-2972-2974-2976-2978-2980-2982-2984-2986-2988-2990-2992-2994-2996-2998-3000-3002-3004-3006-3008-3010-3012-3014-3016-3018-3020-3022-3024-3026-3028-3030-3032-3034-3036-3038-3040-3042-3044-3046-3048-3050-3052-3054-3056-3058-3060-3062-3064-3066-3068-3070-3072-3074-3076-3078-3080-3082-3084-3086-3088-3090-3092-3094-3096-3098-3100-3102-3104-3106-3108-3110-3112-3114-3116-3118-3120-3122-3124-3126-3128-3130-3132-3134-3136-3138-3140-3142-3144-3146-3148-3150-3152-3154-3156-3158-3160-3162-3164-3166-3168-3170-3172-3174-3176-3178-3180-3182-3184-3186-3188-3190-3192-3194-3196-3198-3200-3202-3204-3206-3208-3210-3212-3214-3216-3218-3220-3222-3224-3226-3228-3230-3232-3234-3236-3238-3240-3242-3244-3246-3248-3250-3252-3254-3256-3258-3260-3262-3264-3266-3268-3270-3272-3274-3276-3278-3280-3282-3284-3286-3288-3290-3292-3294-3296-3298-3300-3302-3304-3306-3308-3310-3312-3314-3316-3318-3320-3322-3324-3326-3328-3330-3332-3334-3336-3338-3340-3342-3344-3346-3348-3350-3352-3354-3356-3358-3360-3362-3364-3366-3368-3370-3372-3374-3376-3378-3380-3382-3384-3386-3388-3390-3392-3394-3396-3398-3400-3402-3404-3406-3408-3410-3412-3414-3416-3418-3420-3422-3424-3426-3428-3430-3432-3434-3436-3438-3440-3442-3444-3446-3448-3450-3452-3454-3456-3458-3460-3462-3464-3466-3468-3470-3472-3474-3476-3478-3480-3482-3484-3486-3488-3490-3492-3494-3496-3498-3500-3502-3504-3506-3508-3510-3512-3514-3516-3518-3520-3522-3524-3526-3528-3530-3532-3534-3536-3538-3540-3542-3544-3546-3548-3550-3552-3554-3556-3558-3560-3562-3564-3566-3568-3570-3572-3574-3576-3578-3580-3582-3584-3586-3588-3590-3592-3594-3596-3598-3600-3602-3604-3606-3608-3610-3612-3614-3616-3618-3620-3622-3624-3626-3628-3630-3632-3634-3636-3638-3640-3642-3644-3646-3648-3650-3652-3654-3656-3658-3660-3662-3664-3666-3668-3670-3672-3674-3676-3678-3680-3682-3684-3686-3688-3690-3692-3694-3696-3698-3700-3702-3704-3706-3708-3710-



HELP her through the dangerous strain at Calving—

Calving—the strain of reproduction—is a severe test for the vital organs of even the most vigorous dairy cow. In the shock and stress of this critical period lurk many hazards to health and milk-giving.

The genital and digestive organs, carrying this great added burden, need help—invigorating medicinal assistance. Otherwise there is a breakdown. Diseases and disorders creep in and the productive capacity of the cow is threatened.

To carry a cow safely through calving, nothing could be more satisfying in its results than the invigorating help of *Kow-Kare*. A tablespoonful in the feed twice a day for two weeks before, and two or three weeks after, works wonders.

Kow-Kare contains the medicinal properties to build up the genital and digestive organs to top notch vigor. A slight investment to assist nature

will repay you with a healthy, productive milker and a vigorous calf.

More Milk Assured

A tablespoonful of *Kow-Kare* twice a day, one week in each month will bring many added dollars in your monthly milk check. The strain of winter feeding needs this invigorating medicinal offset right now. Try this plan on all of your cows and note results.

Banish Disease

Such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., result from run down digestive and genital organs. *Kow-Kare* successfully treats these disorders because it builds up the key organs and makes them function as nature intended. At the first sign of cow ailments, let *Kow-Kare* be your "home cow doctor."

BAG BALM

insures a healthy udder

Keep on hand a can of Bag Balm. A great healing ointment for Caked Bag, cuts, scratches, chaps and hardened tissues.

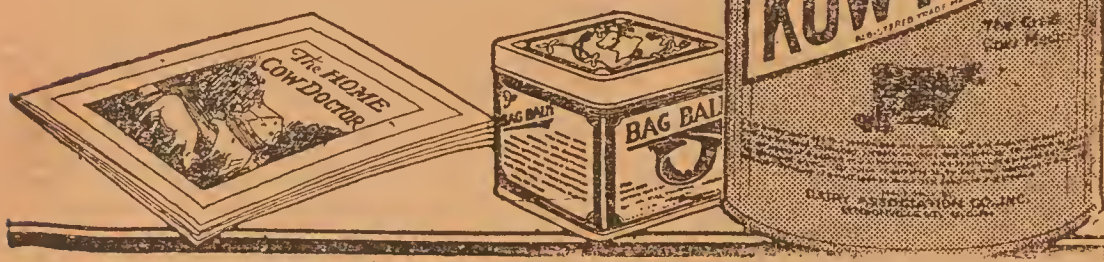
Big 10 oz. pkg. 60c

Send for this Free Book

We publish a free book on the home treatment of cow ailments. Write us today for your copy of "The Home Cow Doctor." Its timely aid may save you hundreds of dollars.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell *Kow-Kare* in \$1.25 and 65c sizes. Send direct to us if you fail to find it locally.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Makers of Bag Balm, Garget Remedy, Horse Comfort
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



ECONOMY SILOS

Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 687-B Frederick, Md.

CATTLE BREEDERS

Guernsey Bull Calves

Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for

Price \$100.00

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

OAKS FARM

Cohasset, Mass.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

200 Fresh Cows and Springers of extra quality and heavy producers. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS,

Telephone 1476

Cortland, N. Y.

"I'm 'appy With the Sheep"

The Shepherd Really Makes His Breed

A B R O O M E

County reader of

AMERICAN AGRICUL-

TURIST who classified himself as a

"sprightly boy of 65" and who has about

180 Shropshire sheep let out on farms

in his locality takes me somewhat to

task for keeping the type of sheep that

I raise—for as he says in his letter—

"But, say, Brother, I've a sneaking no-

tion that a gentleman about your size,

once hinted pretty nicely that with

Shropshires, I was doing about as well

could be done. But that recollection

rather causes me to wonder at your

letterhead and think "How Come?"

The wide spread popularity of the

Shropshire breed of sheep is sufficient

proof of their merit. Wherever condi-

tions are such that sheep can be kept

in small flocks and given sufficient at-

tention, the Down breeds cannot be

surpassed. The Down breeds were de-

veloped in a country where sheep are

not neglected, where land is valuable,

and where there has been plenty of

contented help to care for the needs of

the sheep. This statement causes me to

recall to memory my old friends, Jim

Taylor, the English shepherd who had

charge of the lambing barn at Walnut

Hall stock farm in Kentucky—this faith-

ful caretaker of sheep had no desire to

visit the city of Lexington for as he

would say—"I'm 'appy with the

sheep" and he it was who started many

a droopy lamb on its way to a robust

future.

Downs Are Very Popular

The Down breeds are very popular in the middle west and it is getting to be more and more the practice to lamb the ewes early in order that the lambs can be marketed at four months of age before the hottest summer months are not expected to gain during that period. Many middle-west farmers buy western ewes containing Merino blood and cross with Down rams—returning the ewes to the market after a few lamb crops and getting a fresh bunch of western ewes.

Regardless of breed or breed history when a type of sheep has been bred and raised in a locality for several generations they become the product of their own environment and develop characteristics and qualities of their own. I have before me a picture of a ewe of apparently Oxford Down ancestry standing beside her four half-grown lambs, 2 males and 2 females in perfect condition. The ewe was bred and raised by L. L. McGlasson, Constance, Kentucky.

Who is there that has a liking for sheep who can but admire such an animal? Regardless of breed this ewe has the qualities of a real productive breeding ewe. She shows in her face that she has intelligence, and the alertness that reveals the nervous organization necessary to take care of her lambs well. She has constitution and the capacity to convert feed and pasture into milk. She is an active sheep—her bone is of good quality and strong. She probably is not a heavy shearing ewe but with all these other qualities, we can overlook this important item.

Where a Grazing Sheep Does Best

Many of us interested in sheep husbandry in New York and adjacent states have considerable rough pasture land growing native-grasses and many sheepmen with large flocks do not want lambs to come before May first. Therefore a grazing sheep is wanted, one that will do well if conditions are not the best and one whose lambs will keep growing through trying periods.

A good many years ago a breed of sheep was developed in Spain and they became so important that it was a crime punishable by death to take a Merino sheep out of Spain. They were known

MARK J. SMITH

as the sheep, that travelled—summers were graze in the mountains in Northern Spain—each fall they were driven back to Southern Spain to their winter quarters. The weak individuals had to drop out—the strong and long-lived survived. They were crowded in large bands that had to live on what herbage they could find as they travelled.

The Modern Merino

It is no wonder that the Merino breed of sheep developed into a hardy, long-lived grazing sheep with the flocking or gregarious instinct very pronounced. In the old days wool was the main consideration. But the modern-day Merino of the mutton type has a blocky conformation, still retaining a heavy fleece of high quality wool. Because of these commercial qualities of constitution, flocking instinct and long life, over fifty per cent of the blood of the world's sheep is Merino. The right type of Merino ewes are good milkers for the Merino blood in the popular so-called cross bred-lambs is on the mother's side. Cross-bred mutton from New Zealand has long been famous.

Talkativeness is fraught with dangers. Recently in conversation with a friend an excellent sheepman caretaker, I made the statement that Merino sheep could get along with less care than some other breeds and that I thought some men were more adapted to Merino sheep than others. I wound up by saying that I thought he was noticeably a Merino man. He looked at me a moment and then said—"You mean by that that I do not take good care of my sheep?"

New York Wool Pool A Money Maker

WOOL producers in New York State who have sold their clip cooperatively through the New York State Sheep Growers Cooperative Association, Inc., have enjoyed steadily rising prices since 1920. In the season 1920-1921 the average gross price received for all wool was 36.3 cents; in 1922, 45.3 cents; in 1923, 49.5 cents, and in 1924, 53.5 cents per pound.

The report of F. E. Robertson, general manager, at the recent annual meeting of the association in Syracuse, showed that during the past year 477,883 pounds of wool was pooled, compared with 473,990 pounds in 1923. During the year past wool was consigned by 1509 producers in every agricultural county of New York State, besides a few consignments from Pennsylvania and Vermont. The Association represents 37 organized county associations.

An Increase Greater Than Interest Costs.

"Some men sell their wool early on the plea that they need the money," says the manager's report. "Generally the advance in wool values as between spring and early summer prices, and those at which our wools have sold later in the season represents an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. This year spring and early summer prices ranged around 35c per pound. The value of these wools five months later was 50c to 55c per pound. This represents an increase in value of from 40 to 50 per cent. If these early sellers could be shown that it might be to their advantage to borrow money at 6 per cent. and to take the rise in the value of their wool of from 30 to 40 per cent, it might change their ideas of the advantages of cooperating with the other sheep growers."

Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that wool producers face at least three more years of fairly profitable results, due to world conditions.

The 1924 officers were all reelected for 1925. They are as follows: E. L. Moody, Rushville, president; Wm. R. Putnam, Wayville, vice-president; and Fenton Wagar, Middlesex, treasurer.

When Cows Fail to Breed

A Legal Tangle---When to Dehorn Cows

Enclosed find some correspondence on subject of purchase of purebred cows. In the last ten or twelve years we have bought eight purebred Holstein females as well as three bulls and this is our first experience with a non-breeder among them or their purebred progeny. This cow was bred by us May 4 and 24, June 14, July 6, and Nov. 21. We opened her twice and Nov. 21 got an experienced man to do it. She has had a purulent discharge. She had a number of cysts or tumors when we first opened her. My father attended the sale and bought her. My contention is that every registered animal must be a breeder or no sale. This obligation cannot be voided by any conditions of sale announced orally or in writing at sale. Am I right? If so, please rule accordingly as you see the enclosed letters side-step the main issue. All I want is the difference between \$100 paid for cow and her beef value now or I will ship her back if he prefers or get a statement from a veterinarian.—C. C. B., New York.

YOU have given us a very difficult question to answer. A difference of opinion exists among the courts as to whether or not upon the sale of an animal for breeding purposes any warranty is implied as to its fitness to generate progeny.

Decisions in Three States.

In Indiana, it has been decided that a person engaged in the business of stock-raising and of selling animals for breeding purposes, and who knows the qualities and capabilities of the beasts he has raised, implied by warrants when he makes a sale that the animal is reasonably fit and capable for such purposes.

In Wisconsin, however, it has been held that stock-raisers who sell a bull, although they know the buyer desires it for breeding purposes, if they commit no fraud and make no untrue representations do not impliedly warrant the animal as fit and competent to breed from, even if its price were fixed upon the assumption that it was.

In Maine, too, it has been held that in a contract for a stallion's service no warranty is implied that the animal is free from and will not transmit disease to the colt.

Buyer Should Assure Himself.

The buyer of an animal for breeding purposes should therefore assure himself by exacting an *express warranty*. It has been held that a stallion sold and guaranteed satisfactory for breeding purposes upon an agreement that he may be returned if unsatisfactory, provided he is in as sound and healthy a condition as he was when delivered, may be thrown back upon the seller, although in the interval it has become more unsound by the development and progress of a disease which existed at the time of the sale.

Your correspondence indicates that no guarantee of the cow was made by the seller. The above review indicates that where there is no stated guarantee there is no liability. For a stranger reason, therefore, where the seller states at the

sale that he makes no guarantee he is free from liability. We regret the necessity of reaching this conclusion, and can suggest merely that in the future an express warranty be exacted as a condition of purchase.

Can Non-Breeders Be Brought Back?

I have a blood Ayrshire that came fresh last August and does not show any desire to breed yet. I also have a purebred Jersey heifer that had her first calf in June and she shows no inclination for breeding. She had a very hard time as the calf had to be taken from her. Now both animals are in good flesh and health. Could you tell me what to feed them to bring them into heat? The butcher says to kill them as they will never breed again but they are of such good blood I want to save them if I can. Our veterinarian is a man who does not care to attend to cows and of course he advises beefing them. I would appreciate it if you could give me an opinion.—N. L., New York.

THERE is much discussion at the present time whether any medicines can be administered to bring animals in heat. Many times we find that lack of activity is due to the manner in which the live stock is kept. We referred this inquiry to a prominent live stock man, an expert in his line. He brings out this opinion in his reply.

"Sterility is very common among cattle closely confined and highly fed. If the reproductive organs are diseased the veterinarian should be able to note the fact. To work this out, I would suggest: First, be sure the cows are at fault as many bulls are often temporary sterile. To prove this use a different bull even at the expense of a cross-bred calf. Second, let the cows rough it for a time, giving plenty of exercise so as to reduce in flesh, yet keep them thrifty. Third, having reduced the flesh begin to feed again making conditions as spring-like as possible, giving succulent food as silage, cabbage, or roots and possibly a tonic, say nutritone. During both the reduction and recuperation periods try the bull every few days. Should the cows fail during all this and if they were valuable, I would probably think again."

What is the Best Time to Dehorn a Cow?

I would like to know what is the best time to dehorn a cow? What shall I use to stop the flow of blood? The cow I plan to dehorn is about four weeks from calving. Will it hurt her milking?—E. A. C., Rhode Island.

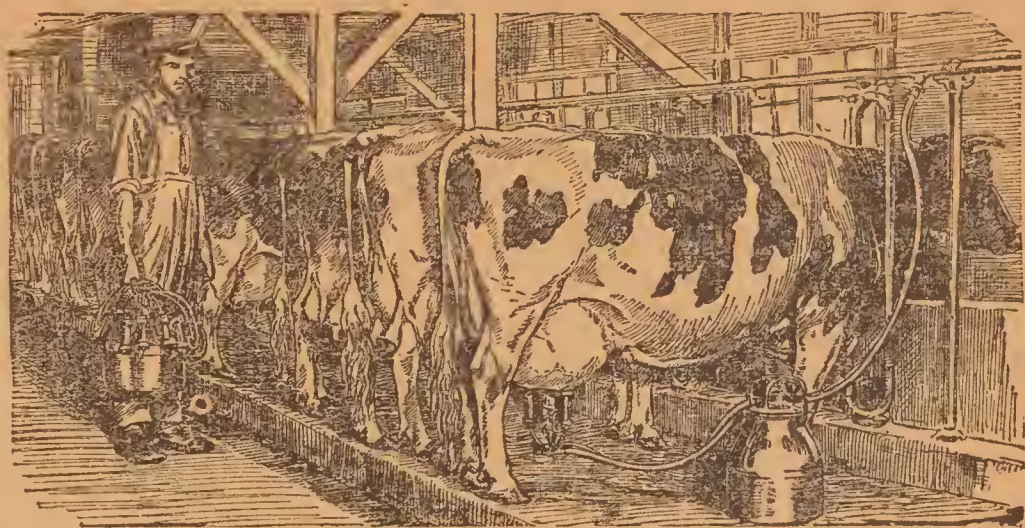
As far as the season is concerned animals may be dehorned any time with the exception of fly time or when the mercury is liable to drop to the neighborhood of zero. In view of that fact alone, we do not think that this time of the year is particularly good to try the operation.

Furthermore, in as much as your cow is about to give birth to a calf, we think it is just as well that the operation be postponed until a later date. A cow that is heavy in calf should not be unduly excited. In fact, she should have a little extra care. There is no question but what the ordeal accompanying the de-horning would have a detrimental effect on her. It might result in losing the calf, even to the point of endangering her own health.

Some farmers do not use anything to stop the flow of blood with the exception of cold water. That is the only dressing that is really needed. Some use cobwebs to stop the flow, while others use chemicals with astringent properties. It is usually a good idea to deprive the animal of food for twelve hours before operating.

Salt Batter for Caked Udder

In reply to the question asked about caked udder, will say that we have just had the same experience with a heifer and found that salt butter is the best thing ever used when all others failed. The butterfat softens the udder and the salt is excellent for inflammation.—Homer, New York.



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"My De Laval Milker is doing fine work. It has given me no udder trouble whatever. I am making Grade A milk for Borden's. Premium on Grade A amounting to \$512.00 in 11 months. No more hand milking for me." E. C. HARRINGTON, Tunnel.

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"We have been using the De Laval Milker for six years and find it satisfactory in every way. It pleases the cows and has never given us any trouble in any way."—CHAS. LOWE, Hyndsville.

"I have a herd of 15 cows—Holstein and Jersey, also farm about 60 acres of land—myself and hired man. I do all the milking alone and care for my cows. If I had to part with any machinery, the De Laval Milker would be the last to go. Take it as it is, the milker is the best investment I ever made."—F. E. ABRAMS, Brookhaven.

"This is the fourth season that I have been using the De Laval Milker, and it hasn't given me a moment's trouble. It milks perfectly and I could not be without it."—W. H. BUSSETTE, Saranac.

"I have used my De Laval Milker nearly 5 years and would not know what to do without it; should probably sell the cows. I milk from 15 to 18 cows."—F. B. RANDALL, Mt. Sinai.

"I am very much pleased with the work of my De Laval Milker. My dairy consists of 15 purebred Holsteins and each cow's

milk is weighed each milking. The entire dairy last year averaged 11,687 lbs. each per cow, and six of them as two-year-old heifers, so you can see that I am in a good position to see exactly what my machine is doing for me."—WM. M. WALKER, Cobleskill.

"I have used the De Laval Milker for 4 years, and have absolutely no fault to find with the machine."—C. M. LIBBY, South Dayton.

"Your De Laval Milker which I purchased about four years ago has given me excellent service and good results, in regard to milk flow and uniformity in the amount of milk produced from day to day."—H. ELDRIDGE, Porterville.

"I could not get along without my De Laval Milker. If it wasn't for the milker I couldn't keep a cow, and it has always given satisfactory results."—Geo. H. THOMPSON, Gilboa.

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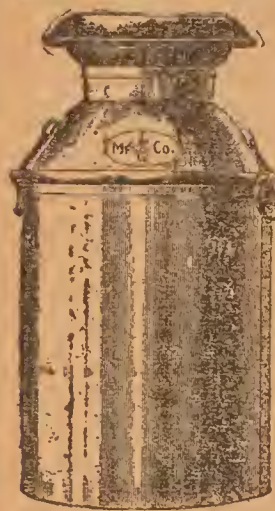
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Picking Out Brood Sows

You Can't Tell When They're Too Young

THE search for "really good" By R. B. RUSHING size as indicated by the size of the bones

brood sows is not as easy as might be supposed. It is a matter that must receive our very best attention and judgment. The sows are to be the mothers of the pigs from which we expect profits and impart to them many of the desirable characteristics which we wish them to possess. If the sows do not possess these good characteristics they certainly cannot transmit them to their progeny.

The time for selecting the sows for breeders is a matter of much importance. I have heard farmers say in an offhand manner that the proper time to select the sows is when they are weaned as young gilts. With some and under some conditions it may do to choose them then but under conditions usually found at that time it is doubtful to perform so important a task.

Fat Pigs Not Always Best

At weaning time some of the pigs are very fat and look nice but it is well to bear in mind that excessive fat at that time is not beneficial. Fat is apt to cover up a multitude of faults. The fat pig that has had the advantage and secured much more milk than some of the other pigs is not the one likely to succeed best when compelled to live on ordinary feed, and yet it is the fat pig that has the preference in most cases when the selection is made at that time. Excessive fat reduces the vital energies and if the pig is weakened at weaning time it will not recover from the effects for some time, if ever.

During my experience of a number of years in breeding and selling pedigreed pigs I have found that weaning time is the most deceptive period to pick out the best brood sows. If the pigs are allowed to grow until they are six or eight months old they will have rid themselves of some of the influences of their early life and their true form and leading characteristics will then have been developed, showing them nearly as they will be in the best form which they can acquire if properly cared for and will maintain until the end of their period of usefulness.

Don't Lose Mature Sows

When one has mature sows of excellent form and desirable characteristics he should not dispose of them in order to secure young sows to take their places. It is disposing of a certainly good animal and taking many chances of not getting anything equally as good. The young sows will not farrow as many pigs at a litter as the older sows nor will they be able to give much milk to start the pigs along while young. If an exceptionally good young sow appears it may be a good plan to keep her and to test her and if she proves a valuable animal she can then be kept to replace some of the older ones that are faulty in some other way.

This part of the subject brings to consideration some very important points not to be overlooked. The first thing to look for is constitutional vigor. If the sow has a weak constitution she is not desirable and cannot be depended upon to bring strong and vigorous pigs, no matter what good qualities the boar to which she is bred may possess. The external indications are a wide face, short neck and good width between and just back of the fore legs. Those things indicate large heart and lungs which, if accompanied by a good body and broad loin, mark an animal that will be a good eater and a good assimilator of the nutrients in the food consumed. A sow possessing them and well mated will transmit them to the pigs.

A Strong Back and Legs

The sow should have bone of good

in the legs and should have rather short legs. If her legs are short and straight, the sow can stand up well, but if long and crooked they are apt to become weak and break down. Weakness of this kind is transmitted and it is an undesirable condition to have a bunch of young hogs that cannot stand up well and carry their weight.

I have heard some men say "select a large roomy sow as a breeder". That may mean a good deal but the description is not definite enough. It might mean a large, weakly coupled animal that would not prove profitable.

While I want a good length of body, I don't want a sway-backed animal that drops below the level of the back at any point. A back that is slightly arched shows strength, and if with it the sow has sprung ribs and broad loins it will hold up the sow and the sow will retain her comeliness under ordinary conditions if she is properly fed.

Know Something About the Ancestors

Ancestral influences that come from both sire and dam of the sow are desirable. A sow from a family of hogs that has been well cared for and well fed for several generations will have a good feeder's disposition and transmit the thrifty habit to the pigs. A sow that has descended from ancestry on both sides that are producers of large litters will be productive and a good mother. Sows that farrow large litters are good milkers if they are given plenty of milk-making food. Sows from families of small litters produce small litters and are not heavy milkers. These are factors that make the sows in the herd desirable and that are likely to mean the difference between an inferior herd of sows and a herd from which large profits can be obtained. That makes for the "really good" brood-sow. I find this search often to be quite a job to get just the kind I want, and in fact I am always searching.

What Causes Restless Hogs

I have two sows each about a year and a half old. They are getting corn and middlings but they do not seem to be satisfied. They have destroyed one trough already, eating it up completely. I also have given salt and ashes but it seems to do no good. They are particularly annoying as they keep it up all night. Did you ever hear of pigs doing this?—Subscriber.

THIS is not uncommon. There is something radically wrong and the pigs are trying to make themselves understood. There are two general possibilities. Either the particular ration you are feeding is not satisfactory or there may be some foreign agitation such as worms.

It seems to be the best bet to treat them for worms first, although your ration may be adjusted somewhat.

Starve the pigs for 24 hours and then give each one, for every hundred pounds of live weight, 45 minims of American wormseed and one ounce of castor oil. Repeat the dose in two weeks. When the oil has acted give the hogs free range as lack of exercise is another one of the causes that may be responsible for the present trouble with your hogs.

Relative to the adjustment of the ration it is advisable to use clover or alfalfa hay if it is at all available. In addition to your middling and corn it is also recommendable to use a little oil meal and digester tankage or fish meal. If you have milk available, although it may be skimmed add it to the ration. With these feeds, in addition to plenty of exercise and water, which should always be available, there is no reason why your pigs should not thrive.



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Baby Chicks: A Good Start

For The Man Who Knows Nothing About Culling

Mr. Hiscock touches a very vital note in his article that follows. The average farmer, we believe does not feel in his mind that he knows enough about culling to go among his hens and intelligently pick out the layers. He is at a great disadvantage. One way out of his problem is to buy baby chicks from reliable hatcheries that sell bird from tested matings and are so thoroughly accredited that there is no doubt in his mind that he is dealing with responsible people.

L. H. HISCOCK

amount to \$75. Farmer B disgusted with his old mongrel flock, has put in a strain of good birds raised from baby chicks. These birds, fifty in number, average twice as many eggs which of course, gives him \$150 for the eggs sold. Because he bought baby chicks, however, farmer B paid twenty dollars for his stock, but even in spite of this fact he has taken in just \$55 more than his neighbor.

Good Hens Pay Bigger Dividends

This brings us to another interesting phase in the history of these two men. Both of them had to feed their birds, and if they both fed the same things, as they probably did, then the farmer with the best stock made a better profit on his grain investment. In other words if you are going to keep hens and feed hens why keep any old thing? It does not cost a cent more to keep a flock of good hens that it does a flock of poor. To the writer this is the pathetic part of the farm poultry plant. Chickens! Yes, chickens on every farm but what kind of chickens? To be sure there seems to be a marked improvement in the last few years; there are those progressive farmers who see the hens as something well worth while. The point is this: Do you?

To be sure a change in your poultry plant calls for a small financial investment but did you ever think how easy it would be to let those old birds you have buy your stock? Cash in on them. In the spring months fowls bring good prices. Why not sell off enough old hens to buy your new stock with? Any old fowl will bring you from eighty cents up. Sure, I know she is laying now but think of the days when she did not lay! The sale of twenty-five birds at eighty cents will bring you twenty dollars, or a goodly number of baby chicks. After all is there any problem that offers such an easy solution? Somewhere biddy bites the dust. In the meantime by parcel post there comes one of those noisy, peeping boxes,—the hens of the future have arrived.

Rather Too Many Than Too Few

Finally, just one more word; call it caution if you like. If you need fifty pullets to fill your hen house next fall, don't buy fifty baby chicks, buy two hundred! It is an unfortunate law on the farm that male and female generally split in a fifty-fifty proportion. Therefore, figure fifty per cent of your chicks will be cockerels. Then leave a liberal allowance for death by accident, misfortune and calamity. In other words, you will find that for every pullet you want to keep you ought to buy about four chicks. With good luck you may have a margin of a few pullets to spare; with bad luck you may not be so very far short. Take a chance on having too many because if you do you will surely get rid of all the old birds.

There is an old cut and dried saying about doing things worth while and doing them up to perfection. Can you really afford to keep a bunch of old scrub hens when the baby chick business affords such an opportunity to get stock from good breeders and producers? The choice is yours. In spite of snow and zero weather, I warn you, folks, from a poultry point of view, spring is almost here. Early chicks make early laying fall pullets.—L. Harris Hiscock, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FARMERS spend hours looking over their farm equipment; they want tools to work right when they start to use them. Time is precious and a break or a clog is a serious handicap, a wasting of valuable time.

Unfortunately, the flock of hens does not necessarily get this same over-hauling. Look the prospect over for a minute. Just what have you got to breed from? That is a question that ought to be answered now if you want a better flock of hens than you had last year.

Frankly you will find yourself in one of two classes: If your hens have been culled you will have birds for breeding and your flock will show improvement from year to year. On the other hand if your birds have not been culled, if you are simply drifting along, setting any old eggs, your flock is not progressing. You are breeding poor as well as possible good qualities, you are breeding in and in, any old bird, any old results and you ought to clean house. The baby chick business offers you a chance to buy stock that has been carefully selected and mated along production lines. It offers you the chance year after year to keep hens without going into the labor and fuss of culling and mating your own birds. Briefly, baby chicks offer you this chance: less time wasted on chickens and more eggs per hen.

Figures and Facts, and Facts Talk

Perhaps this seems like idle talk but the situation offers some interesting figures. The average yearly production for the farm hen is 60 eggs the country over. The average egg production for the hen on commercial poultry plants in the United States is 120 eggs. To put these figures in other terms culling on commercial plants has alone been responsible for this progress in egg production. Where a farmer is not particular about a hen, a poultryman knows that his very existence is dependent upon good production and good producers.

But to return to our figures. Let us assume that these eggs sold at thirty cents a dozen for an average. Farmer A has a flock of hens that average five dozen eggs a year. In all, on his plan of letting the hens go their own gait and taking any bird for a breeder, with fifty hens, he gets 250 dozen eggs a year. At thirty cents a dozen the receipts



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New York Farm News

Western County Notes by M. C. Burritt

DID I say at last writing that we had very little snow this winter? Well, we have enough now to make a good average winter—two feet or more on the level! Roads were impassible to cars for a few days and even teams with bobsleighs had hard going. The horses get so little road work or exercise in winter now-a-days that they are pretty soft when put into heavy going. But now after only three days, the big town and county trucks with scrapers attached have all the main roads and some of the side roads cleaned down to the ice.

Wheat prices continue to soar. Two dollars a bushel can now be had at local shipping points by farmers. Beans have also advanced, peas bringing \$5.50 a hundred. Cabbage is slow at \$16 to \$18 a ton. Apples are firm at 25 to 50 cents advance over ten days to two-weeks ago and are moving quite freely at these prices. Wheat, beans and apple prices make us feel optimistic just now. Prices of other crops are not so encouraging.

This week is the last call for taxes. Judging by the numbers there, most of us postpone payment of taxes as long as we can. Yet, somehow I never feel the critical antipathy toward paying taxes expressed by so many persons. We get a great many valuable facilities and services from our taxes which make our world a great deal more attractive and comfortable a place to live in than it would be were these tax moneys not provided. The real question which should concern us is "Are taxes wisely and efficiently utilized so that we get full value for our money?"

Most of us who complain about our taxes and demand loudly that they be reduced do very little which is effective to reduce them. A large proportion of the local direct taxes we pay are expended locally for highway construction and repair, school maintenance and local government. Instead of these costs being reduced, they are almost annually increased and few of us want our school and highway facilities cut down. The slight reduction in our tax rate in this county this year is chiefly due to the lower state direct tax effectively championed by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last year. We are paying about a dollar and a half an acre on an average, for general purposes and fifty to 75 cents an acre more for schools. Each year new services are being added at additional costs. The snow is now completely cleaned off all our main highways, at what must be a large cost. And now too, we have fire protection and of course, a fire tax. I paid \$12 for this protection this year.

What next? Can farm lands stand further increases in taxes? Can local taxes be reduced? Are we willing to do without some things? If so, what? In the poorer sections of the state many farmers have literally been taxed off their farms. Here high land values, well-to-do towns and wealthy cities help us. But there is a limit everywhere. The federal government is effectively reducing expenses and hence taxes. This state and most of our county and town governments are still increasing our expenditures and hence our taxes. Why not begin tax reduction at home.—M. C. Burritt.

New York County Agricultural Societies to Meet

THE Thirty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Association of County Agricultural Fair Societies will be held in the TenEyck Hotel, Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, February 17th, 1925, with morning and afternoon sessions, closing with a banquet in the evening. An attractive program has been arranged. Prominent speakers will talk on fair problems and ex-

periences. The Round Table discussions will occupy an important place on the program and questions of unusual interest on fair management will be discussed. These meetings always attract a large and enthusiastic delegation and is the means of giving the delegates an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and get better acquainted. The principal speakers at the banquet are, Lieutenant-Governor Seymour Lowman, Secretary of State Florence E. S. Knapp and Commissioner of Farms and Markets Berne A. Pyrke. The entertainment features are to be furnished by several of the large amusement companies, contributing entertainers of a high order. Many persons having business relations with the fairs take this opportunity to meet the delegates which results in a better understanding of their interests. The Union Town Agricultural Societies meet on the same day holding a morning session and join with the County Societies in the afternoon session. W. E. Pearson of Ithaca, is president of the Association, and G. W. Harrison of Albany, is secretary.

New York County Notes

In the North Country

Jefferson County—A heavy blanket of snow covers the ground which promises to keep the meadows and pastures in good condition. Ice has been harvested in the L. Raysville pond. It measures about 13 inches thick and is clear as glass, no snow. H. L. Lawton has been cutting ice for the Sanna Company of New York and H. M. Doxtater is filling the F. X. Baumert Company ice-house. At present the waters are rising and work has been stopped. Farmers are cutting their wood. Quite a reduction has been made in the milk supply in this county owing to the T B test and also because farmers have decided on "less milk more money". Poultry is becoming more popular every year. Eggs are bringing from 55 to 85c per dozen according to market place. Butter is 50 to 58c a pound. There is not much call for hay and there is apparently a good supply of it in the farmers' hands waiting for offers. Folks are beginning to think of their spring seed needs. Reports have it that clover will be high but it will be a mistake if farmers do not sow it just the same. F. X. Baumert paid \$2.40 a hundred for 3% milk during December. For the first time in many winters auto travels are entirely out of the question on account of the deep snow.—Mrs. C. J. D.

Along the Southern Tier

Tioga County—Tioga county has had some very severe weather during the past month. The mercury registered anywhere from 10 to 24 below zero. At times it was mild enough to cause walks and roads to be slushy. The climax of the intense cold came on January 27 when the mercury went as low as 40 degrees below zero in some sections of the county. On the 29th we had the heavy snow. It was estimated that over two feet of snow fell, added to the 18 and 20 inches which were already on the ground. The snow has been a great inconvenience to farmers as with high winds there have been any number of drifts blocking the highways. The hill roads are practically impassable. Mail carriers suffered tremendously from the extreme cold and snow but yet they stuck to their jobs heroically. Some were obliged to discontinue their route for a day or so. It is impossible to work in the woods. The city of Owego was simply overwhelmed with snow.—Mrs. C. A. B.

In Western New York

Chautauqua County—We are into real winter. Snow is getting deep. At this writing, January 22, it is two feet deep in the woods and the drifts in the highways are very deep especially on the eastern slopes of hills. The mercury is anywhere between zero and 20 right along. Many farmers are leaving their farms and going into villages and cities to find work. There are 23 vacant farms in a radius of 6 miles and more will follow as the main reason seems to be that taxes are so high and help is so scarce.—P. S. S.

Steuben County—Up to January 15 we had enough snow to have good sleighing. There has been enough to protect grass roots. (During the third week or the month the southern tier got a very heavy storm). Farmers are busy cutting wood. Wells and streams are low. There is much discouragement over the potato situation, prices ranging from 35c to 75c a bushel. Great quantities are being held for better prices. It seems unlikely that this will materialize. Good apples are scarce and are selling at \$1.00 a bushel. There are plenty of small and poor stock which are hard to sell at any price. Eggs are 50c, butter 45c.—H. S.

Genesee County—The article in American Agriculturist about the areas of the sun's eclipse was of great value. Folks were interested in seeing the picture which showed where the total eclipse would be. The morning it came it was very cloudy and we could see very little of it. At 9 A. M. it was very dark here. We all hope and expect to see the next total eclipse here, which is only one hundred years away. We have had a cold and cloudy winter and we shall certainly be pleased when the good spring weather comes again. Prices on all kinds of farm crops are rising and some people predict that late potatoes will sell at \$1 a bushel and wheat at 2 a bushel.—J. C. J.

Editor's Note: Speaking of \$1 a bushel potatoes we hope so, too. However, the entire market situation on potatoes is not very encouraging. It would not be wise for a farmer to hold ALL of his potatoes for a higher price. Market conditions point to a rather steady market at present quotations. At fluctuations upward should be taken advantage of.

In the Hudson Valley

Dutchess County—With the exception of a few short cold waves throughout the winter we have enjoyed a rather pleasant winter. Snow has covered the ground nearly all of the time and now it is about a foot deep. Good ice was harvested this year. The grippe has been quite prevalent although in a mild form. The stores are paying 55c for eggs. The total eclipse which was visible here was a great attraction to everybody.—Mrs. L. H.

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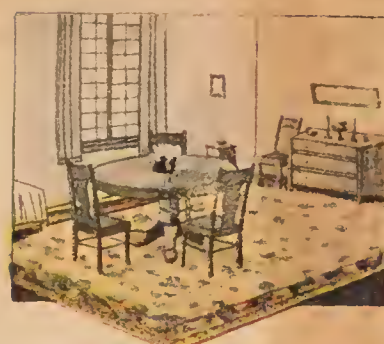
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old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush. So let's
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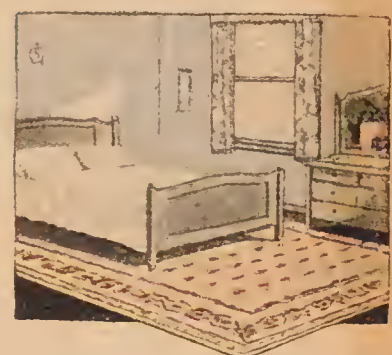
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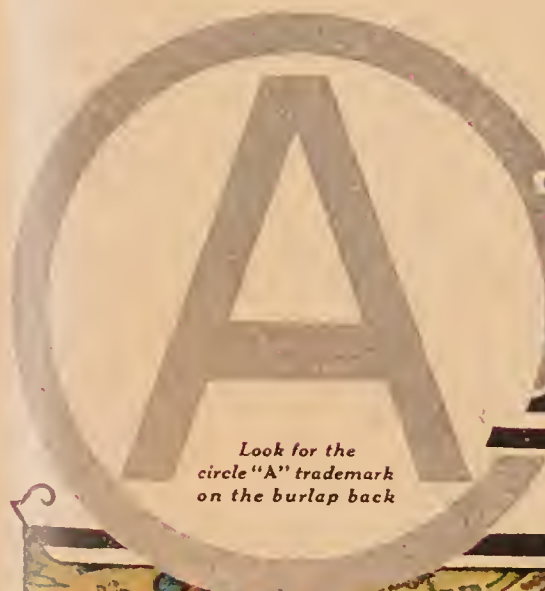
Windows flung wide, day and
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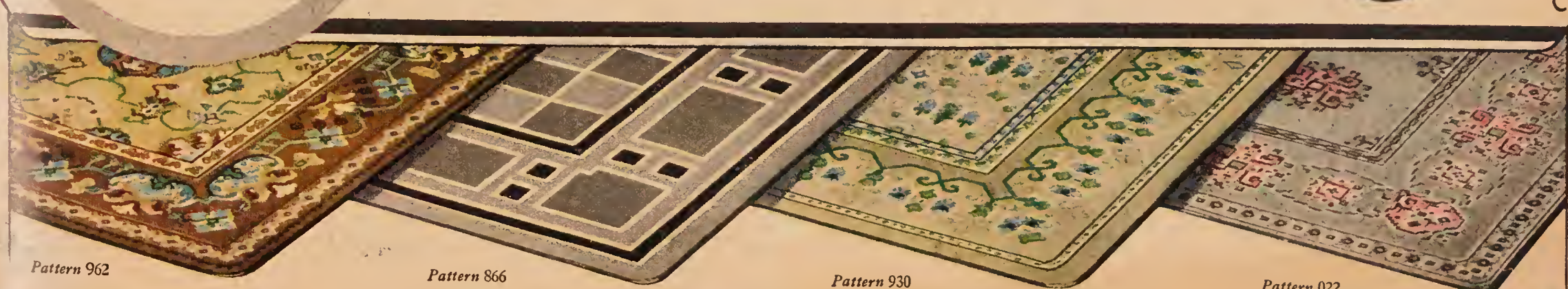
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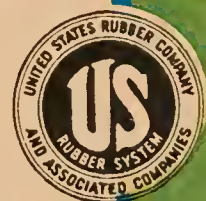
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Get the *facts* in the case before you spend a cent for roofing. Put Beaver Vulcanite on the stand. Examine it and cross-examine it. Bring out all the evidence concerning its quality. Make this roofing *prove* its durability beyond a reasonable doubt. This is the only way you can be sure of doing justice to your money and your property.

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New Distinction - New Beauty - New Luxury - and
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HERE is Distinction further distinguished — the new, improved Willys-Knight Sedan. Beauty has been added to beauty. Luxury has been added to luxury. Power has been added to power. A great car made greater!

Longer, lower, lovelier lines. The radiator is narrower and slightly higher to give the new Willys-Knight that aristocratic sleekness so marked in the best and costliest cars of Europe. A double beading at the waistline of the body makes the new Willys-Knight look longer and smarter. Heavier crown fenders and Fisk balloon tires add the final rich touch to a picture of richness.

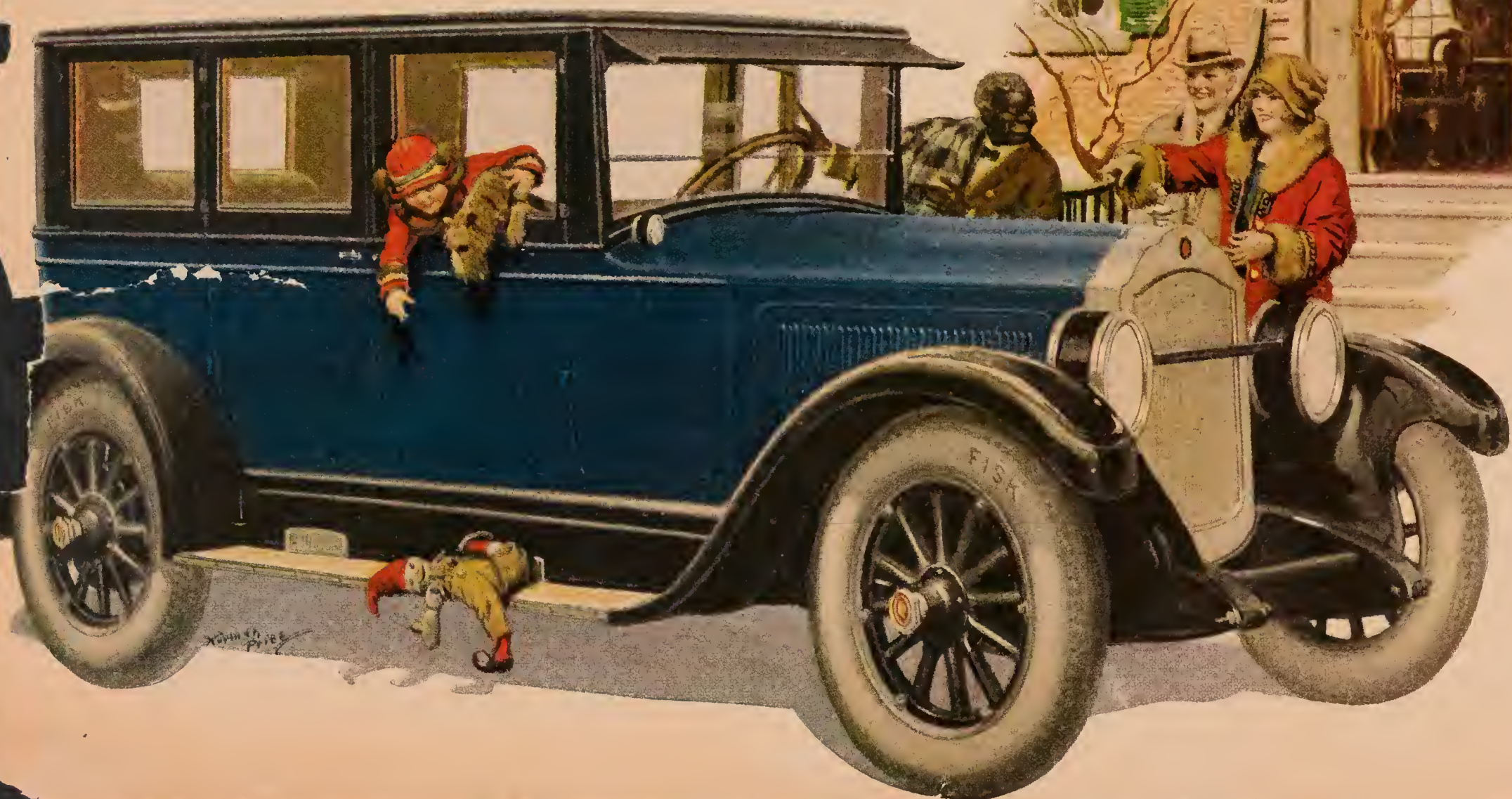
Inside, the new Willys-Knight Sedan is all luxury and hospitality. The seats have been made wider to give all five passengers the very limit of comfort. The deep, soft cushions fairly embrace you. The upholstery and interior fixtures are in perfect harmony with high desire and good taste.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of February for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.20
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices

for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER MARKET UNSETTLED

In spite of the fact that butter prices are higher than they were last week, nevertheless the market situation is not well settled. It cannot be said that conditions are real firm and established. Last week we had a decidedly weaker condition to report. Prices were down to 36c for 92 score butter. This situation was relieved by the big storm that swept up-state, tying up transportation quite thoroughly. On top of this ice in the Hudson River practically put an end to river traffic for two or three days.

It is quite hard to say what is going to happen. Some operators are of the opinion that higher figures on the fancy grades of butter are on their way. During the past week we have had a 3 cent increase which looks pretty good to the selling interests. With curtailed receipts and the increase in prices, considerable stock has been moved. Much depends on the amount of butter that is held in transit due to storm congestations. Much encouragement can be found in the fact that consumptive demand is excellent. Furthermore indications are that the make at this time of the year will not increase a whole lot.

The market at the moment is just barely steady at 40½ for 92 score butter. Marks scoring 93 are worth 40¾ to 41½c. Creamery firsts (90 to 91 score) are bringing 39 to 40c, while 88 to 89 score are bringing 37½ to 38½c. Lower marks are worth from 33½ to 36½c.

CHEESE TRADING SLOW

Trading in the cheese market has eased off during the past week and although prices have not materially changed they are not as strong as they were. It is quite easy to buy average to fancy state flats for 24 to 25½c. Although the market quotations show 26c as the top, nevertheless it is very difficult to get this figure and trade at that price is very rare. In general whole milk State flats, held, that are fancy are bringing 25 to 25½c with a few sales of pet marks at 26c. Most business is being done on average good around 24 to 24½c.

EGG PRICES DOWN AGAIN

It is quite evident that the high water mark in egg prices is past history as far as this season is concerned. The egg market is experiencing quite a slump. Some of the wholesalers report fairly satisfactory clearances, others are shading prices to get stock moving. At the present time the market is very unsettled. It is hard to say what is going to happen. It is our opinion that farmers should think twice before they ship these days. If it is at all possible to get radio reports, we strongly advise it. When you get these radio reports compare the egg prices in the city closely with country prices. Do not use the highest city quotations. It is doubtful if you will get them. It may be that you will find after you have deducted transportation and commission costs that you will be just as far ahead if you sold locally. Of course, each individual producer has a different situation to contend with. A man that has nothing but chalk white eggs and knows how to grade well, will profit by selling in the city no doubt. It may be that mixed colors may be sold to greater advantage locally. We know for a fact during the past week or so some producers could have sold locally at a higher price than they could have received in New York City. Country prices were 58 to 60c, while the very fanciest eggs coming into New York were only bringing 62c.

During the past week brown eggs were selling way above nearby whites, but this condition lasted only a day or so. Prices have been held up somewhat artificially due to the ice in the Hudson River which made it practically impossible to transfer arrivals in the New Jersey terminals to the New York markets. As soon as the traffic was resumed prices slid back to the normal state. The fanciest nearby hennerly whites closely selected are worth from 59 to 60c. Lower grades from firsts to average extras are bringing from 56 to 58½c. Gathered whites are worth anywhere from 54 to 57½c. Pullets are bringing from 53 to 55c. Fancy brown eggs have dropped almost 5 to 8c a dozen during the past week. The very fanciest are worth 58c.

POULTRY MARKET OFF

The live poultry market has been having a great time of it during the past week. Many factors have been working against it. A week ago (January 28th) live poultry was much in demand, especially live fowls. By the following Saturday, the market was all cluttered up with stuff. Arrivals in the New Jersey terminals across the river from New York city had a hard time making clearances, due to the fact that the ice in the Hudson knocked shipping completely off its feet. At the same time consumption seemed to work backward with the result that these two forces met and resulted in a weak market. Prices declined considerably. However, as we go to press (February 5) a shortage again has developed and prices have taken a stronger tone. Even at this writing transportation is pretty well crippled up-state and therefore shipments have been not at all regular into the city. Fancy fowls are worth 32c with Leghorns 2 or 3 cents lower. The market is pretty good on chickens. Fancy yellow skinned smooth leg fowls bringing from 32 to 35c, while average runs are bringing from 28 to 30c. Nearby ducks are worth 33 to 35c. Long Island spring ducks are bringing 35c.

Use One-Way Coops

The quarantine established by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets is still in effect and being vigorously enforced. Express companies are refusing to accept any coops for shipment out of New York City. Many shippers have failed to realize the importance of this and as a result expensive wire coops are piled high in the streets of the West Washington market. Ultimately these may have to be destroyed and all will be included in the destruction. This is going to cost poultry shippers a lot of money so we advise the use of makeshift equipment for the time being. Perhaps these expensive coops may be salvaged if properly disinfected and certified but no provisions have been made for this as yet by the city or state. Use one-way coops.

POTATO PRICES TURN UPWARD

Potato prices have taken a decided jump during the past week. States are now quoted at \$2.50 per 150-pound sack while Maines are bringing \$2.75. Unfortunately very few farmers are in a position to take advantage of the advance. Those who are lucky enough to belong to an association that maintains storage cellars at track side or grow enough potatoes to support a track side cellar, can take advantage of the situation. Even these fortunately located men may find difficulty in loading in view of the fact that temperatures are so extremely low that potatoes would freeze while being loaded. Canton, N. Y., reports 40 degrees below zero and Malone sends in reports of 50 below. You can't load potatoes at those temperatures and prevent them from freezing. On top of that, the extremely high snows up state have made freight traffic extremely difficult. Those fellows who have to haul their potatoes from the farm to the car are absolutely up against it. Here we have a market that has suddenly taken a boost and we cannot do anything with it. Our advice to growers who are able to confirm, is to do so at the earliest possible moment because as soon as this cold spell breaks and roads open we are

going to see a husky flood of potatoes start cityward.

HAY TRENDS UPWARD

Prices are looking upward in the hay market. Following the snow storm last week that knocked trucking off its feet once more, the hay market slumped down completely. Prices eased off to \$26 on No. 1 timothy. As we go to press they have improved about \$1 and it looks as though it is going to go higher. This advance has not yet been felt in Brooklyn.

BEAN MARKET QUIET

During the past few weeks the bean market has had a trend that has generally been upward but it looks now as though the advance has stopped for the time being at least. Prices are practically the same as they were last week. Pea beans are bringing \$7.25 for the choicest marks. Common marks of red kidneys are a little bit better than they were last week, while the fanciest goods are not quite as high. White kidneys are just the same as they were last week, ranging from \$9.25 to \$9.75 which is also true of marrows running from \$9 to \$10.25.

VEAL PRICES ADVANCE

Live calves and country dressed veal prices have advanced materially during the past week. There is no question but what the severe storm that visited territory on the 29th had the effect of boosting the calf market. Choice live veals are bringing from \$17.50 to 18 per hundred. Most sales however, range anywhere from \$15 to 17.50. It will be recalled that during the past couple of weeks, calves had to be real fancy to bring \$16.

Country dressed veal is somewhat scarce. Wintery weather has curtailed shipments. While the demand is not very active receipts are so limited that dealers are cleaning up stocks very closely in spite of advanced prices. Choice country dressed veal calves are bringing from 21 to 22c while stock that is good to prime is worth from 18 to 20c. Common to fair marks are bringing from 13 to 16c. Even small carcasses are worth from 12 to 14c.

Live lambs have shared in the advance in the meat market so that prime marks are worth \$19 a hundred while fair to good stock is bringing from \$17 to 18.75. Common to medium lambs are worth from \$14 to \$16.75.

Prime ewes are worth from \$9 to 10 per cwt, while common to good stuff is bringing anywhere from \$5 to 9.

Hogs have followed suit with the rest of the live stock market and advanced to \$11 to 11.50 a hundred from light to mediums, while heavy hogs are worth anywhere from \$8 to \$9.

If you have Car Load Shipments of Hay or Potatoes

to dispose of, communicate with
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601 West 33rd Street NEW YORK CITY
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WHITE AND BROWN
To **R. BRENNER & SONS**
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Free Catalogue of wonderful values in men's, women's and children's shoes.

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To introduce Haag Washers we will make a special low price to first buyer in any town.

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14 Inches Long
Pure Worsted plaited. Sizes: Small, medium and large; in Navy, Dark Gray, Black or Brown.

Men's Pure Fiber Silk Ties, 2 for \$1.00

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RAISE TOY DOGS FOR US
We supply breeders and pay \$25 to \$50 for each puppy you raise. Send \$1 for dog manual, contracts. **FISHER BROS, 241 Rusk Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.**

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Unadilla Silos Protect your corn and your investment as well. They successfully resist severe weather conditions and pay their cost many times over in real service and the high value succulent feeds they give you, year after year.

In addition, they protect you from danger. The permanent safety ladder, formed by the door fasteners, is convenient and secure. Hoops are easily adjusted from this ladder—no risky adjusting from easy slipping ladders.

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These features, plus great strength and long, storm-defying life are some of the reasons why most dairy owners in the east prefer the Unadilla.

All the reasons—important to you—are fully covered in our

Big Illustrated Catalog

Send for it!

Right now we are offering liberal discounts for early orders and cash. Easy Payments if desired.

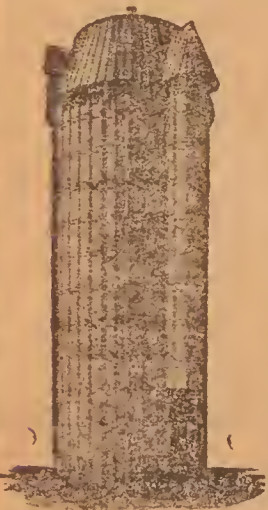
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Box B

Unadilla, N. Y.



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Our Special Offer for orders before April 1st

is one you can't afford to miss.

Write today giving size needed.

Without obligating you in any way we will make you an offer which will surprise you.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORP.
LEROY, NEW YORK
Good Territory Open for Agents

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down

Brings Any Size

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30 Days Trial!

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Seven Calf Pens Five Box Stalls

Two Stallion Stalls, nearly new

One-half price. Retiring from all farm operations.

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New Jersey Farm News

Farmers Want Trespass Law with Teeth In It

FARMERS of New Jersey are up in arms over the trespass problem. Conditions have been getting steadily worse during the past few years and it is felt that present laws are not adequate to meet the situation. As a result of the agitation for stricter enforcement of trespass law, organized farmers in New Jersey have come out flatly for legislation that will practically make every farmer a police officer on his own land. In other words if a farmer finds trespassers on his land he will have the power of arrest. Just how far this is going to be of any material benefit in relieving the situation, remains to be seen.

The farmers are on the right track. They do need trespass laws that are more severe. Land that is posted with "no trespass" signs at short intervals should be free from molestation. When a farmer finds trespassers on his land he should be in position to get justice. The thing of it is we must see that justice is carried out. Only too often do we hear of trespassers guilty of wilful destruction of property who are released for lack of evidence. Merely making a farmer a "cop" will not do it all. We have got to have cooperation all along the line.

Howard Hancock Heads Farm Federation

AT the annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, held at Trenton, N. J., January 13 and 14, Howard Hancock of Bridgeton, Cumberland, N. J., was elected President for the coming year, succeeding H. E. Taylor of Freehold, N. J., President of the organization for five years. Mr. Hancock, well known in state and national Farm Bureau circles, is Overseer of the New Jersey State Grange and Master of the Cumberland County Pomona Grange.

Mr. Taylor, whose active work as President in recent years has done much to build up the prestige of the state organization, was elected honorary member of the Federation Executive Committee.

D. J. Perrine of New Brunswick, N. J., Executive Committee Member, was elected

vice-president. Dr. Frank App of Bridgeton, N. J., and Director of Field Organization for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, National cooperative sales service, was re-elected Treasurer and Miss Claire E. Garretson of Belle Mead, N. J., was re-elected Assistant Treasurer. Trustees for 1925 were re-elected as follows: Edward E. Logan of Mt. Holly, N. J.; Dr. W. H. Whiton of Neshanic, N. J.; and Joseph Barton of Marlton, N. J. Dr. Whiton is Chairman of the State Legislative Committee and Mr. Barton Chairman of the Fruit Committee and President of the Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association.

Tractor School for New Jersey Farmers

NEW JERSEY State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick announces that from March 2 to March 7 inclusive it will conduct a short course for the benefit of farmers, on the operation and care of the farm tractor. The chief object of this course is to assist farmers who own tractors in the operation of their machines in a more profitable manner. It is a real practical course and the college authorities advise those farmers who contemplate attending to bring their overalls.

Additional Short Courses

Additional short courses are being offered by the college. During the week of February 23 to 28 there will be given short courses in dairy and stock feeding, milk testing and poultry feeding.

Those who are interested in any of these subjects should write to J. L. Helyar, director of Short Courses, New Brunswick, N. J.

* * *

Hunterdon County—Since the first of year we have had three pretty severe snow storms so that about all farmers can do is to take care of their stock. No manure is being hauled out as the snow is too deep. Some fine ice has been harvested. Butchering is about all done. Fat hogs are scarce this year. Soft corn lacked the power to fatten them well. Dairy products are low in prices and feeds are high with the result that farmers do not get much for their labor. Wheat is \$1.90, corn \$1.25, oats 60c, hay \$14 to \$15, eggs 60c a dozen. Cows have dropped off in prices. Barn sales are being held every day.—J. R. F.

Pennsylvania Has Its Biggest Farm Products Show

J. N. GLOVER

THE Ninth Annual Farm Products Show was held in Harrisburg from January 19 to 23 with the largest attendance and exhibits of any. All the farm organizations held meetings and elected officers and an effort is being made to unite some of the purchasing organizations into a large one in order to buy to a better advantage.

The State Council of Agricultural Associations is trying to secure such legislation as will help farmers in the twenty-four different organizations or associations represented. Monday evening Secretary of Agriculture Willits presided at the opening session when medals were awarded to pupils in vocational high schools for projects in 1924. Morris L. Clark told of the Giant Power Survey to electrify farm buildings. Governor Pinchot and L. J. Taber of the National Grange, both spoke at this meeting.

Warn Against European Clover Seed

Every day sessions were held to discuss better methods in production and in marketing all kinds of farm stock and products to suit each one's line of production. That farmers are awake to their work is evident from the attention given to the speakers. John R. Hutchison of Blakesburg, Va., discussed cooperative selling as it had been done by the potato and tobacco growers in his state, to their advantage. Professor J. F. Coy of Michigan Agricultural College, spoke on seed service in which he warned farmers against buying clover and alfalfa seed imported from southern Europe as it will not stand our winters. The new seed law of Pennsylvania was discussed by Dr. E. M. Gress of Harrisburg.

Tuberculosis in cattle was thoroughly

discussed by dairymen in their sessions and they would need \$2,000,000 to stamp out this disease in the state. The vocational high schools were well represented in the stock and corn judging contests.

The J. Q. A. Rutherford farm east of Harrisburg showed how an electrical equipped farm can save labor in doing things on farms.

Will Soon Need Better Quarters

The fact that the fine exhibit of hogs were in one building, the cattle in a second corn in a third and apples and potatoes in a fourth, show the need of suitable grounds and buildings for this show which is getting bigger and better each year. A large number of breeds of hogs were on exhibition of some of the best blood of different breeds. These consigned hogs were sold at auction on different days and were bought by breeders at prices ranging from \$30 to \$125. This was a good chance for farmers to buy good foundation stock worth the money. There was one exhibit of a Chester White litter of 15 pigs which produced 3461 pounds of pork in six months.

The Ayrshire was the only breed of cattle on exhibit but they were good ones.

The displays of apples were fine and so were those of potatoes, both of which showed the results of proper spraying. The machinery for spraying shows that manufacturers are ready and able to furnish the equipment needed to do the work, as well as to furnish the right materials to fight pests and diseases.

That the bee industry in the state is in a better condition is shown by the splendid display of wax and honey in different

Continued on Opposite Page

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Made in all Styles

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American Agriculturist,
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Name

Address

shapes and the improved hives for housing bees. The displays of eggs in all classes was very large and the methods of caring for an dshipping eggs to save loss was well illustrated by crates and fillers on exhibition.

No Poultry Exhibit This Year

No chickens were shown this year, but hen fruit was shown in two different buildings. The game and forestry departments showed how their work is counting in increased game and forest trees. Two deer, two wild cats, porcupines, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons and pheasants on exhibition were new features and they attracted nearly every one, especially children. The Health and Educational booths were very interesting and instructive both of which are helping to lower the death rate in our state by proper food, care, clothing and water with the increased use of milk for children.

Boys' and Girls' Work a Feature

Work done in wood, iron and in rope by boys and clothing made by girls in vocational schools speak loudly for more schools teaching the growing youth how to work and in making articles which are of use.

This state in parts has very few sheep, yet the large exhibit of wool is evidence enough that we are producing sheep and wool in parts of the state at least. The usual amount of small grain was shown, but the large display of good corn exceeded that of last year in quantity at least and it looked as though there is some good seed corn in sections of the state which will be needed where corn did not mature.

Exhibits of machinery, feeds and fertilizers were as full and complete as ever, with a larger display of nursery stock. This show has grown to such a size and importance and it attracts so many people that it should have grounds and buildings centrally located for such a show or fair as this Keystone state can plan, something like our neighbor state, New York, has. The managers of this show deserve great credit for this successful show just closed.—J. N. Glover.

American Agriculturist Cross Word Puzzle No. 12

THE last puzzle of the series! But cheer up, cross word puzzle fans, a new one begins next week! There will not be the lapse of even one number between the series, for the answer to our question "shall we run more?" has been a unanimous yes.

This one will especially appeal to dog lovers, for small dogs, large dogs, fat dogs and lean dogs, are included on the list. They are all canines within the knowledge of the average person and it should not be difficult to discover their names.

ACROSS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Unclose | 30 Pertaining to punishment |
| 5 A unit | 33 To the rear |
| 8 Membraneous pouch | 35 Thirsty |
| 12 A girl's name | 37 Toward |
| 13 By | 38 A tenacious dog |
| 14 Article of foot-wear | 40 An exclamation |
| 15 Eternity | 41 Vision |
| 16 Less | 42 Preposition meaning below; under |
| 18 Beverage | 43 A dog associated with King Charles |
| 19 By; near | 46 Part of the face |
| 20 Baby's name for father | 49 Doctor of Dental Surgery (abbr) |
| 22 Happy | 50 A decorative plant |
| 23 Kind of ship | 53 Finish |
| 25 Note of the scale | 54 Negative |
| 26 Used to drink from | 55 Belonging to me |
| 28 Suffix forming comparative degree | 56 Secreted |

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE 11

A	B	O	U	N	D	B	A	R	T	E	R
S	L	A	P	Q	D	E	L	E			
S	A	T	A	M	U	S	E	A	D	D	
C	A	P	R	I	C	O	T	E			
S	K	I	E	N	N	E	R	E			
A	B	E	A	C	T	E	B	B			
E	A	L	B	E	R	T	A	E			
R	P	I	E	A	R	T					
T	R	A	P	T	R	Y	T	A	R	T	
Y	E	L	L	R	M	A	R				
F	R	E	A	R	C	O	R	E	T		
A	D	O	N	A	T	A	L	A	C	E	
T	O	D	E	M	O	T	E	D	O	N	

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"Ruff Shod"

For service—day in and day out—there is no better boot made than "Ruff Shod". Comfortable because it fits—Satisfactory because it wears. Wears and fits better because made on Converse "foot-shape" last. No break at instep—no shucking up and down at the heel. Extension sole and "Stub-gard" toe prevent snagging or scuffing. Don't accept a substitute. You know the best costs less in the long run. Insist on "Ruff Shod".

"Something just as good" can't be sold for any less!



"Black Jacket" Pac

For general farm work, winter or summer, this all rubber shoe has no equal. Wool lined, warm and absolutely waterproof. Comfortable and gives the long service all Big "C" footwear is famous for. Only the genuine has the White Top Band and Big "C" on the tough White Tire Sole.



Look for the White Top Band and the Big "C" on the White Tire Sole—your protection against imitations!

Ask Your Dealer

Find out also, about the other Big "C" Line leaders, the "Nebraska" all rubber overshoe, the "Water-shed" cloth top overshoe, the "Warmfut" gaiter and "Caboose" work rubber.

Rubber footwear for the women folks, too, and for the youngsters. If your dealer is out of the shoes you want he will quickly get them from our nearest office.

Write for circular and give dealer's name.

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Chicago

New York

Factory—MALDEN, MASS.
Philadelphia Syracuse

DOWN

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Poem | 9 An exclamation | (shortened) | 38 Low; common |
| 2 A French dog | 10 A dog that tends sheep | 22 A large dog | 39 An outdoor game |
| 3 Eagle | 11 Preceive | 24 A fleet dog | 44 Confusion |
| 4 A Western Continent (abbr) | 16 Unit of length (abbr) | 26 Myself | 45 A theory or system |
| 5 Open (poet) | 17 A thoroughfare (abbr) | 27 A Southern State (abbr) | 47 Upon |
| 6 A large, shaggy dog | 19 Sum up | 29 Pronoun | 48 A Western state (abbr) |
| 7 Before | 21 A man's name | 30 Stout | 51 An interjection |
| 8 Steamship (abbr) | | 31 Unbound | 52 A New England State (abbr) |
| | | 32 Advertisement | |
| | | 34 Because | |
| | | 36 Rodent | |

Hello! Boys and Girls



How would you like to earn for yourself a THERMOS LUNCH KIT?

These are COLD days and a cup of hot soup or cocoa ought to taste mighty good at school.

The THERMOS LUNCH KIT consists of an enameled black box and a genuine "Thermos" bottle, one pint size. The bottle has a cup cap. The box has ample room for a generous size lunch.

Write me a letter and I will tell you how you can get a THERMOS LUNCH KIT at no cost to you.

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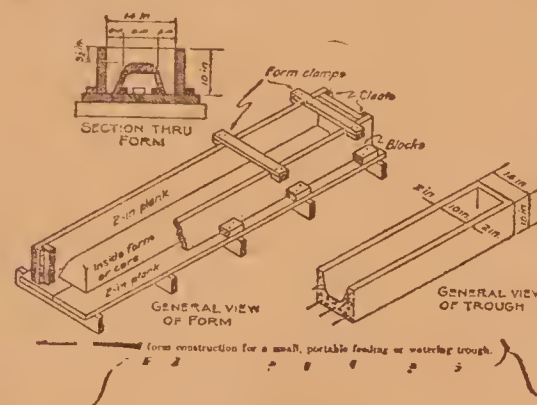
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Call on him*

Looking The Tools Over

A Good Time to Prepare for the Spring Rush

NOW that the hustle and bustle of the busy season with the farmer is about over somethings are apt to be overlooked or forgotten when, if attended to at the proper time might save a lot of trouble and inconvenience during the busy season.

Particularly is this so in regard to the care of machinery, for running a machine into the shed or a fence corner in the fall, without going over it thoroughly to learn what repairs are necessary before it is in condition to use again is laying up trouble for a busy season. In the busy rush of spring's work, when every moment counts and farmers are crowded with so many different jobs, a trip to town must be made for some special bolt or a casting and repairs made at that time are not only expensive but to the cost of the parts required should be added the value of the time consumed in procuring them.



It is time well spent for any farmer to go over each machine carefully as he puts it away in the fall and make a memoranda of all necessary repairs and parts needed and to see to it that these articles are on hand long before they are actually needed. This will invariably not only save much valuable time but will result in increasing the time that can be put in on the field work.

Besides adding years to the life of the machine, a man is more apt to take a little more time to do the job thoroughly and well if he is not rushed by the many tasks that confront him during spring seeding time. If any plow shares need sharpening before they are fit to use, take them to the blacksmith on the next trip to town. He is not apt to be as busy now as he will be when the spring plowing season starts and consequently might do a better job.

Neither will there be any wait for

to build a good substantial shed, even at the present cost of lumber and labor, it surely will pay good dividends in the long run, and also gives one more prestige in the community by good big odds.—C. L. Stiles, New York.

How to Make a Small Portable Trough of Concrete

F. G. BEHREND

THE making of a portable trough which will be handy for hog and sheep feeding can readily be undertaken by the beginner without fear of unsuccessful results. The success of making troughs of concrete depends largely upon taking into consideration and meeting a few specific requirements.

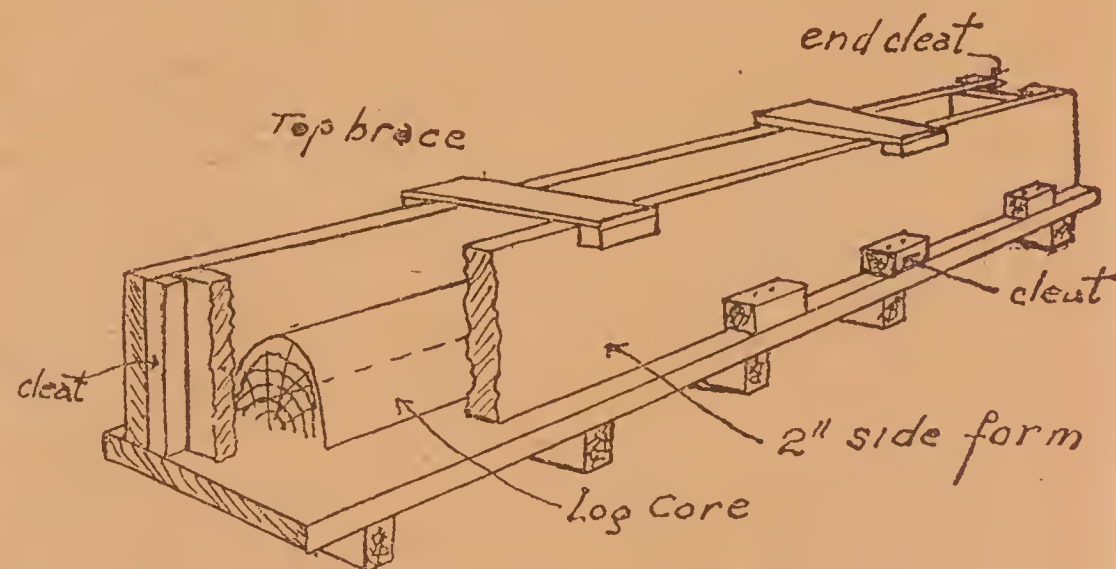
The first requirement is with this type of work that the concrete be watertight. To obtain watertight concrete requires the use of a 1:2:4 mixture or if the forms are small as is the case when making portable troughs a 1:2:3 mixture. The mere use of one of these mixtures is, however, not sufficient. The aggregates used must be clean and well graded and thoroughly mixed and the concrete, after being placed in the forms, must be well worked or spaded both between and next to the forms to secure a dense concrete and smooth surface.

Good Reinforcement Necessary

The second requirement is that the concrete be suitably reinforced to withstand the strains to which this type of work will be subjected. The concrete must be sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the liquids from within and the pressure exerted by animals leaning against the trough or stepping in it while drinking or eating, and also to withstand the pressure from moderate amounts of freezing of the liquids. These pressures are provided against by the reinforcement, and an additional precaution against freezing is provided by tapering the inside of the walls.

Place Concrete Continuously

The third requirement is that the concrete be placed continuously until the job is finished, thus doing away with any construction seams which are frequently the cause of leakage.



them next spring while he sharpens a good grist of them that were brought in early before the rush was on. Particularly is this so in the case of the manure spreader which is in such general use here on the large dairy farms throughout the north country, as I have so often noticed how they are frequently left out in the open with the beater all stuck up with particles of manure, also the box becomes soaked by the fall rains, which will soon cause rot and decay and often takes more out of the machine than the use of it does all through the working season.

Unless some old barn or outbuilding is available, I don't know of any better investment than for a man

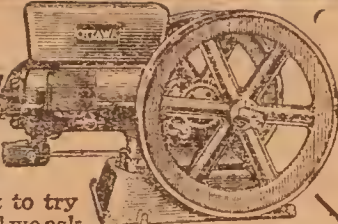
The fourth requirement which is equally as important as the others is that the concrete be properly cured. This means that it must be protected from the sun and wind and kept moist for the period of several days so that it will not dry out too quickly, but by drying or curing slowly, it will attain the desired hardness.

Although the following discussion will be confined to the smaller type of tank, entirely, attention to the four requirements enumerated above will be equally important, if not more so, when constructing a large concrete container for liquids.

(Continued on Page 169)

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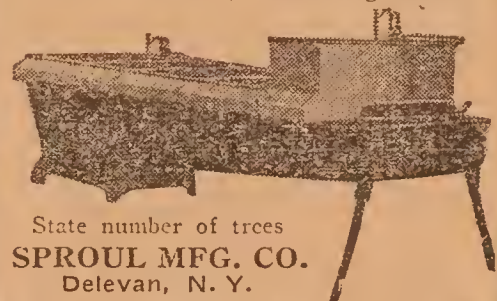
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Farmers' Standard Carbide Suggests Reorganization

THE adjourned stockholders' meeting was held January 24th at Plattsburgh, N. Y., followed by a directors' meeting.

The report of Avram & Co., Engineers, on the possibility of profitably resuming work of the Carbide Company was presented. They made a very exhaustive survey of the water power and plants both at Plattsburgh and Round Brook, N. J. Their survey showed that business could be profitably resumed at the plant if \$425,000 could be raised. This would pay the entire indebtedness of the company, which is now about \$100,000, put the plant in condition and provide \$100,000 working capital. On the basis of their figures, if this was done, with good management, a profit of more than \$150,000 per year ought to be made by the reorganized company. Certain other details will be worked out by the directors, and then the reorganization plan will be presented to the stockholders.

If a sufficient number of stockholders are willing to subscribe to a bond issue of \$425,000 which would be a first lien on all of the corporations' assets, it was the judgment of directors to attempt to reorganize the company and operate the plant. This is not so large an amount to raise when you consider there is over 2,000,000 stock outstanding.

It Is Up to Stockholders

If the company should be liquidated at the present time, there is no likelihood that the plant would sell for more than enough to pay the debts of the company, but if the plants were running it would have a value of \$300,000.

This seems to be the only way in which the stockholders can expect to receive anything back from their investment. It is expected that it will be possible to report further details in a very short time. *None of the directors feel that they should urge the stockholders to make this additional investment.* They have agreed, however, to put up this plan to the stockholders and let them use their own judgment in the matter.

One director, who is quite a large stockholder and represents a number of people in Pennsylvania, thinks that the plan is reasonable and believes that many of the stockholders would be willing to subscribe to a new bond issue for the purposes of putting the company on its feet, believing that with the present management a fair return could be made from the operation of the company.

Long Island Farm Notes

D. T. HENDRICKSON

J. C. CORWIT of Water Mill succeeds E. R. Lupton of Mattituck as president of the Suffolk County Farm improvement committee of the association. The soil improvement committee of the association has gone on record as favoring the home mixing of fertilizers and states that a 5-8-4 mixture need not cost over \$30 a ton. Since many farmers use as much as 100 tons of fertilizer annually, they would effect a considerable saving by mixing their own. However, in commenting upon this report, several well-known farmers take exception to it. They state that in figuring the price of home-mixed fertilizer at \$30 per ton, no consideration was given to the shrinkage, which is quite a factor in buying raw chemicals out of the bag, loss in handling, etc. Then, too,

no allowance was made for labor in mixing and handling. Commercial fertilizer also comes in bags having value. Another matter to be considered, say these farmers, is that of finance. The buyer must pay the cash in December for materials, which he may not receive for three months. Ready-mixed fertilizers are usually purchased with a reasonable time for payment. Two matters of note brought out in the annual meeting of the association were that recent demonstrations have shown that the use of sulphur has proved very effective in controlling scab in potatoes and that the hot water treatment of seed before planting has helped to eliminate the blight in cauliflower plants.

* * *

During the past season, it was established at the Long Island Vegetable Research Station that spraying and dusting potatoes with Bordeaux did not increase the yield. Of course, by these

means it is probably possible to produce blight proof crops, but the increase in yield is so slight, if any, that it does not pay. At this writing it looks as though the 1925 potato acreage will be about the same as that of 1924. Already 75,000 bushels of seed potatoes have arrived from Prince Edward Island and these have been distributed among the growers on Eastern Long Island.

* * *

The Long Island Duck Growers' Cooperative enjoyed a very prosperous year during 1924. The increased shipments of dressed ducks during the year were about 15,000 barrels and of live ducks about 135,000 head, yet the percentage which had to be frozen was less than in previous years. The wholesale price of ducks is still high enough to insure a demand for all the ducks yet to be marketed. These results are due in great part to

skillful advertising. The report of C. H. Wilcox, chairman of the advertising committee, showed that over 62,000 lines of advertising had been carried in newspapers and that 34 out-door painted signs had been used. Some advertising was carried also in street cars, theatre programs, steward and hotel magazines, and cook books. The advertising committee distributed 17,000 recipe books, 13,000 menu stickers, 700 posters for restaurants, 2,000 window transparencies for butcher shops and secured in addition 12,700 lines of publicity. The members of the association voted unanimously and enthusiastically to continue this advertising campaign during 1925. The further recommendations of the advertising committee are worthy of note: experiment in canning duck meat and the establishment of a centrally located packing plant in order that a uniform grade and pack of Long Island ducks might be obtained.

Greatest

Roofing Offer Ever Made

SEAL-TITE Semi-Liquid Asbestos Roofing—Guaranteed for 10 Years

The most astounding offer ever made on any product. Even an average GOOD article could not be offered on such terms. Only a most exceptional product can possibly stand up to such a wide open proposition. Seal-Tite IS exceptional.

We do not want you to send us a penny. All we ask for is your simple request. We send all the Seal-Tite you can use direct to you—absolutely without any money deposit. We can afford to do this because Seal-Tite will SELL itself. It accomplishes unheard of economies.

We want you to read every word of this great offer. It's an offer which proves our absolute faith in Seal-Tite. You are given the opportunity of seeing just how Seal-Tite renews, restores and makes old worn-out roofs watertight. Or how it preserves new roofs, adding many years to their life. All this before we ask you to send us one cent. Few things could possibly be sold in this way, but Seal-Tite proves its value so conclusively that we are taking no risk. The tremendous savings accomplished by Seal-Tite have been proved by long use all over the country. Now read every word of this wonderful, liberal offer—

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Your simple word that you would like to see this Seal-Tite Asbestos Roof covering on your own barn, house, or other building, brings it to you instantly. We neither ask, nor want you to send us a single penny. You pay no C.O.D.—no notes—no obligation of any kind. All of the Seal-Tite you need for your building comes direct to you. You put it ALL on. Not a sample patch, but all of it. You cover your whole roof. This is a Free Trial that IS a Free Trial in every sense of the word. You keep your money right in your own pocket. You pay nothing to anybody.

Some people pretend to give you a Free Trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let Seal-Tite speak for itself. We are not afraid to subject it to the acid test of beating rain

and scorching sun. We do not ask you to decide about paying for it the day or week after you put it on your roof. No! We want you to watch it for 4 long months. That will give you a real chance to see that Seal-Tite is everything we have claimed for it.

Then after four months you decide whether or not you are going to buy this flexible, one piece asbestos roof covering, which has made your old roof absolutely water-tight and which is guaranteed for 10 years to come. If you do not think that Seal-Tite is all that we have said for it, we do not ask you to send back our product. It cannot be returned. It is on your roof. It is there to stay. Instead of returning anything, you simply owe us nothing. We cancel our charge.



Read What Others Say:

"Seal-Tite Saved Me \$234"

Monarch Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Gentlemen: I was about to contract for a new roof on my barn to cost \$234. Then I learned of Seal-Tite. One barrel did the job. Figuring my time putting it on, at a liberal amount, Seal-Tite saved me at least \$234.00 and my old roof is good for years to come.

Yours truly,
—J. Magill Smith, San Benito, Texas.

Used Seal-tite 15 Years Ago, Wants More Now!
I am enclosing a label which I took off a barrel. Will you kindly give me present prices on Liquid Asbestos Roofing. We used this kind of roofing 15 years ago and it gave the best of satisfaction.

—H. E. Fawcett, Means, Ohio.

"Used Your Roofing 6 Years—Fine!"
Please ship me at once 1 barrel Liquid Asbestos Roofing. I have used your roofing for six years and like it fine. Ship out at once, and oblige.

—J. A. Baillie, Millettville, S. C.

"Gave Very Good Satisfaction"
About two years ago I bought two bbls. Liquid Asbestos Roofing and now have use for about one barrel. Please give me your best price and terms. Your roof preparation gave every satisfaction.

—W. B. Harper, Paulding, Ohio.

Send Free Coupon

This coupon brings you complete details of our Greatest Free Trial Offer. That's all! We will not ship you any Seal-Tite until you have had a chance to read all about the wonderful Seal-Tite method and how easy it is for you, yourself, to apply Seal-Tite to your roof in a few spare hours. Cut out the coupon and mail it at once. We will send you full information concerning this wonderful Seal-Tite method immediately. Also full details regarding our four months' wide open Free Trial offer.

Whether your roofs are old or new, you want to know all about this wonderful waterproofing method. Find out now. Don't wait until the next rain storm reminds you that your roofs leak.

Sign the coupon this minute. Mail it now!

MONARCH PAINT CO.
Dept. 30-62 Cleveland, O.

Monarch Paint Co.,
Dept. 30-62 Cleveland, O.

This coupon is simply a request for full information about the Seal-Tite method of making old roofs watertight for 10 years—and the full details of your 4 months' FREE Trial Offer. I am not promising even to accept your FREE Offer. I simply want to know all about it.

Name

Address

(State which) I am a property owner.....I am a renter ---

BABY

CHICKS

Success In Poultry Depends On You

MRS. ETHEL JOHNSTON.

"HOW many eggs will you have on marketing day?"

"That depends on the hens—ask them," replied my neighbor, as she surveyed her flock.

Do you know that she was wrong? The number of eggs you gather each evening really depends on you.

You've heard the story—buy two thousand day old chicks in the early spring, weed out the cockerels and sell them at a good profit in the fall, and have plenty of eggs all winter and forever after. The story is true, just in the proportion as to how nearly you follow the rules.

Most folks who have the nerve to acquire two thousand chicks at a time have enough knowledge to raise them to maturity. Brooders are pretty accurate these days, and where there is no overcrowding and reasonable care taken in regulating the temperature, few chicks are lost. Up to the time of the sale of the cockerels the experiment is uniformly successful with a majority of us. From this point on, results differ—far too much.

Have You Given the Hens the Right Quarters?

First, there is the housing problem. Chickens are much like humans. They thrive better with plenty of light and fresh air. Needless to say, the house should be large enough to provide room for exercise. The range part of the building should be subject to plenty of light and air. The floor should be high enough from the ground to always be dry, and tight enough to be free from draughts. The laying boxes should be off the floor, and there should be plenty of them. The roosts should be so arranged as to make cleaning of floors, etc., easy, and everything should be easily accessible.

Do You Keep the House Clean?

Perfect equipment alone will not make hens lay. How clean do you keep your equipment? In the answer to this question will be found many of the differences noted in results obtained from flocks of otherwise similar characteristics. Clean floors, clean boxes, clean roosts, clean birds mean healthful, contented hens. These are the kind that lay every day.

Do you count it a big task and a disagreeable one to keep your house clean? If you do, I'll warrant you are not doing it, or at least not as you should. It is really less a task to keep it clean than it is to clean it up after it becomes almost hopeless. Meantime you are losing a lot of good eggs, and the whole flock is in retrograde.

Do You Give Them the Right Food Care?

Next, and equally important, and, I am afraid equally neglected, is the item of clean, fresh water. Do you always have plenty of water available? Well, that is not enough. It must be clean and fresh. Every receptacle should be completely emptied and flushed out every day. Whenever a chicken wants a drink it should have fresh water. Any time it gets any other kind it fails to function properly because it doesn't feel just right. Whenever it doesn't feel just right its egg laying propensities begin to slacken, and your egg profits begin to fall off.

The feeding problem is a little too big to discuss in this dissertation, but in my humble judgment cleanliness and fresh water are just as important as the kind of foods served. Remember this, though, that while the chicken may not have much

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accredited Hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY,

Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES E. KREICI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, O.

From Blood-Tested

Breeding Flocks

Business-bred chicks from a big, successful poultry farm—with all the vigor and productiveness that hardy breeding flocks, favorable farm conditions and exacting care can put into them.

Every chick from layers scientifically tested and pronounced free from white diarrhea by State officials.

Hall's husky, disease-free chicks and weaned pullets from generations of high-power producers are best to own but not expensive to buy. Get the facts before you place your chick order. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes.

Write today for big illustrated folder which contains information of value to every poultryman.

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Member International Baby Chick Association

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Largest Quality Producers

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tanered Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Aneonas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Brooders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

AMERICAN CHICKERIE, Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

HOLTZAPPLE CHICKS

The folks that know about them, buy them

For 18 years we have been in the chick business and year after year our old customers come back. In 1923 and also in 1924 we sold 100,000 chicks to people living within 20 miles of our hatchery. The folks that know us best buy from us. 11 BREEDS. OHIO ACCREDITED. White Leghorns, Aneonas, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites. Pure-bred flocks from America's foremost exhibition and laying strains. Every bird inspected by men trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Write for catalog and prices.

HOLTZAPPLE HATCHERY, Box 90, ELIDA, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Sheppard Aneona	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Rocks and Orpington, Wh. Wyandot, R. C. and S. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandot, R. C. Reds	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorn and Barron Strain Wh. Leghorn	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Peritas Springs 293 Egg Strain Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Heavy Mixed, 100, \$12; 500, \$62; 1000, \$120. Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; 1000, \$95.					

All orders have our personal attention. Free 1925 Catalog. Ref. Farmers State Bk. There is no risk. Old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio. 18 hours from New York

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Our "SUNBEAMS" have pleased our thousands of customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Aneonas	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Buff Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00

ARE MONEY MAKERS

Mixed Chicks, 25 or more, 10c each straight. We give our personal attention to all orders as well as to the inspection of flocks and the operation of our good incubators. You cannot go wrong in buying "SUNBEAM" Chicks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. There is no risk. New circular free. Member I. B. C. A.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box H-53, Findlay, Ohio

OUR MODERN CHICKS

Are hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificates. OLD CUSTOMERS TAKE 65% OF OUR OUTPUT EACH YEAR. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Bank reference. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Aneonas	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	
Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Association. MODERN HATCHERY, Box 35, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

BASOM'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. CHICKS 15.00 per hundred.

O. B. Basom Richfield, Pa.

Ducklings

Pekins of Giant frame for rapid growth. Ever laying Indians, selected, pure, non-akin, white egg stock. Catalogue free. WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

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White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

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CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

LONG ISLAND PEKIN DUCKLINGS

L. I. Ducklings bred from a heavy strain of L. I. White Pekin Ducks. When full grown will reach from 6 to 7 lbs. Excellent egg producers and fine for the table. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prices sent on request. OAKWOOD HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, R. F. D. 4, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. C. Reininger, Prop.

ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited Chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio

BABY CHICKS Ducklings

75 Varieties Selected Stock
Free Catalogue. Delivery Guaranteed.

CLARK'S HATCHERY, Dept. M,
East Hartford, Ct.

Kerlin's Leghorn Chicks

\$5.73 Profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. World Famous White Leghorn 205-331 egg record stock. Greatest winter layers known. Highest quality BABY CHICKS, stock, supplies, shipped safely. FREE Feed with chick order. Big Discount if ordered now. Valuable catalog FREE. Member Internat'l Baby Chick Assn. PROFITS Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS
From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY ARM, Georgetown, Del.

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BABY

CHICKS



Raise HEAVY LAYERS —in five months' time

Kerr's special mating Lively Chicks are sired by birds raised on our own breeding farms. Pullets of these strains have just won high honors for us in the Vine-land and Bergen County Egg Laying Competitions.

Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are bred for heavy production, 100% live delivery of sturdy, vigorous chicks guaranteed on every order.

Lively Chicks will lay in five months' time. Our book, "How to raise baby chicks—make them lay in five months," tells you how to start profitable laying—and keep it up. Write for it, together with "The Poultry Outlook for 1925" and our low prices—Free.

THE KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
(Member International Baby Chick Association)
Box 10, Frenchtown, N. J. Box 10, Newark, N. J.
Box 10, Springfield, Mass. Box 10, Syracuse, N. Y.

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

STRICKLER'S TANGRED-BARRON S. C. White Leghorn Baby Chicks



Tanager-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, True, large, heavy-laying type; hens weighing 4 to 6 lbs. mated to pedigree Tanager 285 egg line cockerels. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and peppy. Vigorous, sturdy chicks shipped by special delivery parcel post prepaid.

100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular.
\$17 per 100; \$82 per 500; \$160 per 1000. 10% books order any week after Feb. 9th.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box A, Sheridan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

"SHENANDOAH VALLEY"

Trade Mark Reg.
Baby Chicks
ARE SURE TO PLEASE YOU
Best strains of the leading varieties.
They will make money for you just
as they have for thousands of others.
Write for catalog and prices, stating
variety and number you prefer.
Massachusetts Farms Hatchery, Inc.
Box 331, Harrisonburg, Virginia

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock, Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES GEORGETOWN, DEL.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

judgment, it is really the best judge as to what is good for it. I mean by this that you should watch your hens carefully and note the effect that your feeding is having. The condition of the fowl is your guide for feeding. When they do not lay well, there is something wrong, when they do not look well, there is something wrong, and when they do not act well, there is something wrong. And nine times out of ten it is not anything wrong with the hen. There is something wrong with you and what you are doing.

Some Valuable Questions for the Egg Shipper

WE received some information from the superintendent of the American Railway Express Company that should prove extremely interesting to nearby egg shippers. According to G. M. Dallas, loss and damage inspector for the company, who has been conducting an investigation into the condition of eggs offered at shipping points along the line of the Ontario & Western Railway in Chenango, Otsego and Delaware Counties, New York, damage was found in every one of the 13 cases offered. He attributed this to the almost universal use of second hand packing material to the absence of grading and to the lack of Attempt on the part of the egg packers to hold out thin shelled eggs. "Over and above all this, however," writes Mr. Dallas, "the outstanding feature of the investigation was that of the 134 broken eggs that were found. 102 were long eggs which stood above the top of standard honeycomb fillers."

In studying the report of Mr. Dallas, here are some of the criticisms: eggs dition with parts gone; eggs wrapped in paper; newspaper instead of flat used under fillers; lots of eggs thin at end; all found too long; fillers in very bad con-sizes and shape of eggs. All through the report we find this criticism, 20% too long, 30% too long, quite a few too long. 15% too long. In fact in the entire number of cases examined 15% of the eggs were too long. Too long eggs mean broken eggs and broken eggs mean no returns. Only one thing to do in this case, grade your eggs very carefully. Keep out all long and thin shelled eggs. Use good fillers.

Do Not Feed Chickens Viscera of Refrigerated Poultry

POULTRY keepers, especially those residing on the outskirts of villages and cities, are warned against feeding their flocks the viscera from refrigerated poultry. The viscera refers to those internal organs, such as the liver, heart, kidneys, intestines that are removed from refrigerated poultry before it is prepared for consumption. The organs in the body cavity may carry organisms responsible for the European poultry pest and if healthy fowls consume these organs they will soon become infected.

This warning has been issued to poultrymen by C. D. Norgord of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. The danger from infection of this source is emphasized by Dr. V. A. Moore of the New York College of Veterinary Medicine.

The poultryman whose birds come in contact with city garbage are especially in danger of having their flocks becoming infected because of the amount of this material that is put into garbage by city housekeepers. Poultry may be killed for refrigeration when the birds have only recently become infected and the disease is not sufficiently developed so that it it be-



HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED CHICKS HIGH-EGG-YIELD

Bred for the Eggability that Pays You Profits

They bring you the chance to get a quick increase in your egg production—and in your profits.

Bred from farm-range stock, culled under the supervision of a poultry expert, they come to you vigorous and healthy, grow quickly and lay early—and they lay in winter months when egg prices are highest.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Safe arrival of full count guaranteed within 1200 miles. Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. Write for copy of new 1925 Catalog.

W. F. HILLPOT,

Box 29
Frenchtown, N. J.

Member International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association

PRODUCTION BRED POULTRY

Buy your stock for breed improvement and baby chicks with the "Lay" bred in them from members of the

New York State Co-Operative Poultry
Certification Association, Inc.

ONE MILLION CHICKS FOR SALE

Free catalogue gives list of members, breed kept, number of chicks for sale by each member, with leading article by James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. M. C. Porter, Sec., 115 Church St., Adams, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFICATION PAYS

FOSTORIA HATCHERY

\$1.00 DOWN PER EACH 100 CHICKS BOOKS YOUR ORDER
"FOSTORIA HATCHERY CHICKS ARE BEST" and hatched from carefully selected, pure bred hens of heavy laying strains. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Bl. Minorcas	16.00	77.00	150.00
Buff Minorcas, \$22.00 per 100. Mixed Chicks, \$10.00 per 100; all heavies, \$12. Personal checks accepted. Fine free Catalog. 9th year. ORDER NOW. We will make every effort to please you and to hold your good will and patronage. Give us a trial this season. FOSTORIA HATCHERY, Dept. 21, Fostoria, Ohio.			

BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

Varieties	Postage prepaid to your home	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
S. & R. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorn, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00	\$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorn	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	140.00
Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	140.00
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandots, R. I. Whites	10.00	18.00	52.00	86.00		
Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00	
Buff and Part. Rocks, Gol. Wyandots, Buff and Wh. Minorcas	50—\$11.00, 100—\$20.00					

Blood tested chicks, 2c per chick extra. Pure bred, free range, carefully inspected flocks. Hundreds of pleased customers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog. Reference, Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 12, Geneva, N. Y.

THEY HAVE THE "PEP" TO LIVE

They are bred from carefully inspected and culled flocks of healthy, vigorous fowls on free range. That is why "They Have The 'Pep' To Live." Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Black Leghorns	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Campines	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandots, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Rocks	17.00	81.00	160.00

Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Reference, Athens National Bank. Order now from this ad. No risk. Instructive catalog free. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 21, Athens, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have hatched and supplied satisfactory chicks to our thousands of customers. Hatched from carefully inspected and culled flocks by long experienced operators. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Quality Barron Wh. Leghorns	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
S. C. White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	190.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.50	10.50	47.50	95.00

Parks Barred Rocks from 220 to 250 trap nest hens, 30c each. Pekin Ducklings, 35c each. Illustrated Catalog Free. Only 18 hours from New York.

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Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks, Pekin, Rouen and
Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM
R. 33, Phoenixville, Pa.

GUARANTEED

TO LIVE BABY CHICKS. Get full information before buying Chicks this year. Bank Ref. Est. 1914
Miller Hatchery, Box 17 Heyworth, Ill.

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BABY

CHICKS



Where you see the olive label you can be sure the chicks come up to the rigid standards set by The Ohio State University. BUY HERE.

PURE-BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University, and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS. The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce happy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production. Special Combination Offers—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 2, Columbus, O.

Breeds we offer:
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Mottled Anconas
S. C. Black Minorcas
Barred Rocks
White Rocks
S. C. R. I. Reds
R. C. R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes
S. C. Buff Orpingtons
S. C. White Orpingtons
Jersey Black Giants
The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat or both. Write us.

come visible. While such birds carry no danger to human, the viscera is highly infectious material for other poultry. As long as the European pests threaten our flocks, all entrails coming from birds not killed on the farm upon which they are raised, should be burned or buried deep enough so that the flock will not get them.

Pointers That May Save Disappointments

JUST because some breeder may be doing well with a different breed from yours, don't be in too much of a hurry to shift to that breed. Rather get some of his stock and carry it along with yours. If it does no better with the same handling, then the trouble is with you, and not with the breed. And lose no time in finding out what that trouble is and correcting it.

* * *

Many who would like to have some hens fail to get them because they lack a house specially constructed for the purpose, and think it is useless to try to keep them elsewhere. As a matter of fact, there is often an old building about the place which, with a little work and expense, can be made to accommodate as many birds as are desired and with satisfactory results. We are not crying down the specialty house, but it can be done without nevertheless. So it is with respect to room. While it is true that the more room the better, it is a fact that hens can be kept laying and chickens reared successfully in small, sandy yards destitute of vegetation. It requires more skill and work, but it is being done by hundreds of breeders.

* * *

Don't always be wishing for some other fellow's place, at least until after you are sure you have made the best of the conditions surrounding you. There is no place so fine but that it has its drawbacks, and none so bad but that it has its own peculiar advantages.

* * *

Feed is the foremost essential in securing growth or a good egg yield. Better results will be gotten from poor stock well fed than from good stock purely fed. But good stock, well fed, is the only paying proposition.

* * *

Do not make the mistake of trying to "father" the grain along. A laying hen should pay at least twofold for all the grain she eats. When you with hold a dime's worth of grain from her ration, you lose probably a quarter in the way of income.

* * *

Early morning or late afternoon are the best times to feed any choice morsels to the hens, otherwise many of the best layers are likely to be on the nests and lose their share of the luxury.

* * *

We see many who have hard luck with the machines shifting to hens as hatchers. It usually proves that they shift back again after a few seasons, for there are the same possibilities of hard luck hatching with hens as with machines. Either method involves plenty of care and work and a big element of uncertainty, but where large number of chicks are desired the artificial is the only practical method.

* * *

The same number of fowls should not be fed the same amount of ration daily. Their appetite varies like a person's. When they act rather indifferent to the scratch feed, stop throwing it out and withhold until they pick it up keenly.—J. L. W., Maine.

CHICKS STANDARD BRED
STERLING QUALITY
Chicks with vigor and vitality. Delivery prepaid. Send for List. Est. 1905.
SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, TIFFIN, OHIO

STOP LOWERS LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100¢ live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

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Bryan, Ohio

BABY CHICKS FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Indian Runner Ducks \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcels Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100. Circular free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood, N. J.

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks, 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make more for you. Write today.

TO SEASON The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

CHICKS—5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
Buff Rocks	15.00
Broilers	12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh'ns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh'ns	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

Battlefield Chicks of Quality

White Leghorns	Rhode Island Reds
Black Leghorns	Black Minorcas
White and Barred Rocks	Silver and White Wyandottes

Discount on early orders

Member of International Baby Chick Assn.

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BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

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QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barren S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 15c each; heavy varieties, 16c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. F. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N.J.

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Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices.

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Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS—QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Pure-bred, sturdy, vigorous youngsters, full of vitality, bred from free range healthy, pure-bred hens; Hogan-tested and bred for extra heavy egg production. Three large hatches each week. Chicks are all shipped by special delivery parcel post prepaid. 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order any date after Feb. 15th. Circular free.

Varieties	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	\$ 7.00	\$14.00	\$40.00	\$67.00	\$130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Rocks, Black Minorcas	9.00	17.00	50.00	82.00	160.00
Jersey Black Giants	15.00	30.00	80.00	....	....

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (postpaid)	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds,
Blk. Minorcas, White Dotts.	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
Sil. Laced Dotts, Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00

Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	72.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$63.00	\$123.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Buff and Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	8.25	16.00	46.00	77.00	150.00

Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Kirkersville Savings Bank. Circular. Only 18 hours from New York.

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio

SANBORN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Hatched from pure-bred, healthy, farm range stock that comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University for Accredited chicks. Every breeding bird inspected and leg banded by experts trained for this work by the University. You know in advance that our chicks are good, for they have the official seal of approval. All leading breeds at reasonable prices. Custom Hatching 4¢ an egg. Special price on 1000 eggs or more. Parcel Post prepaid. Instructive catalog and price list free. Write today.

SANBORN HATCHERY, Box A, 906 E. 150th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Member International Baby Chick Assn.

"THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early, and be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

STURDY BABY CHICKS

Varieties	Prices On: Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
R. C. Br. Leghorns, R. C. & S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00	.....	.....

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Large stock Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Colliers, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

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Making a Concrete Trough

(Continued from Page 164)

The small portable concrete trough is usually cast in an inverted position and requires but a relatively simple form. If the trough can be cast upon a good substantial floor, that is sufficient, but if such a floor is not available, a tight platform such as is shown in Fig. 1, must be constructed. The core, around which the concrete is cast, may be made of clay or wood. If made of wood, a variety of shapes are available, one made of a log cut and hewed is shown in Fig. 2, while one made of planks is shown in Fig. 1.

When the core is made of boards, the sides and ends may be made of 1-inch material and the bottom of 2-inch material rounded at the corners as shown in Fig. 1. Cleats are nailed on the floor or platform over which the core form is placed and by means of which it is held in its proper position. If a log core is used, it may be spiked to the floor or platform.

The side forms are made of 2-inch plank and should be enough longer than the finished trough to allow for the two end boards and cleats. Each end board should be cut to a length equal to the width of the tank. The form is assembled around the core and is not nailed together but is held in position by the top braces and the cleats along the side forms.

Spade the Concrete Well

Since at the top, the side walls are only two inches thick, broken stone or gravel larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch should not be used. For reinforcement, use $\frac{1}{4}$ inch round or square steel rods. If possible, use rods long enough so that they may be bent to go the entire distance around the core about 1 inch from the side walls and have the ends overlap at the middle of one side about 12 inches. If it is necessary to use two rods, they should be placed so that the ends overlap near the middle at each side of the trough and not at the ends or corners. After mixing the concrete to a quaky consistency, place a layer evenly all around in the form up to the position of the first reinforcing rod, Fig. 1, spade it well next to the form and then place the rod. Place additional concrete until the form is filled to within about 1 inch of the top. Spade it well and place three rods, spacing them as shown in Fig. 1.

To Give the Job a Neat Finish

A very neat appearing surface may be given to the trough if after one day, or preferably two, the forms are removed and the concrete is moistened with a 1:1 cement paste. This cement paste should be rubbed in with a wood float or a carborundum stone. If there are any small holes, they may be at this time patched with a 1:2 cement mixture. To close all pores and to insure a watertight job, the inside surfaces of the trough may be given a wash of cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream and applied with a brush. The importance of protecting the finished work from the wind and sun and keeping it moist while it is curing has been previously mentioned.

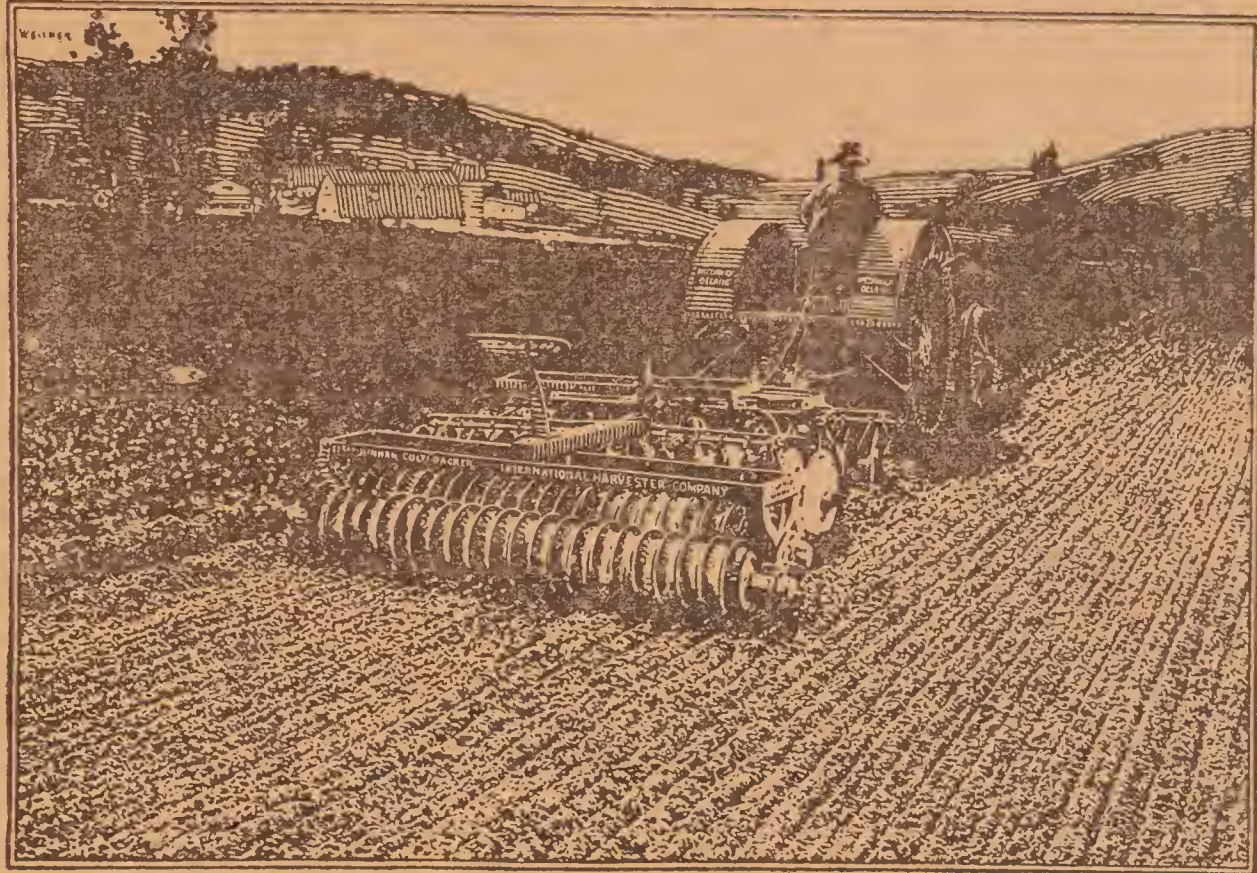
Watch The Oil Feed

MANY an engine or tractor is worn out long before its time, because of the lack of oil. In an automobile engine, crankcase the oil should be replaced (the old oil taken out and new put in) at least every 1000 miles.

The tractor engine should have fresh oil after every six days of work. It pays to keep a record of the time run.

The stationary engine usually has a sight-feed oil cup. Oil passes through the cylinder to the crankcase. Many persons feed too much oil. Four to six drops per minute is enough for an engine with a 5-inch cylinder at 500 R.P.M. For higher speeds more oil should be given.

McCORMICK-DEERING TILLAGE TOOLS



Heavy Yields Follow Good Tillage

and Here Are Three Profit-Making Implements

The McCormick-Deering Disk Harrow is a simple and efficient implement, built and trussed like a steel bridge, to serve many years. You will like the details and conveniences—the dust-proof bearings and the bearing oil cups set above the frame, the built-in angle-steel weight boxes, the oscillating disk scrapers, the forecarriage, etc. Made in sizes for everybody—4 to 10 feet. All sizes can be equipped with tandem attachment. Double diskings more than pays for itself.

The McCormick-Deering Leverless Disk Harrow is a genuine tractor disk, not a made-over horse harrow. It is built for heaviest duty. It is controlled entirely from the driver's seat, without levers, yet it is very simple. Merely backing the tractor automatically sets the angle of both front and rear gangs. When the tractor starts forward the gangs hold that angle until released by a pull on the rope. In 5 to 10-foot sizes to fit your power.

The Dunham Culti-Packer shown above with the leverless disk harrow has no equal as a seed-bed finisher. It pulverizes the soil, fills out air spaces, and saves moisture content. Following the drill, it helps the little plants to get a quick start, firmly set in finely mulched soil. Use it to prevent winter-killing of wheat; to rejuvenate meadows, etc. It is far ahead of a roller for small grains. Made in eight sizes, for horse or tractor use.

McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools combine these essentials—good work, long life and convenience. They are of practical design, their construction being based on ninety-three years of farm and factory experience. They are priced on the basis of economical quantity production, and as an investment they offer you attractive returns. To fill all your Tillage Tool needs see the McCormick-Deering dealer. It Pays!

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QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.50	20.00
Barred P. Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
Anconas	6.00	11.50	22.00
W. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	25.00
Assorted	4.00	7.50	14.00

Cheaper in lots of 500 and 1000
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.



Send for Catalogue and Our Prices

BABY CHICKS
prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY,
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PARKS ROCKS

Bred for color and eggs. Laid at 4 1/2 mos. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Catalogue Free. Vigorous, sturdy chicks. Prices right. Members of the International Baby Chick Association.

SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS

Laid at 4 1/2 mos. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Catalogue Free. Vigorous, sturdy chicks. Prices right. Members of the International Baby Chick Association.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
Box T, Linesville, Penn.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. White Leghorn Chicks from free range. Large Type in Barron English S. C. thoroughbred hens, bred with pedigreed cockerels. Strong, healthy, vigorous Chicks any week in February, March or April at \$16 per 100; \$77 per 500; \$150 per 1000. By Special Delivery Parcel Post, Prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular Free. ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

FAIRHOLM POULTRY YARDS, William Cole, Fremont, N. H.

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For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS from pure breed, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.

PIELL BROTHERS, Box A. A., PITTSFORD, N. J.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. W. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

ONE MILLION
Good Luck Chicks
ACCREDITED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW. Neuhauser Hatcheries, Box 47 Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Reg.

NABOB JUST-RITE Pedigree, Exhibition, Utility Matings
Baby Chicks
20 popular breeds, high power layers, 20 rare breeds, 4 breeds ducklings. Nabob Quality, none better at any price. 97% live arrival guaranteed. Postage Paid. Free Feed with each order. Catalogue free, stamps appreciated. Member International Baby Chick Association. Nabob Hatcheries, Ave. 7 Gambier, Ohio

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

"GOOD morning," Jim said.

"Good morning."

"Haven't seen anything of a stray two-year old Holstein heifer, have you?"

"No."

"She didn't come up with the rest of the cows this morning, and I suspect she's hiding a calf somewhere in these parts."

"Didn't see her," replied Dorothy.

She got to her feet, brushed the leaves from her clothes, and started to leave.

"Just a minute, Dorothy. What's the hurry? Sit down a minute."

She looked at him, hesitated, and said:

"You've shown so much desire for my society lately—"

"I guess," interrupted Jim. "I've shown just as much liking for your company as you have for mine. But it's too nice a morning to quarrel, and I'm not going to do it, even if it is the fashion these days. What are you doing down here so early?"

Dorothy looked at the grave face now lighted with a smile, and noticed with a little pang that Jim seemed older.

"Just out for a walk," she answered.

There was an awkward little silence.

"You remember, Dorothy, when we used to come here to play?"

"Did we?" said the girl indifferently.

"I'd forgotten."

"Yes, this used to be one of our favorite spots—Don't you remember there was a little sort of a cave that we called our cupboard? I wonder if it's still there."

Dorothy made no reply, and Jim came over and put his hand back of the root.

"Yes, sir it's there, just the same," he said excitedly. "You must remember, Dorothy! Don't you remember that day—we had—we had a little doll—and—"

"You seem to be good at remembering this morning," said the girl coldly, "but unfortunately, all I need to remember is what happened yesterday."

The smile and the color faded out of the boy's face.

"Dorothy Ball, you don't think I was in that gang yesterday, do you?"

"Well, were you, or weren't you?"

"I won't answer that."

Standing tensely looking at each other, they were both startled.

"Dorothy, where are you?" came a man's voice. "Are you here?"

After a moment, "Yes, here I am. Who is it?"

"It's Bradley, where are you?"

"Over here. Over under the big apple tree across the brook."

In a moment he saw them. Jim was leaning carelessly against the tree; Dorothy was facing Bradley as he came over the bank.

"Good morning," said Jim. "Everybody to the rendezvous."

Then to Dorothy: "Well, good-bye, I must be moseying along. Lost a heifer in here somewhere," he explained to Bradley. "Think she's hiding a calf. She was expecting one."

Then he went away through the trees, carrying head a little to one side in a characteristic manner, carelessly slapping his leg with a little switch he carried in his hand.

"I asked for you at the house," said Bradley, turning to Dorothy, "and your mother said she saw you coming down this way."

Then he noticed the girl's white face.

"What's the matter, Dorothy? Anything happened? You look sick."

"Feel about as I look," said the girl, trying hard to smile, and sat down again. Bradley found a place by her side.

"What's the matter, little girl? Tell me what the trouble is. I don't like to see those smiling lips looking so downcast."

He reached over and took her hand.

"Oh, Harry," implored the girl. "What do you suppose they'll do to father? In spite of everything that Mother and I could say this morning, he got the sheriff and they have gone with the milk. Since this

milk business has started, everything and everybody are so upset. I'm afraid somebody will get hurt."

"I wish Mr. Ball would be a little more reasonable," said the county agent. "But don't you worry about him or anybody else getting hurt if he's got that little old advocate of peace, Dave Messenger, along. Believe me, nobody will ever do any monkeying with that chap. So if that's all you're worrying about, you can smile again."

"Think they will send—Jim Taylor to jail—when he's tried?"

"No, I don't believe he's guilty."

"But—how about it if there are those who will swear that they saw him?"

"Why I—I don't know," hesitated Bradley.

"Well—there will be," said Dorothy positively shaking her head, "and the judge will be against him, too."

"Not openly, he won't," said Bradley with emphasis. "That judge isn't going to

What Has Happened in the Story So Far

THANKS to the persistence of Lawyer Winslow, backed up by a crowd of orderly but determined farmers, Jim Taylor has been released from the county jail of Speedtown, where he was locked up on a charge of inciting violence. The general rejoicing over his liberation is not shared by old John Ball, his neighbor, whose milk was dumped by strikers and who accused Jim of leading them. When Dorothy Ball pleads with her father not to oppose the united countryside, he accuses her of defending "that Taylor hoodlum". Sick at heart, she runs away from the house to a sheltered little nook where in former years she and Jim Taylor had played "ma and pa" to a weather-beaten old doll she still finds in the tree hollow. Suddenly she looks up to see Jim Taylor standing beside her.

be against anybody very strong. Not when Winslow's around anyway."

Then he told her what part the judge had played in the events of the night before.

"Just wait," he concluded, "until these farmers get a chance at old Rising at the November election. What they won't do to him won't be worth doing!"

The girl could not be dragged away from her subject.

"But, Harry, if witnesses swear that they saw Jim dump our milk and the judge is against him, they might send him to jail."

"They might," agreed the county agent.

"Would it be for a long sentence?"

"'Fraid it would. Serious offense."

"Oh, Harry, why did Jim and all the rest of you ever get mixed up in this awful milk fight? Before it started we were all happy. The whole country was quiet and peaceful, and now look at things."

"Yes," said Bradley, grinning, "you and Dave Messenger are kindred spirits. You're both very strong for peace. Dave says he's going back to the wild and wooly west to get a little."

Then, more seriously: "Don't know but that you're right, Dorothy. Getting sick of this country myself. When all's said and done, it's no place for an ambitious person to waste himself."

Dorothy looked up in surprise.

"I think this is a good country to work in," she said. "I wouldn't say that you were exactly wasting yourself here. I'll bet the folks are as good as they are anywhere!"

Harry made no reply for a moment, but reached over into Dorothy's lap and captured the girl's hand again. When she let him keep it, he placed his other arm around her and pulled her close to him. "Maybe the folks are all right," he said, "as far as that goes, but I am going to be a big man some day and it can't be done in a place like this. Besides, anyway, I need more money to do something special I have in mind."

"What's that?"

"Marry you," he answered promptly, pulling the girl closer to him, and pressing her head back to kiss her.

For a moment Dorothy made no resist-

ance. It was comforting to know that someone cared for her, and just then she was greatly in need of comfort. Besides, why not give up to Harry and have things settled? Yes, she would like to tell him that she would marry him; but some way there was something within her that she just could not, at least, not yet.

Nearer and nearer came his face, strong arms were holding her tighter. They were not unpleasant, why resist? Maybe this was the way out. Then she began to struggle a little.

"Don't, Harry," she said. But Harry paid no attention; only held her closer. She could feel his breath warm on her face. It frightened her.

As she tried to free herself, and couldn't, she said again:

"Harry, stop! Stop, I tell you!"

Bradley relaxed his hold slightly. The girl raised a hand and pushed him away, and got to her feet. "What's the matter, darling? Are you afraid of me? Aren't

tions continued to pour into the League headquarters.

For Jim Taylor, it had been a hard, busy time. Not being able to afford to pay for farm help, he did what was absolutely necessary on his farm every forenoon, but every afternoon and evening he spent either at the telephone in the farm bureau office at Speedtown, or traveling the farm country to get reports and to carry encouragements to the fighting dairymen. Many times during the past days he had wondered if it were all worth while. Certainly, it was a disheartening task.

John Ball, a life-long friend and neighbor, was now his bitter enemy. And Dorothy—lines of fatigue, worry and sorrow stood out on Jim's face as he thought of her.

And then there was the milk strike itself. Could the farmers stand together long enough to win success? For a generation, milk had been sold in fluid form, so long that the dairymen had forgotten how to make butter at home and had few facilities for doing it. They had succeeded somehow in getting along for the first few days, but now the tremendous task was beginning to tell upon the dairymen and their wives, both physically and mentally.

Besides, how long could they stand the financial loss, for the poorly made butter would bring little, even compared with the low price which the dealers had paid for the milk before the strike. There were beginning to be signs of wavering. Here and there came a break in the line; only today Jim had received a telegram from R. D. Cooper, President of the League, that there was a leak in one end of the county, that the dairymen at two or three stations were delivering their milk, and that Jim must get over there and somehow get them back in line.

Yes, the men were loyal, but there was a limit to which loyalty could go. There was the constant propaganda from the dealers which added to their discouragement. Even if he did go over to the section where the break had occurred, what could he tell them that he had not already said? How could he be sure that all the effort and all the loss were not in vain? And what would be his responsibility for this loss and sacrifice if the whole thing should be a failure and the dealers should win?

It was late in the evening. Jim was in the farm bureau office and had just finished making a report to the League headquarters. Bradley had gone home to bed an hour before, leaving Jim to lock the office when he was through.

As Jim sat rather bitterly reviewing the situation, the telephone rang.

"Is this Jim Taylor?"

"It is. Who is this speaking?"

"I can't tell you that," came a voice that Jim did not recognize. "But I want to give you some very important information. I tried to get you at your farm, and they told me there to try you at the farm bureau office."

"What's the matter?" asked Jim.

"There's trouble brewing tonight up at Johnny Ball's."

"What trouble?" asked the boy, instantly alert.

"Well, I don't want you to ask me too many questions. 'Nough said, when I tell you that I've been—with the gang that's been pullin' some rough stuff in this strike, and I've come to agree with you that it does us farmers more harm than good."

"Never mind," insisted Jim. "What's the matter up to Ball's? Stick to the point."

"You know that old Ball has been carryin' his milk every day with the help of the sheriff. Some of the boys are sick of it, and they've gone up there to dump his milk, or put kerosene in it."

"When will they go?"

"They're on their way now."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

CHAPER XXI

THE first five days of the milk war were over. Both the dealers and the farmers had settled down for a test of strength. Each day so far, the dairymen's ranks had steadily grown stronger, and each day the membership applica-

When Trouble Comes

A Sunday Afternoon Visit With The A. A. Philosophy Man

by REV. J. W. HOLLAND

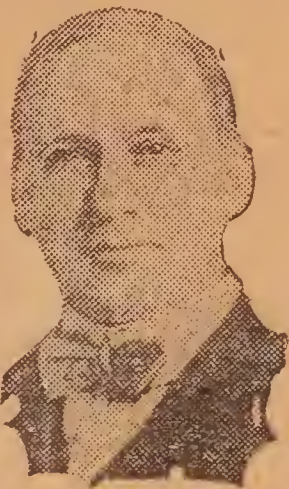
A CATHEDRAL in Milan has three doors. Over each door in a sentence that ought to be memorized by everyone who tries to live a real life.

Over the left portal are the words, "All that pleases is but for a moment".

Pleasures of the body come from pleasing nerve sensations. If these sensations were not changing all the time life would be stale. You can tickle a boil with a feather and it is pleasant. Tickle it too long and it becomes painful.

We sigh when pleasures pass. Well, if they did not pass we would sigh more.

A moment of victory is pleasant; but a life of constant victory would drive us to anything for a change. I used to think that mince pie was the one delicacy of the palate. Then, I ate three pieces and changed my mind. I wanted some-



Rev. J. W. Holland

thing else next time.

Over the right doorway stand these words, "All that Troubles is but for a moment".

Ills pass away, like the morning storm clouds. Many people are paralyzed when troubles come, but they also pass away. The poorest thing to do with one's hands is to wring them.

God never forgets us, and the elements of peaceful living are never far away from us.

Dear old Mrs. Wiggs said, "It ain't no use putting up your umbrella till it rains. There ain't no use dyin' 'fore your time comes. Looks like everything in the world comes right if we wait long enough".

Whoever does his best will either miss troubles, or he will meet them resolutely, and see them pass away.

"Before God's footstool to confess, A poor soul knelt, and bowed his head; 'I failed', he cried. The Master said, 'Thou didst thy best—that is success'."

The Trouble Maker

Continued From Opposite Page

"All right, good-bye."

Jim hung up, and looked at his watch. It was ten-thirty. He could never get up there in time to stop trouble. Too bad the fools could not let John Ball alone.

Taylor stood thinking for a moment as to the quickest way to get up to the Ball place. Everybody was asleep, only a few of his friends had automobiles, and by the time he could get them out of bed he could be up there with his horse and wagon. Grabbing his hat and coat, he made for the church shed where his horse was tied.

"Old girl," he said to her, "you've got to run, and I figure you can run better without a wagon."

He quickly unhitched her from the wagon, pulling all of her harness off except the bridle, and jumped on her back. At his sharp slap, she went out of the old church yard at a dead run. But no farm horse could stand it to run any long distance without being winded, and by the time they had gone over the little hill beyond Speedtown and down into the hollow near the old Harris deserted barn, Jim was obliged to pull the horse to a walk.

He had just crossed the little bridge in the hollow where Johnny's milk had been dumped when suddenly there came a flash of light, a roar, and a stinging sensation in Jim's upper arm. He reeled and with one hand grabbed the horse's mane.

A second only he hesitated while he realized what had happened. Someone had shot at him! Without further thought, he slid from his horse, charged up the bank and over the stone wall. Pausing to catch his breath, he heard someone running and started in pursuit stopping every moment to listen for the other's footsteps. Each time that he stopped, Jim knew that he was gaining on the other, and then coming through a little piece of brush, he saw the dark shape of a man just a few feet ahead of him pausing to crawl under a wire fence.

With a last spurt, Jim reached the fence, rushed down a little bank into a side road, and grabbed the stranger as he was frantically trying to climb into an automobile. The struggle was soon over. Jim was out of breath from the run, but the other fellow was so absolutely all in that he could make little resistance. In a moment Jim had him on his back, sitting on him and holding both hands pinned to the ground.

It was several moments before either of

the spent men could speak and then Jim, bringing his face closer to the other in an effort to see, recognized his man.

"Aha, Shepherd," he said, "so it's you playing with the fire-works, was it?"

The other man made no reply.

"Looks to me," Jim said grimly, "as if I was going to have some company in this indictment business."

That brought the milk man to use his tongue.

"Let me up, Taylor," he said. Jim rolled off of him and Shepherd sat up on the edge of the road.

"Well," he said. "I'm ruined now."

"Certainly looks as if you were pretty well started," agreed Jim. "I knew you didn't like me, but it seems right poor business for you to be running around that way with a gun."

"It was," agreed the superintendent.

"Well, what did you do it for then? Fool business like this isn't going to get you anywhere."

"No, you're right. But I've simply got into a situation where I can't think straight. To tell you the truth, Taylor, I'm just about crazy."

"Must be," commented Jim. "Can't see how shooting me up is going to help you much, even if you do not like me."

"This milk fight's got me going," said the superintendent, "and all I can think of is that you seem to be making most of the trouble—No use trying to pull any

Above the center rood of the cathedral is this line: "ONLY THAT IS IMPORTANT WHICH IS ETERNAL"

It is of value to raise good live-stock, and crops, it is IMPORTANT that our children be trained in character that is eternal. It is a good thing to learn and practice the graces of life, it is IMPORTANT that we live above the disgraces. We are glad that our sons and daughters are winsome, it is IMPORTANT that they become wise.

The business of the oak tree is to mature hard fibers. Spring breezes and gentle rains, and birds nesting in its branches, may be pleasant for the tree, but it always remembers its main business. Winter storms and summer hurricanes are also a part of the lot of the oak, but it laughs at the storms, and knows that they will leave it with tougher fibers.

I love the line in Hebrews which says of Christ, "Though He were a Son, yet learned He obedience through the things which He suffered, and being made perfect through suffering, He is able to help those that are tried."

"ONLY THAT IS IMPORTANT WHICH IS ETERNAL."

hard luck story with you, and I can't blame you if you put me where I guess I belong, but it seems as if I'm having it kind of tough lately—Can't sleep; can't eat; been afraid that this strike would mean that they would shut up this station and I would be out of a job."

"What of it?" asked Jim brusquely. "Losing a job hardly justifies getting yourself hanged for murder."

"No use trying to explain," said the other. "But just at present losing that job is a life and death business with me—I don't give this as an excuse for the fool thing I tried to do tonight, but I've got a little girl who's dying with consumption. —The doctors tell me that if I can get money enough to keep her up in the mountains, she's got a chance."

"Well, you get a pretty good salary, don't you?" asked Jim—"Looks good to a milk producer, anyway."

"Probably it does, but I'm liable to lose it through this strike business. Anyway, the salary doesn't seem big to me for I've got four children besides the sick baby. What you farmers don't realize is that these salaries the town fellers get aren't so big as they look. Rent takes a big slice, and then we have to pay big prices for everything that we get, even have to pay for the very water that we drink."

"Might be something in that," agreed Jim. "Never thought of it just that way."

But, after all, what's that got to do with your trying to murder me?" he said sternly.

"Nothing. No excuse at all," said Shepherd, dejectedly, holding his head in his hands. "Just about crazy—seeing the little kid so sick and I just didn't stop to use no reason at all. Thought you were stirring up trouble here and that you were going to keep on till farmers wouldn't have no place to go with their milk. Then I'd be out of a job, with no money for the babies."

"By the way," said Jim, apparently changing the subject. "How come you were hiding behind that fence just as I was coming along here in the middle of the night anyway?"

"I've known all about you and what you've been doin' ever since the milk strike started," said the superintendent.

"How's that? What do you mean?"

"You might just as well know the whole dirty deal. The telephone operator is my cousin and she has helped me to listen in on every telephone conversation, and when you got that warning tonight, I heard it and beat you here with my car. I have no excuse except that I was crazy. I had no idea of what I was really going to do—but I did my worst. Now what are you going to do about it?"

Jim ignored the question.

"So that telephone call was not a put-up job?" he asked.

"No. I don't know who phoned you tonight. I only know that I heard it and got the crazy idea that if I could get you maybe it would break this strike."

"Then," said Jim to himself, "there really is trouble at Ball's. 'Get into that car,' he ordered the other man sharply. 'You and your fire-works have probably prevented me from saving a lot more trouble tonight. I left my horse down there on the road to chase you. She's probably gone home. Open up the throttle of that car and take me to Ball's as fast as you can.'"

Without another word, the men got into Shepherd's car and they covered the remaining distance to the Ball farm at a speed which made the car seem to eat the night as it rushed into it. When they arrived, Shepherd brought the automobile to a stop, and Jim jumped out.

"I don't want you to be seen here," he said. "Take your machine home and go to bed."

"Just—a m-minute," said the other. "What—tell me—what you're goin' to do—about tonight, Taylor. I—I—I'd rather know the worst—than have it hanging over me."

Jim stopped, hesitated a moment and then put his hand on the other man's shoulder, which was hunched down over the steering wheel.

"Shepherd," Jim said. "I think you've had your lesson. I'm going to forget about tonight, and advise you to do the same. And—I'm sorry about the little girl."

For a moment the superintendent struggled for words, but while he hesitated, Jim was gone.

He was running toward the Ball milk house. As he ran, he saw several dark figures come out of the milk house and scattered into different directions. Jim dashed up to the milk house door, hoping to catch at least someone still inside, but he could see no one in the dark interior. For a moment he paused, trying to decide his next move. While he stood there, it was decided for him.

"Stand right where ye be!"

Jim whirled at the command to see not ten feet away a disheveled old man, barefooted and bareheaded, in overalls and cotton shirt, with beard pointing straight forward, holding a very businesslike looking shot gun. At Ball's side stood another man holding a lantern high in his hand.

"By heckolorum!" squealed the old man. "Got ye dead to rights that time! Mebbe you'll try to crawl out of this. Hold that lantern, Bill," he said to the hired man, "while we see what this whelp was tryin' to do."

(To be Continued)



"What kind of a huntin' dawg is dat?"
"Pends on how hungry he is."—Life.

For Washington's Birthday

A Menu For A Patriotic Luncheon

NO RED letter day on the calendar affords such rich material for the hostess to choose from in her entertaining, as does the 22nd of February and it would be a difficult matter to find the person, old or young, married or single, who does not enjoy the mythical cherry and hatchet, eat with a keener relish the nuts and bonbons from George's hats or exclaim over the tri-colored surprises, that are set before him. Blue is the hardest color to work into this celebration and is best represented in blue dinnerware, which is very easy to borrow or rent if you do not already possess some of your own.

For a centerpiece, red flowers may be used, or a tiny miniature cherry tree, or fill a small compote with bright red apples and into each insert a tiny flag, cover the edge of the compote with any green foilage and place a bunch of artificial cherries at intervals.

The following menu may be served:

Consomme a L'Independence
Southern Smothered Chicken
Sweet Potato Croquettes
Mashed Potato Puff
Martha Washington Rolls,
Pickled Beets,
George Washington Pie
Flag Cakes
Patriotic Salad.
Red, White and Blue Ice-Cream
Cherry Ice Coffee

Consomme A L'Independence.—Make any good clear soup. Make a dough of flour and water thick enough to roll out very thin. Sprinkle with salt, cut with a tiny star cutter and bake. Have one star in each cup of bouillon and pass in place of wafers.

Southern Smothered Chicken.—Clean and truss a tender chicken as for roasting. In a broad pan that another pan can be inverted over to cover closely, place two tablespoonfuls of butter, a sprig of thyme, a stalk of celery, or sliced onion and carrot. Set the pan on top of the stove and let the vegetables brown in the butter, for about ten minutes. Add to this a pint of brown stock very well seasoned with salt, white pepper and paprika. Lay in the chicken, cover the pan, put it in the oven and keep it at a steady heat for three quarters of an hour. When the chicken has been cooking half an hour, add to the gravy, two tablespoonfuls of cherry juice, a tablespoonful of catsup and cover again for a few minutes. Remove cover and let brown slightly. Send to table very hot.

Sweet Potato Croquettes.—Boil, mash and season sweet potatoes, with salt pepper and butter. Add the white of one or two eggs, according to the quantity of potato used, and cream the mixture. Make into pats, dip each into the beaten yolks of the eggs and roll them in sifted bread or cracker crumbs and fry until brown in a wire basket.

Mashed Potato Puff.—To one pint of hot boiled potatoes, add one teaspoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and white pepper and hot cream to moisten. Mash and beat until light and creamy, then rub through a colander into a hot dish. Do not touch afterwards as the flakes will fall, and serve as hot as possible. This makes a very pretty and dainty dish.

Martha Washington Rolls.—Scald a pint of fresh milk and let it cool somewhat, add a tablespoonful of butter, a scant tablespoon each of salt and sugar stir until well mixed. Sift two quarts of flour into a mixing bowl, make a well in the center, turn in the milk preparation, then one-half cupful of yeast (one half cake compressed yeast dissolved in half a cupful of tepid water may be substituted). Beat all together well for five

minutes. Cover bowl and put in a warm place over night. Next morning knead well on the board, sifting in flour enough to make a soft dough. Put back in the bowl, cover and keep warm until risen to double its bulk. Work down, make into very small rolls, put in a greased pan, set in a very warm place for fifteen minutes and bake in a hot oven.

Patriotic Salad.—Serve some chopped celery on a blue plate and in the center a slice of pineapple stained red with any red fruit juice. Completely cover with a white mayonnaise dressing.

George Washington Pie.—Cake Part: One egg, three quarters of a cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one fourths cupfuls of flour, three quarters of a cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half

Heaven On Earth

(A poetic expression of a thought that at some time or other has come to all those who understand the beauty of the country.)

WHERE is Heaven? Is it not
Just a friendly garden plot,
Walled with stone and roofed with
sun,
Where the days pass one by one,
Not too fast and not too slow,
Looking backwards as they go
At the beauties left behind
To transport the pensive mind?

Does not Heaven begin that day
When the eager heart can say,
"Surely God is in this place,
I have seen him face to face
In the loveliness of flowers,
In the service of the showers,
And His voice has talked to me
In the sunlit apple tree."

— Bliss Carman.

a teaspoonful of soda. Bake in Washington pie tins. Filling: One cupful of milk, sweetened to taste. One egg well beaten, then added to milk, heat to boiling point, add two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little water, after it has boiled up, remove from fire. When ready to fill cake, spread, then slice two whole bananas, lay on cream, put a little more cream over them, then lay the cake on top. Dust with powdered sugar or a white icing may be used.

Flag Cakes.—One cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one cupful of milk, two and a half cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in small cup tins. Ice with a white frosting and place small candy flags in center.

Red, White and Blue Ice-Cream.—Heat one quart of milk, add one half cupful of sugar, one beaten egg, let cool. Add one pint of whipped cream, then add one cupful of preserved blue plums and one cupful of preserved or candied red cherries. Freeze several hours.

Cherry Ice.—Place a small teaspoonful of cherries in the ice before it goes to the table.—H. A. Lyman.

Do Not Force Plants

IF A plant has been growing thriftily for some time and then begins to go back, it probably needs a rest, and no amount of forcing will do any permanent good. It will, says *Nature Magazine*, do a definite harm. During the resting period a plant is better if left entirely alone in a dry, cool cellar. It will of its own accord, and without any attention of any kind, begin to put out new green shoots. When these new shoots show themselves the plant should be given a thorough watering, a repotting if necessary, and brought up into its place in the sun. After is it growing well it may be given fertilizer.



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Get Acquainted With The Birds

They Appreciate Food in Winter—Home Care of the Sick

ALL summer long birds flash their dainty bodies across our path and even during the winter many of them could be persuaded to stay over, had they enough food. Last winter a golden winged woodpecker boarded with me; long before he had his plans made for going south I cultivated his acquaintance; tempting him with a hunk of suet tacked onto a tree in which I often seen him. And then when migrating time came he had simply nothing to migrate for, so he stayed and was on the job eating up bugs good and early in the spring.

When putting out suet, cover it with

importance of bringing cheer and charm to the sick room. Here are a few simple suggestions which will tend to make simpler and easier home nursing.

Where no bedside table is available, a sewing table may be used. Open one pair of legs and stand table beside the bed. Leaving the other legs turned

board inside a pillow case, and place this rest against the head of the bed with the pillow next to the patient's back. Use other pillows for "fillers in." This is much more comfortable than a bunch of pillows and will stay in position better.

Paper bags are indispensable in the sick room, especially in cases of contagious or infectious diseases. Turn down the tops a short distance and flatten the bottoms, pin at the side of the bed, and they make ideal containers for all sorts of waste materials. The bags and their contents must then be burned.

Use Things That Can Be Washed

A tray, white enameled, is splendid for holding medicines. The medicines can be moved about easily, the tray easily cleaned, and a stand cover saved from stains. Lacking a tray, a thin, rather flat piece of wood may be used. This will need one or two coats of flat white before the enamel is applied.

Gauze or cheese cloth used in place of handkerchiefs makes a big difference in the laundry. These patches may be burned and danger from germs minimized.

As for children, they will enjoy nothing better than to have bright pictures, postcards, etc., in front of them. These may be hung on a string fastened along the foot of the bed. New ones may be added and positions changed to keep it interesting.

And by the way, no sick room can ever be called complete, of course, without some flowers. Plants are probably the most interesting, because their growth can be watched. A rose tinted eyelamen is ideal, and anything bright helps enormously to bring back health. And after all what is much more important or necessary than good health?—Mrs. E. B. Terbush.

All-Year-Round Wisdom

A small portion of milk rubbed on a varnished floor makes a splendid polish.

* * *

If the two ends of clothes hangers are bound with some sort of material, it will prevent dresses from slipping off while in the closet.

* * *

It is not a difficult task to clean gold and silver jewelry. A teaspoonful of ammonia added to a cup of water will do the work. The jewelry is cleaned with this solution and then polished with a dry cloth or a piece of chamois.

* * *

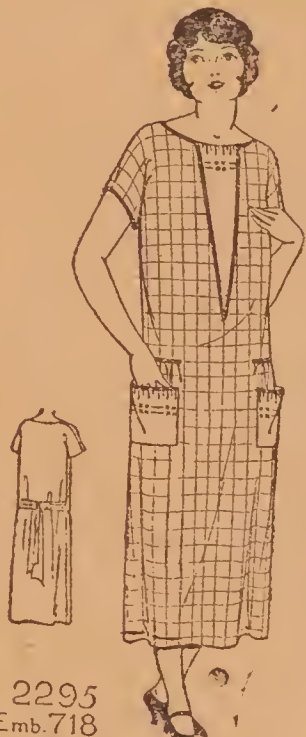
Grease the upper inside edge of the pan in which chocolate is being made and it will not boil over.

* * *

If a gloss is desired on linen add a teaspoonful of salt to the starch when making.

Our Pattern Service

A PRETTY, becoming, comfortable house dress, easy to make, easy to slip on, easy to launder! Is there such a thing? Indeed there is, and its number is 2295. In addition, this truly remarkable pattern will turn out a dress that is something more than presentable, especially if you choose a becoming material and embroider the pockets and odd little panel front. No. 2295 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36 inch material, with 1/2 yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c. No. 718, the hot iron transfer which comes in blue or yellow, is 15c extra.



2295 Emb. 718

SPRING is in the air, even if winter keeps us stormbound, and the hints of spring fashions are seen in the new patterns. Especially are skirts showing odd touches and pleated flounces or half-way bands such as 2309 shows. Of course if you don't like them, you can leave them off; No. 2309 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern, 12c. The hot iron transfer pattern No. 706, which comes in blue and yellow, costs 15c extra.



2309 Emb. 706

A straight line slip on dress, loose enough to be comfortable, yet with a modified belt effect that keeps it from being baggy, is No. 2304, which young girls and older women will alike approve of. A cloth dress for winter and a linen dress for spring may well be made from the same pattern. No. 2304, cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 42 inch material, with 1 1/4 yds contrasting. Pattern 12c.



2304

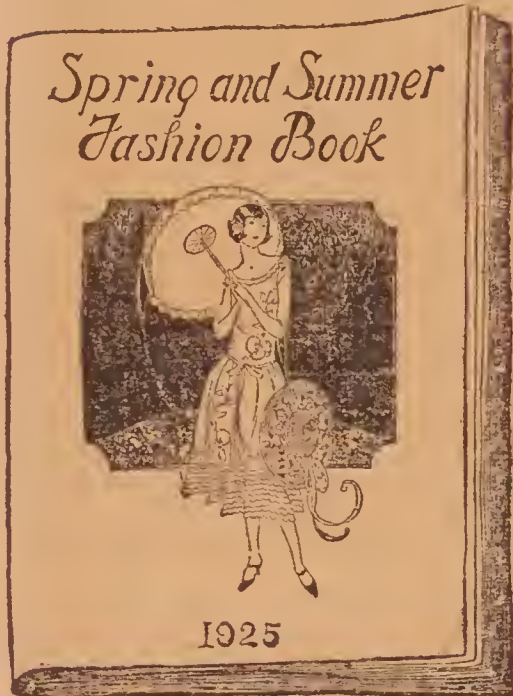
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose correct amount and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

And how about the new spring catalogue. We are expecting it from the printer any day and it is going to be a "best yet." As usual, only 10c. If you add that amount to your order, we will send you a copy as soon as they are ready.

under, place the table across the lap of the patient, and bolster up the end with pillows. This makes an ideal bed table and will hold a tray, or writing materials, or a magazine.

For a home made backrest a wash-board or other wide board and a few pillows are required. Put the wash-

Spring Is (Almost) Here!



This is the cover of the new Spring Catalogue. Makes you feel as though spring were already here, doesn't it? Forget snowdrifts and falling thermometers and consult it for what you will need a few weeks hence. This Fashion Book, only 10c, can be ordered from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

a mash wire to keep Tabby off, for she will make a meal of a month's rations. One feeding station I know of is strung on a wire and hangs midway between two posts; another one of last winter was a cocoanut hung up by wire, with one end broken off and the cavity filled with bits of meat, suet, potatoes, anything handy; then after this was eaten here was still the meat of the cocoanut which was gobbled up to the last crumb. Still another food holder is made of deep holes bored in a block of wood, then filled with melted fat containing left over bits from the table.

Never, never throw away apples that are getting soft in the spring; feed them to the early robin, for he is as fruit hungry as any little boy, and if he gets acquainted in this agreeable manner, he will perhaps bring his bride and set up housekeeping in one of your trees.

Did you ever see the peaceful domestic scene of Mother Bird feeding the babies? Worm after worm follows each other down those yellow little throats and then Mother herself swallows an even dozen, and all this at only one meal. How many bugs and worms must this one family consume during the entire summer? I then, think of all the different families of robins alone that you know of and you will grow dizzy trying to estimate the number of harmful bugs destroyed by them.

—Orrin K. Robinson.

When Sickness Is A Pleasure

THERE are few of us indeed with the exception, perhaps, of some unfortunate, whose chief sorrow seems to be that they "enjoy poor health," who find much pleasure in being ill. Hence the

Cool water! Lukewarm or hot! Clothes come clean quickly, safely—in water of any temperature with Fels-Naptha—splendid soap and naptha working together.

Not only soap—but soap and naptha

BIG VALUE!



COMPLETE STOVE OUTFIT
Cooking Stove, Fuel
and Extinguisher

ONLY 25c

By Mail or From Your Dealer

You'll have hundreds of uses for this convenient little stove—it boils, broils and fries. Use it to heat water, curling irons or baby's milk. Indispensable in the sick room or when camping. Take it anywhere. Folds flat. Weighs only 8 oz.

Sold through dealers or direct. Send this advertisement and 25 cents to Dept. 255, Sterno Corporation, 9 East 37th Street, New York City. We will send prepaid, complete stove, full size can of Sterno Canned Heat and extinguisher. Money back if not satisfactory.

STERNO Canned Heat

"Get a Portable Kitchenette"

Colds Fever Grippe Be Quick-Be Sure

Combat a cold at once. Every hour gained may save many hours of danger and discomfort.

Combat it in the best way science knows—in the way that meets all requirements.

That way is Hill's. It stops colds in 24 hours, La Grippe in 3 days. It is doing that for millions.

So sure that your druggist guarantees it. So perfect that 25 years have developed no way to improve it.

Don't take chances with a cold. There's where you need the best.

All druggists Price 30c

CASCARA QUININE
Get Red Box with portrait

New FREE Catalog

RANGES \$37.75 UP
Get manufacturer's prices. Save 1-4 to 1-2 on stoves, ranges, furnaces, and household goods during the greatest sale in our 25 years' history. Cash or easy payments—terms as low as \$3 monthly. Money-back guarantee. 24-hour shipments. 30 days' trial in your home. 580,000 customers endorse Kalamazoo quality.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mrs. 801 Rochester Avenue Kalamazoo, Mich.
Send for FREE BOOK

A Kalamazoo Direct to You



"I think there's company down stairs."
"How d'ya know?"
"I just heard mama laugh at papa's joke."—LIFE.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENT are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Choice April bull calves, clean herd, farmer's prices, winners three fairs. F. L. HANSEL, E. Wingell, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bull calves, Mashers-May Rose bred, under 6 mo. old, accredited herd. EDGAR PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WANTED—Herd of T. B. tested Holsteins or Holstein grades. State number, ages, amount of milk at present, cash price of herd. PAVEK, Highland Falls, N. Y. R. R. 1.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PUREBLOOD COLLIES. Everyone a natural beeler guaranteed or exchanged gladly. Puppies and grown stock. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

READ THIS OUT LOUD—Now is your opportunity to buy beautiful, intelligent, healthy pups and workers, the best Shepherds I or any have ever offered. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FINE SABLE COLLIES from Champion ancestry. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

FIVE GENERATION COON, Cat, Bear hound pups, bred for personal use, but have too many. Parents last three seasons record 182 coons, 12 cats.

ERNEST JOHNSON, Potter Place, N. H.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

I AM OFFERING some of the best dogs in America. Any number in litter lots. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

WELL BROKEN, beautiful, the toughest Collie, female, young, perfect. Price reasonable. JOEL R. GROVER, Ulysses, Pa.

BELGIAN DOES, \$2.25; bred, \$2.50; Buck, \$2.25; two month stock, 75¢. VERONICA STABB, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Shepherd born November 30, females, \$3, males \$8. Write for descriptions. CHAS. LOWTHER, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

LITTER BLACK AND TANS, silent, trailing coon hound pups, ¼ Airdale, parents are extra good cooners, pups guaranteed, males, \$10, females, \$6, live coons, \$10 each. NEY ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$5 to \$10; Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, \$3 to \$5; chicks, all breeds, price satisfactory. Write quick. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT and Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, Martin strain direct. \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. W. SCOTT, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Pure bred toms, \$15; hens, \$10. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, hens and cockerels, \$4 each. MRS. A. MORITZ, Rahway, N. J.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock cockerels. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens and toms, pairs and trios no akin. Highest quality at reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS, eggs, cockerels, chicks. Catalogue for stamp. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, N. H.

BABY CHICKS—We specialize in the following breeds of Super Quality chicks, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds both combs, White Leghorns, Anconas, and White Pekin Ducklings, from pure bred, culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, stock, eggs and chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to L. K. DANIELS, Hammond, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS BARGAINS. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; Pearl guinea; Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, New York.

FURS AND TRAPPINGS

TRAPPERS—My methods of catching foxes and minks have no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SHERMAN, 518 Temple, Whitman, Mass.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTER-NATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for country work. Must have auto and sales experience. Excellent opportunity. THE LENNOX OIL & PAINT COMPANY, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

HONEY

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10, \$2; 60, \$8.60; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75, \$7. Delivered third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.15. Postage paid. J. C. ABBOTT, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY—Pure extracted, Clover or Buckwheat, 6 lb. can, \$1.35; 12 lb. can \$2.50, postpaid into 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MIXED HONEY—Pure, finest flavor ever, 5 lbs, 95¢; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Postpaid third zone. Try some. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

HORSES

STALLIONS—Now is the time to buy your stallion. Have a number of choice young Belgians to select from. Buy from the breeder and save money. W. L. PORTER, Jamestown, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

FREE BOOK. Prophet Elijah Must Come Before Christ. This great forerunner His work foretold. A MEGIDDO MISSION, Rochester, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make you an offer by return mail. E. WANGER, 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PURE COD LIVER OIL—1 qt., 90¢. 1 gal., \$2.50 postpaid. Special prices on quantity. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

FOUR Tube Radio Set complete with Loudspeaker, batteries, tubes. Nothing extra to buy. First \$85.00 takes it. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN F. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves lawns, flower gardens, pasture, orchards, wheat, corn, oats. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

TO INTRODUCE, quick, our famous old Kentucky Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, we will send prepaid 3 big sample packages and give you ABSOLUTELY FREE a fine Italian Briar Pipe—regular \$2 value—all for only \$1.00. "Largest dollar's worth I ever bought," writes John Mosley. Finest tobacco in the world—sweet and mellow. One big sample only 30¢. Send today. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, Box 13, Owensboro, Kentucky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

BIG CUT in our fence prices. Get catalogue. Write BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 3007, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—Beeman Garden Tractor with plow and cultivator, in good running order, \$90. E. ENGLISH, Breesport, N. Y.

DELCO-LIGHT PLANT—Used Delco-Light Plant, Delco-Light Water System and Delco-Light Washing Machine for sale. All in first-class condition. Will operate as good as new. Will make good price for cash. Address WEIR SMITH & CO., 35 Warren St., New York City.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25¢ per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING, printed on Velox, velvet or glossy. Developing any size roll, 10¢; pack, 25¢. Prints, Vest Pocket 3, 2 Brownie 4, 1A 5, 2C3-3A, 6 cents. Cash with order. BAIRSTOW STUDIO, Warren, Pa.

UNITED MILKING MACHINE, new, never uncrated, first \$100 takes it. C. A. SMITH, Route 8, Lockport, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

PEERLESS FENCE COMPANY pays the freight. Get our 104 page catalogue. PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 8003, Cleveland, O.

MAH JONG instruction book—Compiled by a Chinese expert. Gives all the important points for the mastery of this ancient game. Play it the Chinese way! Regular price, 50¢, limited number available for 20¢ prepaid. CHINA EXPORT CO., 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

DO YOU WANT to increase your income? Could you write a short story? Thousands of publications buying stories today. Write for our special offer to students. WEST COAST MANUSCRIPT SERVICE, Dept. 2, Box 87, Lamanda Park, Calif.

PRINTING

DISTINCTIVE Printed Letterheads, envelopes, either; 100, 95¢; 250, \$1.45; 500, \$2.40. High grade samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20-acre fruit farm; new 7-room house and bath; electric lights, barn and garage; all necessary tools. L. W. CRAFT, Marlboro, N. Y.

MARYLAND—Farm for sale near Salisbury, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam roads and fine climate. Some of our farmers have made from five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre on their crops this year. For particulars address SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Maryland.

WANTED—To hear immediately from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale for spring delivery. O. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—25, \$2; 75, \$5, not labeled; 15, \$1.50, 50, \$5, labeled. All different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDEN, Denton, Md.

HANDSOME GLADIOLUS, over 100 kinds, list free, 10, 20, 30 or 50 bulbs, \$1. BURTON PEONY GARDENS, Madison, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES cheap, Raleighs and Russets. New customer writes he never was able to give a crop until using my seed. E. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY, Tip Grower, very hardy. Send for literature. Strawberries, \$3.00 per 1,000. All small fruit plants. Dept. R. HELLENGA'S NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

NORTHERN GROWN—Hill selected seed potatoes, Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Rose Hebrons, Triumphs and others. Awarded grand prize and Gold Medal World's Fair 1915; six firsts State Fair 1924. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

ORANGES fresh from groves, \$2.88 box. DAVID NICHOLS, Rockmart, Georgia.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—True Danish Ball Head Cabbage Seed. Imported direct from Odense, Denmark. \$2 per lb. postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

WANTED—Strictly seed quality White Marrowfat beans. Have a few bu. Nova Scotia Bush Marrows to spare. WM. L. STOLTZFUS, Pocomoke City, Md.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN HAPPY: Kirchhoff introduces "The King of Outdoor Flowers", by offering thirty meritorious Gladioli, for One Dollar post paid. Our assortment is made up of the following, ten select varieties. Mrs. Norton, apple blossom pink, America shell pink, Panama flesh pink, Mrs. Pendleton blush pink, Chris maroon, Prince of Wales salmon, Schwaben yellow, Mrs. Fryer red, peace white, Halley salmon. Three collections for \$2.75 or Six for \$5.00. W. E. KIRCHHOFF, Jr., Drawer C, Wilson, N. Y.

THINKING OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS? Order field grown Dahlia bulbs that bloom forth with magnificence from early summer 'till frost, 60¢ per doz. STUART BRIGGS, Port Gibson, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING GLADIOLI, 30 unlabeled selected bulbs, choice colors, \$1, \$3 per hundred. ARTHUR LIVERMORE, Newark Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McDonald Blackberry plants, \$20 per 1,000. L. M. CAILL, Bridgeville, Delaware.

TEN BAGS of International Multiple-Strength 8-16-8 contain as much plant food as twenty bags 4-8-4. Write us for our booklet. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORP., Dept. A, 61 Broadway, New York City.

NOW IS THE TIME to shelter and beautify your home with evergreens. Our big catalogue free. MARL FERRIS NURSERY, 785 Bridge St., Hampton, Iowa.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Service boar, bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either sex. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

BERKSHIRE, Chester, Poland China and Red Duroc grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7 each. Express prepaid. 3 months old, \$10 each, crated, several bred sows. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

DUROC BOAR. Great Pathfinder breeding. Farrowed Mar. 12, 1923. Fine individual. Price reasonable. J. F. SNOW, West Stephentown, N. Y.

How To Rent Money

(Continued from Page 146)

about \$200 back interest on the mortgage.

At this point the mortgagee took alarm and threatened foreclosure. This old couple were in danger of being sold out. Then there came a young married couple, ready to buy this farm, but they themselves had only a few hundred dollars, hardly enough for immediate working capital, not mentioning repairs, back payments, much less any purchase money.

Other Credits Than "Property Ownership."

Nevertheless this situation was not viewed as at all different by a competent business advisor, even though in this case the Federal Land Bank, limited to a maximum of 50% loan on a conservative valuation, could not adequately meet the situation.

But the local bank recognized other "credits" that property ownership in this young man. He possessed several assets better than mere "property", viz: a reputation for integrity, the name of being a successful manager at a former place, and the credit of having saved his wages. That is, his honesty, his ability and his thrift were established. He was what business calls "a good risk", exactly as a young person of good body and habits is a good physical risk for a life insurance company. So this is what took place:

The old people offered to sell for \$3500. The local bank's full value appraisal (taking account of the underlying land, orchard and timber values) was \$4,500, and it was willing to loan \$2,500, as a first mortgage thereon.

How Good Planning Did It.

The young man bought the farmstead of the old couple at their own figure, with which they were more than content, paying them cash in hand \$2,000, (out of which they must retire the present mortgage and back interest); a second mortgage to them of \$1,000, and his personal note for the balance, \$500, as they wished to stay in the old home, renting the "wing" and a little land.

The local bank's first mortgage loan (with his own \$500) gives him \$3,000 cash to pay the above \$2,000 with, and leaves a working capital of \$1000 with which to pay taxes, make most needed repairs and begin to re-stock the place.

Now let us figure this young farmer's financial status. His fixed charges on the above debts are 6% on the total of \$4,000, \$240 per year (\$20 per month) as a sort of "rent"—one-eighth of which, however, he gives, not in cash, but as leasehold to the former owners, which will also finally retire his \$500 note to them. Besides this, both mortgages carry amortization clauses that permit him to retire them also at the rate of \$100 each per year. This, however, is not "rent", but money saved—\$200 per year literally laid up in the most effective possible way. They will finally thus own the place themselves, free-and-clear. Altogether they are paying annually what would amount to a very moderate rent, one-half of which is not "paid" at all, but saved.

And all this was made possible by using the local bank, which loan the

Continued On Page 175

WOMEN'S WANTS

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN—For sale from manufacturer, 75¢ to \$2 per lb. Free samples. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

Service Department

On the Habit of Borrowing---Some Legal Tangles

NEXT to line fences, perhaps nothing makes trouble between farm neighbors quicker than an over-developed habit of borrowing tools. It is not possible or practical for farmers with comparatively small farms to invest in enough tools to do all of their work. Therefore, a certain amount of borrowing or cooperation among neighbors in the matter of tools is necessary. But the difficulty is, the habit of borrowing is too apt to be mostly one-sided and is too often over-done. Usually, also, the man who runs to his neighbor every day to borrow something is none too careful in returning the tools on time, and in the same good condition in which he received them.

The Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST frequently gets letters on this subject, similar to the one which follows:

"I had a one-horse hay rake which I loaned to a neighbor in September, 1923. This hay rake was in first class condition, practically new, as I only had purchased it two years before, and as I have about ten acres of hay to harvest each year, the rake had been used very little.

"The neighbor to whom I loaned the rake in some way broke it, and I have been to see him at least ten different times, and he will not repair and return it.

"Will you kindly inform me as to whether this man may be compelled to return the hay rake to me in the first class condition as I loaned it to him? And will your Service Bureau handle this case for me?"

We referred the letter to our attorney to get the law in the case, and he answered it as follows:

When you loan a tool you expect of course that it will be used. Therefore, you cannot expect that it will be returned to you in exactly the same condition that it was in when you loaned it. In other words, you must expect the usual wear and tear. If this was to be fought out in a court, the usual wear and tear would probably include any small breakage that might ordinarily happen to a hay rake, like the loss of a tooth or a similar break that was not serious and that usually happens in ordinary work. But if the break was out of the ordinary and serious, your neighbor could be forced to repair the damage.

A serious break might be, for instance, a badly damaged wheel, a broken shaft or some similar mishap that would not ordinarily be expected to occur. However, if your neighbor wanted to contest the case, you would have to go to court with it and this is always inadvisable, for almost without exception such cases stir up neighborhood feuds and their costs almost always exceed anything gained, even where you win the case.

If you will write us the full particulars, tell exactly what it would cost to repair the damage, we will be glad to write your neighbor, giving him the law in the case, and asking him to make the necessary repairs and return the rake immediately. However, this letter of course, may not do any good, and then you are faced with two alternatives; either to take the rake back as it is, or else to bring suit against the man.

We are returning the money order which you sent us, as there is absolutely no charge for this service.

former was mistaken. When a man dies, his property is subjected to an inheritance tax, in order to assess which his property has to be appraised.

Upon the appraisal value a tax of from two to ten per cent is levied. This tax must be paid before those who inherit or take under his will become entitled to his property. But property owned by the widow during the husband's life time, remains her property after his death, and no power under the sun can compel her to pay for it again.

A Question of Assessment

Can a farmer be compelled to pay tax on coal under his farm if it is not developed; and he cannot operate it, and derives no benefit therefrom.—L. D. Maryland.

It is our opinion that the tax referred to is the ordinary tax upon real property. Such tax is levied upon the assessed value of said property, and the fact that it contains coal, even though the coal is not mined, may influence the value thereof.

It will be well to discuss the situation with the assessor, and try to influence him to reduce the assessed value.

Line Fences Again

I moved to where we are now living three years ago last October. At that time the man on the next farm came over and said the fence in the rear of my house was half his and half mine and that his part needed fixing and he was going to fix it. This he never has done to this day. Yes, he cut a few branches of trees and put them up as well as some of the broken rails, but when he put his cows in the field the cows simply went right through. But nothing was done even though we told him of it.

Last spring I had my lot seeded down. This man put his cows in his field with a boy to watch them, but while the boy was chasing some cows from the fence line at one place others got over in my lot at another place, and we told him of it again. Then he said if we sued him he would send me a big bill for pasture that my horse had in his lot. Well, I cannot help it if my horse gets in his lot. If he had the fence fixed, my horse could not get into his lot. I am tired of telling him about it and he does not pay any attention. This spring I would like to put my horse in my lot, but I shall be afraid to do that as he will get in their lot and out on the road.—Wm. McC., New York.

One would scarcely expect a line fence dispute to arise in a town called Amity. Having arisen, however, there is a way to have it settled, and this we are very glad to tell you.

The Town law provides that in a case such as yours the erection of a suitable fence can be compelled. To do so you are required to appear before the Board of Fence Viewers for your County and register your complaint. The Board consists of the County Commissioners and you will find them at the County Court House.

It would be well to stop in and discuss the matter with them, and a fence will then be forthcoming very soon.

Collected Several Dollars

In reply to your letter of recent date, I received the money for my poultry. I am enclosing the statement that I received with the check. I am very thankful to you for helping me get my money, for I know that I would never have received it if it had not been for you looking into this matter. If I owe you anything for this please let me know and I will send you the money at once.

I appreciate your kindness very much and will do all I can to show you my appreciation.—Mrs. C. D., New York.

Often we are asked what the charges are for service to our subscribers. This service is absolutely free. We are glad to help wherever and whenever we can do you any good.

We Are Glad We Could Help

"I want to thank you for the settlement I got from the Corning Flower Shop. I received a check from them yesterday for what they owed me, \$11.13.

I am very grateful to you, for I think I would not have gotten one cent if it hadn't been for you people, for I had written them about four times, and the last time I told them the next time they heard from this matter it would be from someone else, and even after that I didn't get any reply from them. If you care to use my name in your paper where they have had satisfactory settlements you have my permission to do so."—Mrs. M. M. M., Steuben County, N. Y.

A Fair Adjustment

SEVERAL weeks ago in this department we referred to a difficulty one of our readers, Mr. G. B. Duncan of Middleburg, had through purchasing stock in the Grocers Baking Company, at Schenectady, New York. When we took this up with the Grocers Baking Company, Mr. D. L. Marshall, one of the officers, said that the company itself did not make a practice of buying back its own stock, but he himself had faith enough in the company to be glad to take over Mr. Duncan's stock, and he sent us a check in full payment for the same.

We believe absolutely in fair treatment, and inasmuch as we once referred to this company rather doubtfully in these columns, we want to state now that Mr. Marshall was more than fair in buying back Mr. Duncan's stock. We have no doubt that this company is doing a perfectly legitimate business.

We still must make the point, however, that farm people with small amounts of capital, representing their life savings, farm business, in government bonds, or in the high grade securities of well established corporations of long standing, should invest them either in their own

How To Rent Money

Continued From Page 174

bank needed and was glad to make. The whole transaction contributed to the local community prosperity and to the success of all concerned—even the old mortgagee relieved and pleased, because he did not have to do the unpopular act of foreclosing.

But, digging deeper, this sale and loan were made possible at the local bank by the good name of the borrower, plus the fact of his having that little \$500 cash capital in hand. And notice this: the final insurance of success of the whole plan, that gave the bank business, made the old folks happy, and placed this farsighted young couple in their own home, and in a position to carry through the plan, hinges on that \$1,000 working capital, remaining in the bank as a checking account.

The Inventory Tells Where You Stand.

If at any time this young farmer finds his bank balance low, he can arrange with his banker to deposit his own note, which, discounted, will keep his working capital unimpaired, permitting him to pay cash the year round.

He is thus paying slightly over 6% for the hired money, but most bills that he so promptly pays by bank check being "net 30 days," can be discounted 2% for cash, which equals 24% per year on the amount so used, a direct saving of 17% or 18%, itself an excellent profit, besides the reputation of being a prompt payer, the best asset any business man can have. Besides a cancelled check being a perfect "receipt" for anything paid, he is "safe" in every transaction. It is a finished transaction, settled.

And, finally, when his first year is past this farmer's annual inventory will enable him by comparing it with that made at the beginning, to present an effective statement of his affairs to his banker where he deposits and borrows, thus maintaining his banker's confidence.

EASY NOW TO SAW LOGS AND FELL TREES

WITTE Log-Saw Does the Work of 10 Men At 1/20 the Cost—Saws 25 Cords a Day.

A log saw that will burn any fuel and deliver the surplus power so necessary to fast sawing is sure to show every owner an extra profit of over \$1,000.00 a year.

Such an outfit is the Witte Log-Saw which has met such sensational success. The WICO Magneto equipped Witte is known as the standard of power saws—fast cutting, with a natural "arm-swing," and free from the usual log-saw troubles. It burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate so economically that a full day's work costs only twenty-two cents.



Wm. Middlestadt reports that the Witte has replaced forty men using buck-saws. Hundreds of users saw as much as twenty-five cords a day.

Mr. Witte says that the average user of a Witte Log and Tree Saw can make easily \$50.00 a day with the outfit and so confident is he that he offers to send the complete combination log and tree saw on ninety days' free trial to anyone who will write to him. The prices are lowest in history and under the method of easy payments spread over a year, only a few dollars down puts the Witte to work for you.

If you are interested in making more money sawing wood and clearing your place at small cost, write Mr. Witte today at the Witte Engine Works, 6803 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 6803 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of his remarkable offer. You are under no obligation by writing.

BIG Cut in Prices

By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. Remember—

I PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee the quality. Don't buy until you get this money saving catalog—see my lower prices and my money-back guarantee. It's free postpaid.

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Offering passengers the comforts and conveniences enjoyed on highest class transatlantic liners. Tickets are interchangeable on these two steamers, which land their passengers directly at Hamilton Dock.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, Bermuda—Unsurpassed location overlooking ocean, harbor and surrounding islands. Finest cuisine and service, magnificent tiled, covered and heated swimming pool.

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to fit any running gear. Make your old wagon good as new, also easy to load—save repair bills.

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What About Inheritance Taxes?

I have been reading American Agriculturist for quite a number of years and have always enjoyed its pages very much, especially the advice you have to offer farm people.

In case a man dies and leaves a widow and children, does the U. S. A. court oblige that widow to have her personal property appraised and pay for it the second time, when she can prove that she has paid for it once and it is in her own right? The women of this state (Penn.) tell me this is law here. I am not a native of this state, but if I ever have to be placed in some women's places I know I shall fight such unjust law to the end and appeal to United States court for justice.—Mrs. C. W. J., Pennsylvania.

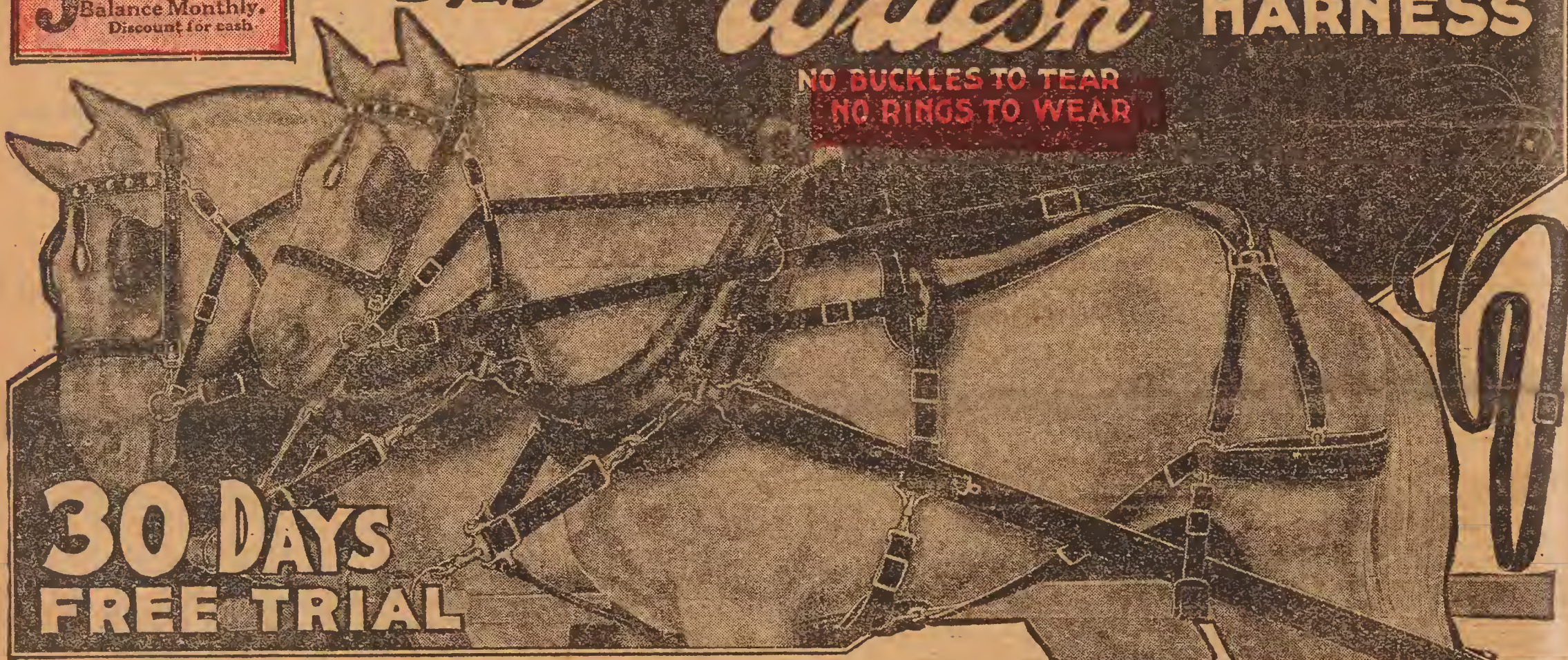
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FREE TRIAL**
Balance Monthly.
Discount for cash.

**The New
1925**

**Walsh NO-BUCKLE
HARNESS**

**NO BUCKLES TO TEAR
NO RINGS TO WEAR**



**30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL**

Send No Money I send you a set of my No-Buckle Harness to try on your own team, on your own farm, for 30 days without cost or obligation to you. Glad to send it—that's my liberal offer. Examine it, use it, test it in every possible way you can think of.

Then if you don't think that the Walsh is the best looking, strongest and handiest harness you ever laid eyes on, slip it into the box and return it to me. You don't even have to pay the return charges. I urge you not to wait a day before you get my new, free book that tells all about my special free trial offer. My harness book describes in detail this double-wear harness that has no buckles to tear straps, no rings

to wear straps, no buckle holes to weaken straps. In a few years this wonderful harness has swept the country, making it necessary to enlarge my factory four times to take care of orders. A proven success on thousands of farms in every state. Post yourself on this latest, most up-to-date way of making harness. Write for my new, big, free book now.

See How Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps

The WALSH Has No Buckles—No Rings



Here is the cause of all your harness trouble, repair expense, breakdowns. Why put up with this when you can get a Walsh, which has no buckles—no rings.

See How Rings Wear End of Straps in Two

AS USED IN
**Walsh
HARNESS**

AS USED IN
**BUCKLE
HARNESS**

From photo of a test that shows how buckles weaken straps
WALSH HARNESS has no buckles, no buckle holes
Every strap has its full strength

STRAP WITHOUT BUCKLE HELD UP TO 1170 POUNDS PULL

SAME STRAP BROKE AT BUCKLE 360 LBS. PULL

**Three Times Stronger than
Buckle Harness**

Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps. As an example, a Walsh $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with the buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness.

Walsh "Special Test" Leather

Users say that the leather used in Walsh Harness is the best they ever saw in Harness. I use only the choicest Packers' Northern Steer Hide Leather—tanned by the old-fashioned six months bark tan process. I want you to send today for my free book and read

about actual test in steel testing machine—it proves that Walsh Leather holds twice as much as ordinary harness leather. Ask me to send you at once my free book, full of interesting and valuable information—explains fully how my leather is tanned and tested.

Over 30,000 Users

Praise it.—Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges Government Experiment Stations and leading horsemen. Team with Walsh harness took first prize at Wisconsin State Fair. Mr. G. G. Anderson, Aitken, Minn., who bought his 1st Walsh 5 years ago and bought 3 new sets since for his other teams, says, "Walsh has buckle harness beat a mile"

**Easily Adjusted to Fit
Any Horse**

In ten minutes, a Walsh Harness can be adjusted to fit any horse perfectly, and it's a comfortable harness because it fits. It is much easier to put on and take off. No stubborn buckles to bother with when winter cold bites your fingers and straps are stiff. The adjustable strap holder, used exclusively on Walsh Harness, does away with all buckles and rings, and the harder the pull the tighter they hold: the world's greatest advance in harness making. No other harness ever made can equal it. Made in all styles, Breechingless, Side Backer, Back Pad, Express, etc., all shown in my big free book.

Be Prepared for the Spring Rush

Send for your copy of the big, free harness book today. Post yourself on this wonderful harness, so you can make your decision and get your trial order in quickly as possible. Have your harness ready for spring work when it comes. A delay at that time because of old, broken-down harness will cost you dearly.

\$5 after 30 days free trial

Balance easy payments. Selling direct by mail to you enables me to give highest quality harness at lowest prices. There's a copy of my book waiting for you. Write today for book, prices, terms and how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your friends and neighbors.

James M. Walsh, Pres., WALSH HARNESS CO.
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NO-BUCKLE
ADJUSTABLE
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A COLLAR AS GOOD AS THE HARNESS
Easier on the horse; easier to put on and take off. Easily adjustable for small, medium or large horse. As the horse puts on or loses flesh, the collar can be adjusted to fit perfectly. Fine for growing colts. Allows room for sweat pad in summer. Made of finest materials by expert workmen. You'll say it's the best collar you ever owned. Order from this ad today. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Just send your name, address, and I will send collar at once. Don't pay a penny until postman delivers to your door.
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Adjustable to sizes: Order for collar includes copy of my FREE Harness Book, or book sent free if requested.
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No. 2B ...19, 20, 21 in.
No. 2C ...20, 21, 22 in.
No. 2D ...21, 22, 23 in.
No. 2E ...22, 23, 24 in.



JAMES M. WALSH
President

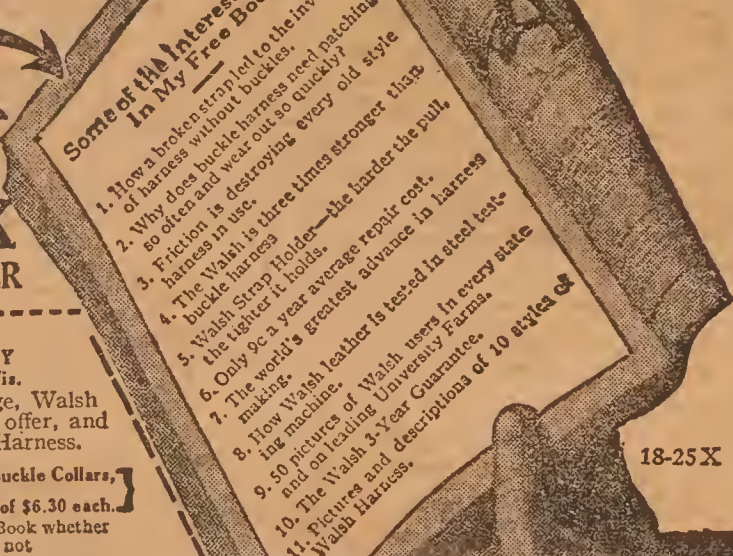
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3. Friction is destroying every old style buckle harness.
4. The Walsh Strap Holder—the harder the pull, the tighter it holds.
5. Walsh Strap Holder—does away with all buckles and rings.
6. Only 90¢ a year average repair cost.
7. The world's greatest advance in harness making.
8. How Walsh leather is tested in steel testing machine.
9. 50 pictures of Walsh used in every state and on leading University Farms.
10. The Walsh 3-Year Guarantee.
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Founded 1842

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FEBRUARY 21, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



The Washington Monument—A Fitting Tribute to the Nation's First President

DIBBLE'S Seed Potatoes

Northern Grown From Selected Seed Stock, Planted on Soils Especially Adapted to Each Variety Produce a Quality That for Vigor, Purity and Productiveness is Unexcelled.

This year most all varieties of Seed Potatoes are in free supply owing to the generous 1924 crop and prices are comparatively low.

Our List comprises 10 varieties "Best by Test," early, intermediate and late, in any quantity from barrels to car loads.

EARLY OHIOS	RURAL NEW YORKERS
EARLY IRISH COBBLERS	CARMAN No. 3
DIBBLE'S EARLY MANISTEES	SIR WALTER RALEIGH
GREEN MOUNTAINS	GOLD COIN, and
MONEYMAKERS	

Dibble's Russet

in our opinion, the best potato now in cultivation, introduced by us only about a decade ago, it has rapidly forged to the front and is considered by thousands of farmers in at least a score of states

"THE BEST POTATO OF THE CENTURY"

Dibble's Russet is round to oblong in shape, pure white flesh of excellent quality, with a russet skin. The vines grow large and rank. The most disease resistant of any variety we have ever grown. Scores of our customers have written us they were "Blight Proof" and "Bug Proof."

As to yield. On our own Seed Farms, where for years our average crop is not less than 10,000 bushels, it outyields all other varieties. Crops of 300-400 bushels are not uncommon and "The Russet gives splendid crops when others fail" is a tribute we frequently receive for this grand potato.

We want ten thousand farmers who have never grown Russets to try them this year and to help you get started, as long as our present stock lasts, we will accept orders for

2 STANDARD BARREL SACKS FOR \$5.00

Slightly higher prices for certified stock.

Address **Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower**

Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Headquarters for Sarm Seeds

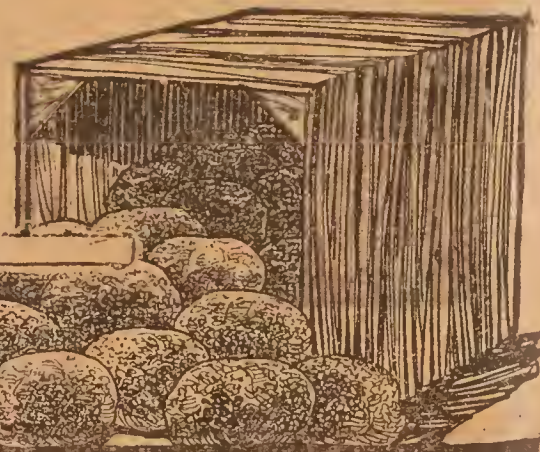
DIBBLE'S SEED CORN

This was intended for a full page advertisement of Seed Potatoes but the ever increasing seriousness of the Seed Corn situation, demands that we must call attention of the farmers in our territory to the fact that only once in the last 30 years has there been so little good Seed Corn as now.

We are fortunate in having a few thousand bushels of	
MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT	MAMMOTH WHITE DENT
IMPROVED LEAMING	BIG RED DENT
EARLY YELLOW DENT	DROUGHT PROOF
WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT	

Average germination, all lots tested to date is above 90%. Get your orders in early as there is not enough of this quality to go around.

Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog, the leading Farm Seed Book of the year, giving three pages crowded with testimonials from satisfied customers to Dibble's Russets and ten pages to Seed Corn with Special Price list quoting FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES FREE.



American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Volume 115

For week Ending February 21, 1925

Number 8

The Outlook For The Poultry Man

The Future Looks Good For Men Who Are Building Soundly

COUNTING chickens before they are hatched seems to be as much of a mistake for market observers and economists as for anyone else. An error of this kind is the most logical explanation of the difference between prediction and performance in the egg and poultry markets of 1924.

Last winter, the impressive expansion in the poultry industry, which had been under way since 1920, aroused a good deal of fear that serious overproduction was about to occur. The annual estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture, placed the farm chicken population on January 1, 1924, at 474 million head. This was an increase of 12 per cent over 1923. Likewise, it was again of 32 per cent since the beginning of 1920, while the human population had gained only about 6 per cent.

Not only was the number of chickens on farms estimated to be the largest on record, but more attention was being paid to feeding and care. The stage seemed to be set for a further increase in egg production and in the number of chickens that would be raised in 1924. Most people believed that considerably lower prices would be necessary to induce consumers to absorb this increased output. For two seasons, dealers, had suffered losses on stored eggs and were disposed to be very cautious as the new storing season approached.

Washington Warned Against Overdoing It

The United States Department of Agriculture shook a warning finger. "The Agricultural Outlook for 1924," as prepared by its economists had this to say:

"The situation in 1924 clearly indicates an increase in production of both poultry and eggs. The increase will probably be such as to make an accelerated rate of consumption of eggs necessary. In view of the outlook for the industry in 1924, producers should consider carefully the results of an expansion of poultry production. Every effort should be made to obtain more economical and more efficient production, for eggs produced at a lower cost and a larger production per hen would tend to increase the profits should lower prices prevail."

Again it was demonstrated that the disaster everyone is looking for seldom happens. Producers themselves probably took some note of the possibility of overdoing their market. Then, early last spring, when dealers allowed egg prices to drop to an extremely low level, while poultry prices remained rather attractive, producers responded by selling their surplus fowls more closely than usual. The average farm price of eggs for a time was at the lowest point since 1916. This stimulated consumption of eggs in the country and in the smaller towns where eggs at retail were close to the price farmers received. Protracted cold weather throughout the spring also tended

By MARILLA ADAMS

to keep down the lay as well as the number of chickens raised. The result was that the anticipated flood of eggs never reached the large markets. It disappeared like water passing over thirsty land.

What the Records Show

The records show that receipts of eggs at the four leading markets during 1924 were lighter than in the corresponding months of 1923 with the exception of April and July. For the year of 1924, up to mid-November, the shrinkage

of eggs averaged 25.6 cents a dozen against 25.8 cents in 1923. These comparisons are all the more significant in view of the fact that urban buying power has not been quite as broad as last year.

Receipts in 1924 Below Normal

The accompanying chart gives a hint as to why both poultry and egg prices have held up so well during the rapid expansion in production since 1920. Judged by the long time trend of receipts at the six cities, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco and Milwaukee, 1920 was farther below normal than in any year as far back as 1891. Fully half of the increase in supply since 1920 was in the nature of a rebound from a period of underproduction. Part of the remainder was to take care of the growth in population of these cities. The peak supply of 1920 was not as far above normal as measured by the long time trend as receipts in 1920 were below it. Furthermore, the decrease in receipts in 1924 will put the supply below the normal line. Viewed with a perspective of this kind, expansion in production in the last few years has not been so great after all.

The rate of increase in population makes an interesting comparison with the gain in receipts of eggs. In 1920, these cities had about 225 per cent, as many people as in 1890. Allowing for the fact that 1920 was a low year, the supply of eggs was 300 per cent larger than three decades previous, indicating larger per capita consumption of eggs as a result of the gradual gain in urban buying power.

Unprofitable Prices Do Not Last Long

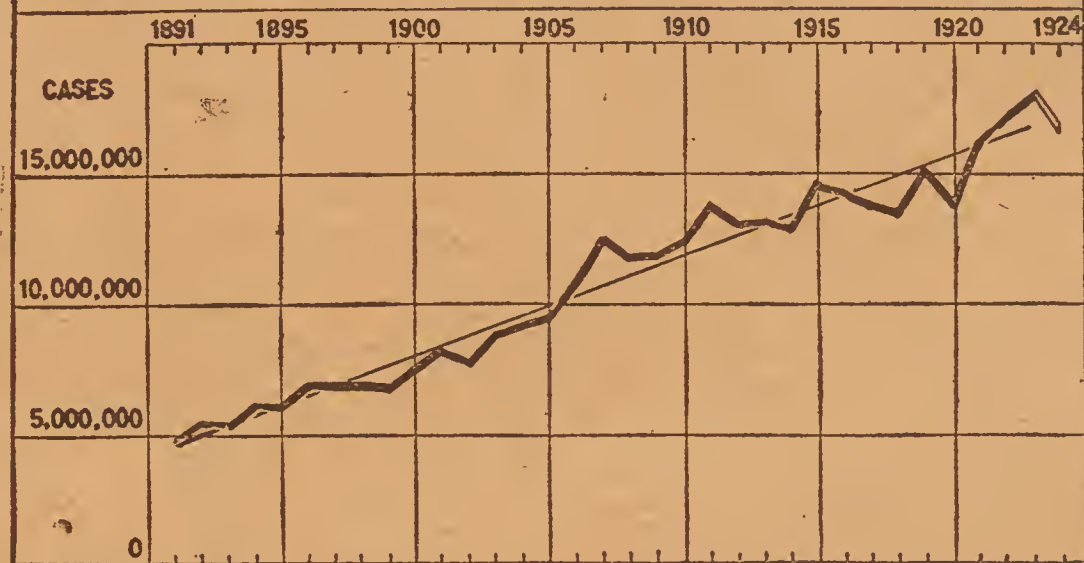
The absence of any prolonged period of diminishing receipts as shown by this chart indicates that periods of unsatisfactory prices for

eggs are not very severe or long lived as a rule. While distinct cycles are noticable, especially since 1905, they are not as conspicuous as they are in most other branches of agricultural production. The whole period from 1911 to 1920 is probably the most pronounced case as egg production was retarded because grains advanced more rapidly when the war broke out than such commodities as poultry and eggs which are produced almost exclusively for domestic consumption. Commercial poultrymen who were obliged to buy a good deal of their feed had a difficult time during this period and many of them were forced out of business.

Looking forward from the present stage, there appear to be no extremely large clouds on the poultryman's horizon. The danger of severe overproduction, if it ever existed, seems to have passed for the present without the necessity of any long drawn period of liquidation of flocks. More attractive prices for corn, wheat, hogs and other farm products may eclipse the popularity of the hen for a while. It is possible that, allow-

(Continued on Page 194)

LONG TIME TREND OF THE SUPPLY OF EGGS



The zigzag line shows annual receipts of eggs at New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco and Milwaukee. The straight line shows the secular, or long-time trend, as computed mathematically. The chart shows:

1. That receipts in 1924, as partly estimated, will be below the long-time trend.
2. That the supply in 1920 was considerably below normal and that the increase from 1920 to 1923 did not bring receipts far above the normal line.
3. That receipts did not increase a great deal in the period from 1911 to 1920, when grain prices were relatively high.
4. That there have been fairly well-marked cycles in production in the last twenty years with about four years between the peaks.

amounts to 8 per cent which is the first time in four years that receipts have failed to show a progressive increase.

Receipts of dressed poultry at these same markets were heavier than last year in each of the first seven months of 1924. This period covered the windup of the marketing of the large crop of poultry produced in 1923 and the weeding out of flocks during the period when egg prices were temporarily unsatisfactory. Combined receipts since July have been less than in the same period of 1923.

This shows how quickly accidental conditions, such as the weather, and the natural adjustments brought about by price may take care of a supply of poultry and eggs that seems to be getting out of balance with the demand.

Because of the corrections brought about in this manner, prices of both poultry and eggs are actually higher than at this time a year ago. Moreover, the unweighted average farm price of chickens for the first nine months of 1924 was the same as in the corresponding period of 1923, standing at 19.4 cents a pound. The farm price

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 115 February 21, 1925 No. 8

State Grange Meeting A Success

FROM all reports, the meeting of the New York State Grange at Saratoga Springs was one of the best ever, both in the good spirit present and in the effective work done. Don't miss the interesting account of this session on Page 187.

Washington the Farmer

ONE spring day some years ago it was my pleasure to take a class of senior high school students on an excursion to Washington and while there we had the privilege of traveling down the Potomac to historic Mount Vernon, Washington's old farm home. (See picture on page 184.) After we had arrived, I left the young folks to wander at will and went out to lie in the mellow spring sunshine on the lawn that sweeps gently from the sheltered porch down to the old Potomac.

As I lay there and as I walked later through the barns and out buildings standing much the same today as they did in Washington's time, I understood why Washington was so anxious to retire from the exactions, criticisms and turmoil of public life to his peaceful and beautiful farm home at Mount Vernon. I knew also why he said "Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employments of man." It came to me too that in spite of the constant change in material things and in spite of the large amount of so-called progress that has been made since Washington lived, the little simple fundamental things of life do not change. The verities are eternal.

And not the least of these fundamental things is that of simplicity. Washington has been called an aristocrat. Possibly, and from one manner of speaking, he was. But no one can visit Mount Vernon without knowing that he loved simplicity. In spite of the years that intervene, his life when he was at home was strangely like that of our farm people today. Simplicity is an attribute of true people of all ages. We do not need too many material possessions to be happy. In fact, too many things clutter up our lives, increase our responsibilities and often make us unhappy.

Possibly because of my own farm background, and because my interests are tied up in the welfare of farm people, I like to remember that George Washington was first of all a farmer and that he would rather have farmed it than been President of the United States. I like to think of his returning to spend his last years at the

quiet and beautiful old farm home on the Potomac. I like to know that the historic societies have preserved his home so that it is today much the same as it was when Washington lived. And it is good to know too that finally when rest came to Washington, he could sleep the long sleep within a few yards of his home and under the same kind southern elements, the same winds and rains and sun that grew his crops.

—E. R. EASTMAN.

Committees for Tax Reduction

THE thousands of letters that we have received from farmers on the deplorable tax situation show that they are practically unanimous that there must be tax relief for agriculture. But it takes something besides unanimous agreement to get a job done. To put it plainly, it takes work, and a lot of it; and where the job is as big as this one is, it is more than a one-man task.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is doing what it can. But we need help and we particularly need help where the tax situation is the worst. That is the locality. Therefore, we are making the following suggestions:

In nearly every community in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there are either Grange or Farm Bureau organizations; in many there are both. There are also many farmers' clubs and other organizations which have regular and frequent meetings. Will you help us get a local tax committee connected either with the Grange, The Farm Bureau, or other farmers' local organization appointed at your next meeting? It should consist of from three to five members. It will be the duty of this committee to make a study of the tax situation and report its findings to coming meetings of your organization. It will be fairly easy for the committee to get figures showing the cost of your school district, village, town and county governments. It can find out what your schools, your roads, your public buildings and your official salaries are costing you. Members of the committee may interview village, town and county officials. Maybe you can get some of these officials to come before your meeting and talk on the tax situation, giving you the facts.

When you have the facts, you will be in a position to urge such reforms as cutting out local collectors, paying the taxes direct to the county treasurer, and the publication of budgets and of tax statements with your tax bills. The mere fact that you have such a committee operating in your community and a number of them in your county will have a big effect upon local officers in making them more conservative about spending your money.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will publish the names of tax committees if you will furnish them to us, together with local statistics about taxes in your county and localities. We will also furnish suggested programs for tax discussions and get all the information for your tax committees that we have available. This is in addition to what we are trying to do in the reduction of state taxes.

Of course, all of this will take some time, but we are in for a long period of high taxes, and there is but one way to get them down; that is to organize public opinion. Is this job important enough to you to help us start something in your community? Let us know how we can help.

A Law That Would Help

ONE of the recommendations for legislation on the rural schools which has been made to the present session of the New York State legislature is that there should be provision for state aid for the tuition and transportation for pupils above the sixth grade when sent from district schools to schools of higher grade. This suggestion is right and we believe that country parents will join with us in hoping that the legislature will pass such a bill.

The district schools, with proper equipment and teachers, are right for the children of the lower grades, but when the boys and girls get above the sixth grade, most of them quit school. Large

American Agriculturist, February 21, 1925

boys and girls feel awkward and out of place with the smaller children, and they do not get the incentive and the encouragement and the proper teaching that lead them to continue their education at this critical time. On the other hand, the difficulties of transportation and of tuition make it impossible under our present system for most of these older boys and girls to continue their schooling elsewhere.

A provision for more state aid on some kind of an optional plan which would enable parents and the districts to give these older children a chance for better schooling without increasing the taxes or the financial burdens to parents would go a long way in helping the large country boys and girls to get an education.

Don't Do It If You Don't Want To, But—

"The farmers do not take favorably to the 'Kill A Cow' idea. The cow would pay a profit if the price of milk were what it should be."

B. R. F., New Jersey.

WE fully agree with the writer of the above letter that the price of milk is not what it should be. About this, there can be no argument. We positively do not agree with the thought, however, that all of the cows now in existence should pay a profit. It would be very easy to make AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST popular by always telling farmers just the things they want to believe without regard to the real facts or the truth. At the risk of being unpopular, we can work upon only one policy, and that is to tell the truth and to give the facts, even when these facts hurt, and when they make rather bitter pills to swallow.

Neither can farming as a whole nor any individual make any great amount of progress by trying to dodge the truth, and the bitter truth about this dairy business is that not only is the selling price of milk too low, but the costs of production are too high—and one of the chief reasons why they are too high is the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of cows that are a burden to their owners and to the industry. They should have gone for meat long ago.

Let us suppose for a moment what would happen if the price of milk could be boosted temporarily to where the low-producing cows would pay. In the first place, this would raise the retail price of milk in the cities so high that consumption would immediately and very rapidly decrease. In the second place, the price would encourage heavy feeding of expensive grain, the crowding into production of more scrub cattle, and the bringing in of marginal milk from distant and manufacturing territories. All of which would, of course, lower the price immediately.

Better marketing methods can and will bring the prices of milk to above their present low level. Prices must rise if dairying is to endure, but let no one get the foolish hope that they will ever get high enough for any length of time to pay a profit to the man with a lot of scrub producers or to one with careless feeding or other unbusinesslike methods of production. We are entering a new era in farming. It is now a business.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WILL some of our womenfolks please tell me why a bride always looks so happy and self-possessed at a wedding while a poor bridegroom appears as if he had one foot in a grave and another on a banana peel? Of course, I have my own ideas as to what the real reason is, but I would be glad to know what the womenfolk think about it too. The countless thousands of unfortunate males, after they have swallowed the bait, hook, line and sinker, and stand on the brink of the marriage precipice will sympathize with poor Erasmus in the following story:

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle, he whispered:

"What's the matter with yo' all, Erasmus? Has yo' lost de ring?"

"No, I ain't lost no ring," blurted out the unhappy Erasmus, "dat's safe enough. BUT I'S CERTAINLY LOS' MAH ENTHUSIASM!"

Readers Respond to League Article

Flood of Letters Show Farmers Appreciation for Facts

I want to congratulate you for the fearlessness and fairness with which you have presented the mistakes and accomplishments of the Dairymen's League in the issue of February 7th. The most serious indictment against many forms of agricultural organization is the fact that the bright side has been continually held up before us farmers, and the dark side, the mistakes and the constructive criticisms have been squelched. For this mistaken policy these organizations will suffer inevitably, because, when we farmers finally learn the whole truth, the most natural result will be a violent and widespread reaction due to a deserved loss of confidence in all forms of agricultural organization. As long as you publish the whole truth in a courageous and unprejudiced manner, no matter whom it affects, or hurts, you may rest assured that you will always have the hearty support of New York State farmers.—Niagara County.

* * *

Will Do Good

TO my mind your piece as to the milk situation is a masterpiece. I received the paper today and I had to read most of that even before reading "The Trouble Maker", and that is going some. I do not see how anyone could take offense, and I anticipate that one article is going to do a whole lot of good among the farmers. I had wished for a long time that you would come out and have your say. I am a strong League man but know it is not perfect and want to have honest criticism; but where it is all black as to the Leagues side and the other is O. K., I cannot stand it. I want to let you know that I for one highly appreciate your article.—Delaware County.

* * *

A Market Every Day

I HAVE read and reread your article in this week's issue of "Old Reliable" on "What Shall We Do With the League?" I find it the most unbiased of anything I have yet seen regarding the League. I know you are in a position to give facts, while many of the articles written are written by persons who do not know what they are talking about.

I have been a League member from the start and have put in some anxious hours, for we have had many discouraging times since we started. I agree that many mistakes have been made but on the whole I think we have made wonderful progress, and feel more encouraged with the present outlook than I have ever felt. I am not on a salary, just a common milk producer, and working for the producer's interest.

Last October I heard a fine explanation of the "spread" but as you say, it is hard to get the information to the rank and file of the members. I most always call a local meeting after the sub-district meeting, but only get a few out. We have a Sheffield plant near here and during the last nine years, they have shut their doors to us as an organization four different times. Isn't it worth a whole lot to know we have a market for our

milk every day in the year? Hoping your article will bear some fruit, and wishing success to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and also to our League.—Washington County.

* * *

Hits Hard, Straight and Fair

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST came today and at the first opportunity tonight I read

A Dairy Marketing Program

IN the February 7th issue of American Agriculturist we published an article on the League and the general milk marketing situation, and closed by making a few suggestions which, we believe, if put into practice, would do much to restore confidence and better prices in the dairy business. Since this article appeared, letters have been pouring in from both those within and without the League showing that farmers appreciate having the facts when those facts are presented fairly and without prejudice. Some of these letters are printed on this page. Because this article has met with such splendid response, we are repeating here the suggested constructive program. For further explanation, turn back, if you have not already done so, and read the original article in the February 7th issue. Here is the program:

FIRST, stand by your organization. This applies not only to the League, but to other milk organizations throughout the East which are working to solve this perplexing problem. It is a mistake to throw away what you have already gained even though the results may be smaller than you expected.

SECOND, let us stop quarrelling and fighting among ourselves and our organizations. Time may show that the other fellow was right. More likely all are partly right and each individual and each organization may be able to contribute a little progress toward the general solution. Have a good word for the other fellow. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad".

THIRD, study your organization, attend your meetings, and make an effort to get into the leadership the best qualified men. Honest now have you as an individual made any effort to improve the situation?

FOURTH, if you are a League member, demand your directors stop serving in a double capacity, that of both officer and employee.

FIFTH, demand that your directors furnish you written facts and details regarding policies and work of your organization, including money spent or invested in salaries, milk plants or other property, and money received in the sale or rental of the same. It is your money and your organization. You have a right to the information. Moreover, the good of the organization itself depends upon confidence and comes from a frank discussion of mistakes as well as successes.

SIXTH, instruct your directors to modify when necessary policies and details to fit the constantly changing conditions in the milk marketing business. Cooperative marketing is blazing the trail and when you get on a wrong road, the quicker you back up and try again, the smaller the loss from the mistake will be. Recent radical changes in League policy show the directors are beginning to realize this.

SEVENTH, let us all have a little more patience and charity. Progress is slow. The best of organizations will not substitute for poor farming. Let us not expect the impossible, but all work wholeheartedly and in a friendly spirit in our different ways and through our different methods toward the common goal.

article on the League. It hits hard and straight and yet fair, studiedly so. Moreover, it is constructive. I have no doubt it will do a lot of good. It is especially timely because the League is on the up-grade. Keep a stiff upper lip. For every man you hurt you helped

a thousand. I will be anxious to hear about the comeback.—Monroe County.

* * *

Right, If Done Right

I WAS much, very much pleased this A. M. in reading your very article "What Shall We Do With the League?", and to note throughout the same things which I have spent many hours of thought and worry about. I feel sometimes like laying down, but cooperation is right, if we cooperate right; and it is not to exemplify our powers in fighting at each other, but to show our strength by fighting with each other. We will carry on with this belief just as long as we live in the hope that the future will be the better for our efforts and with the comforting thought that an heritage is being created for the dairy industry of the future. In your busy life, if you find time to send me a word or two I shall appreciate it greatly. Remember always, even though you do not hear from me, that I am thinking of you and wishing you every success and continued health and strength to go forward.—Herkimer County.

* * *

Impartial Discussions Needed

I HAVE just read again with keen interest your exposition of the League situation. I still feel that what you have said is sound and fair and right. Heretofore, the League has been discussed in one or the other of two ways—either by the man who was an avowed enemy and could see no possible good in the movement or else by the uncompromising defender to whom any kind of criticism of plan or personnel is black treason. Of course I know you are going to have some correspondence, and some men, are going to pound you hard, but still I feel you have done the cause a genuine service. Don't let a few words trouble you.—Schoharie County.

* * *

Honest Criticism Good

IN reading over your last article on the League, I was mighty well pleased with the way you handled that touchy important problem. The criticisms were great, honestly put and bound to react in a manner which will be beneficial to the League.

We need more fairness in our discussions. Many of us are inclined to become heated and vexed thereby losing whatever poise and good judgment that we may have had. In all fairness to such a problem, keep up the good work and we all shall be benefited by it.—Otsego County.

"A Home That Never Was"

MR. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., has contributed a great many fine stories to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, but none of these have attracted more attention than his story in a recent issue entitled "A Home That Never Was."

These letters have come mostly from people who were familiar with the facts of the story and they indicate that the story as told by Mr. Van Wagenen is almost exact in every detail except for the incident that the girl afterwards married and went West, presumably beyond the ken of her old friends.



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Let's Stop Fighting

A Plowhandle Talk on Milk and Other Problems

By H. E. COOK

IF I gauge farm sentiment aright, it is getting better—and as one feels so he is. We in the North Country almost entirely are cow keepers and milk makers and so I can only speak in a contact way of dairymen—not many are getting cost of production from a cash basis standpoint paying current prices—and I can't remember when we did.



H. E. COOK

Dairying has always been a family affair. Production has been based upon the no-cash-paid system and may be that is the best way. Anyhow, if co-operation were as scientifically executed as in the farm home we would have reached the farm millennium. League people are more confident and I think they have a right to be optimistic. I have been very much discouraged, but the recent radical changes in administration look good.

When League milk is worth just a little more than the same class of milk sold through other channels, no questions will be asked. Eastman's article in the February 7th issue is the most helpful, fair and outstanding analysis of the League and its work that I have read, and must do a lot of good. Supposing all hands take up the golden rule, stop scrapping for one year, sit together around one common table and watch results.

* * * * *

It Shows On the Balance Sheet

I know in our own business if we have a fight on in any sort of style or fashion it shows on the balance sheet. When we are, all of us men, women and children, altogether about 30 in number, living peaceably, there is not only more satisfaction in doing our job but more profit. Even a matter so far removed as a scrap among the children reacts on the business as a whole. There is no business where confidence, cooperation and good feeling is so necessary as upon a farm where the labor is all performed by those outside the family.

Farm work is scattered and not so easily organized as shop work. Every person must feel that he is to some extent self-propelling. Harmony and cooperation are the key to success.

* * *

Flowers Are Blooming in California

We have a daughter living in Redlands, California. A letter from her before me says:

"You are certainly having a hard winter. I cannot realize it when I look out and see the sweet-peas in bloom."

We have in our business suffered more than ever before. We sell milk in northern towns and ship by baggage and this is the first serious time we have had to get delivery without loss—no train and mothers calling to know what is the matter that they do not get milk for babies. All of this is at the same minute that sweet peas are in blossom in California. Where is the balance? Why not all go to Redlands?

I'll tell you. She wants to and is coming to spend the summer with us. It is said that fighting snow drifts while superintendent of the R. W. and O. R. R. from Syracuse and Utica north made "Pat" Crowley president of the New York Central. Well, if that is true, we can furnish presidents for every kind of business in the country.

Farmers are beginning to think about labor prices for the coming season. There does not seem to be any evidence in our section of a change either higher or lower. We have had plenty of men since last September but about April 1st we have the most trouble. As a rule our competition does not come from industrial corporations at any time, strange as this statement may appear. On the other hand, married men come to us for work from cities and towns near by who feel the high cost of living, especially rents. These are people who formerly worked on or rented farms and moved into town because of the apparent larger net returns for their service. These men are not skilled mechanics, but they may have farm skill. Our sharp competition comes from farmers themselves, young, husky, clear-headed men who take the lead themselves and want them only for the summer season. An extra bonus is to them a good investment.

* * *

Steady Employment A Benefit

Generally, however, steady industrious men who want an every day income will stay throughout the year even if they could earn a few dollars more in the summer time and lose a job during the winter. Where can one find a job with more net money in it than \$2.00 a day with board and care, no lost time, cheap clothing, not much preparation, no trusting out, nothing but steady interested employment and cash on demand. A steady, patient, honest worker and saver can soon have a fund large enough to buy a farm and home.

Getting good farm labor does not hinge upon any one thing, but one will find it hard to get permanent men and women without giving year around employment. Married men are not always the most active workers but if like men, the man with a home of his own has less to draw him away and the chance is he will stay longer and have the larger chance of being interested in his job. If I had to make out a score card, I should place fifty points for loyalty and interest. Some men have the faculty of turning off more work than others. But every man who is loyal will sooner or later catch up some way.

* * *

Buying Feed Ahead

Each year when the winter months begin in earnest and feed prices stiffen as they usually do, I pledge myself next summer to buy outright or contract for feed enough to last through the winter and when "next summer" comes around I do not generally do it. But this year we are pretty near to the mark—only about one year in ten will there be an outright loss. About two years there will be no grain and the other seven there will be more or less profit.

When the corn crop turns out good, September and October may be low months. When only a partial crop, mid-summer prices are likely to be the low ones. One of the keenest speculators I know, having made large sums of money buying and selling, is a guide to many of our dairymen. One of them, a money making dairymen, says when "Vet" buys many carloads if he pulls through, I feel safe on buying for twenty cows. Not bad reasoning.

I notice most buyers seldom strike the extreme low point because when prices are dropping we think they will not stop and we have to wait until a small advance has taken place. Now maybe that is a pretty safe plan after all.

In 1924, the buying season came early. I cannot quite explain the psychology of the fact that when sellers are canvassing buyers, is a pretty good time to lay in a stock. Or I find by keeping in close touch with a number of sellers one is apt to find bargains at different places during the summer and fall season.



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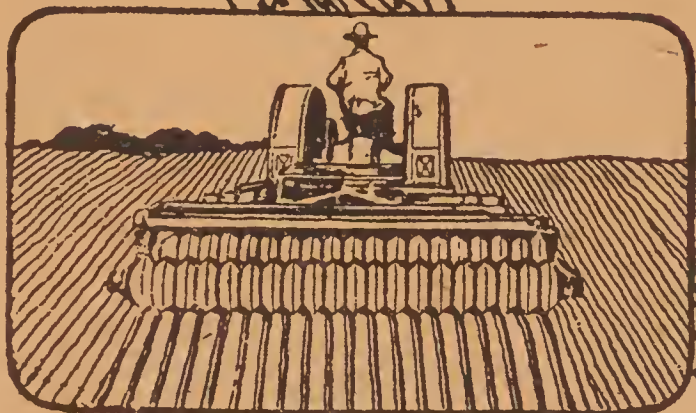
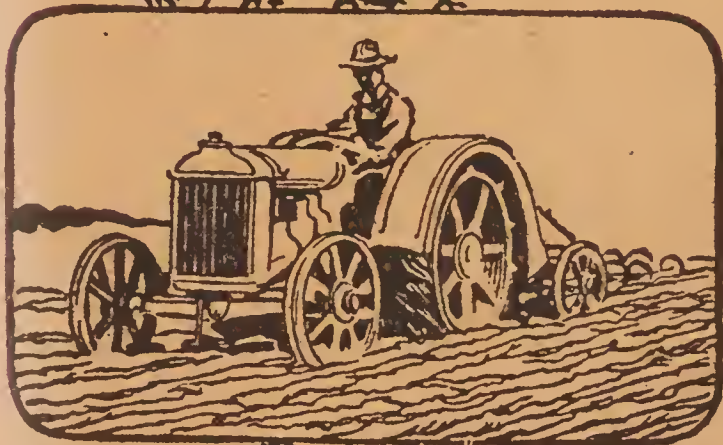
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The Cortland Apple

"An Improved McIntosh"—Hedrick

We have heard a lot about the Cortland apple. What other variety is it like? From what varieties was it developed? Has it been tried out? What does it look like? Several folks have asked us the question. None of us are orchardists but we like a few good apples for our own use. We would like to see something in the columns of American Agriculturist about it.

—P. H. O., New York.

THE Cortland apple is not strictly a new variety. It was introduced to the trade something like 10 years ago by the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva where it was originated. Under separate cover we are sending you Geneva bulletin 497 entitled, New or Noteworthy Fruits by Professor U. P. Hedrick. This bulletin has a beautiful color plate of the Cortland apple. In that bulletin on page 3 Professor Hedrick also discussed the quality of the variety. For the benefit of those who are interested in new apple varieties we are printing Professor Hedrick's comments on the Cortland apple.

"No new variety is now receiving more attention than Cortland, the most promising of the tree-fruits that have originated at this Station. The variety is a cross between Ben Davis and McIntosh made in 1898, but the seeding did not fruit until 1906 and was not generally introduced until 1915. Cortland is of the type of McIntosh and promises to take the place of that well-known variety for all purposes. The fruits of the two varieties are so similar that there is certain to be confusion if the differences are not carefully noted. The fruits of Cortland are more oblate and flatter across the base than those of McIntosh; they average larger and possibly a little more uniform in size; they have more color and the red is lighter and brighter and the stripings and splashes are laid on differently; the bloom is much the same or a little heavier; the taste can hardly be distinguished from that of McIntosh, but is even richer if that be possible; there is a little less aroma; the flesh is firmer but just as juicy; the season is from one to three weeks later; the apples do not drop so readily. The trees of the two varieties are much the same, differing chiefly in more slender and willowy branches in Cortland. From this comparison it will be seen that Cortland is an improved McIntosh.

"Cortland is one of several varieties which will probably be introduced next year. One is an early McIntosh which ripens in August; the other is a late McIntosh which keeps from one to two months later in common storage. The beauty and high

quality of apples of the McIntosh type; and the vigor, productiveness, regularity in bearing, and great hardiness in tree of all these apples commend them as about the best varieties for New York. The fruits of McIntosh and Cortland cannot be surpassed by apples grown anywhere else in the world, and apple growers in New York have an opportunity to specialize in distinctive fruits that will bring greater renown and profits to the apple industry of the State."

Geneva Will Advise On Fruit Varieties

Horticulturists at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva stand ready to give expert advice on the selection of fruit varieties for planting next spring. Most of the varieties of hardy fruits offered for sale by American nurserymen and many sorts from foreign countries have been grown or are now being tested on the Station grounds, it is said; and from the results of these tests and with their knowledge of fruit growing in this and neighboring states, the Station specialists are able to predict with a fair degree of accuracy the behavior of almost any variety brought to their attention.

"Within the next few weeks both professional and amateur growers will be making up orders for their spring plantings," says the Station horticulturist. "The Station fruit specialists will advise freely on the varieties best adapted to any given locality or will pass judgment on proposed plantings. Neither the large fruit grower nor the man with only a few trees or a small berry patch can afford to waste time and money by setting out varieties that are not adapted to their conditions. Thru long-continued tests with every variety of fruit that will grow at Geneva, the Experiment Station has made it possible for the fruit grower to avoid disappointment or failure by planting varieties that will not thrive under New York conditions."

Black Knot on Plum Trees

BLACK knot is a fungous disease and is the worst foe to plums in my experience. It is spreading if neglected, and when it shows up rigid measures should be followed. Use the knife freely and cut away every sign of it and if it is so bad that this is impossible then better remove the tree entirely and save others. Spraying with the lime-sulphur in winter is a preventative measure and close watching will probably save injury.—L. H. COBB.



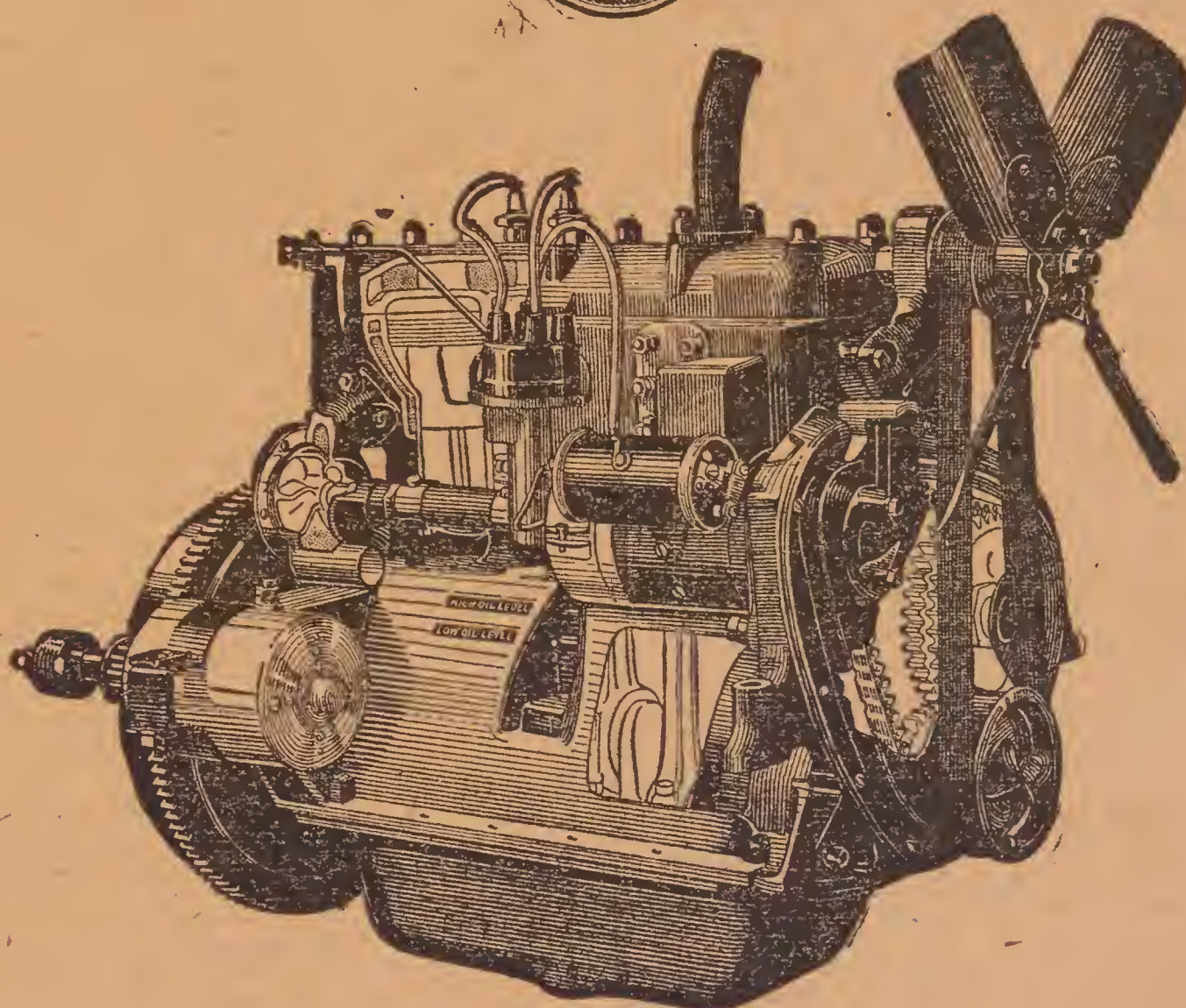
GEORGE Washington's farm home at Mount Vernon. The place is maintained by historical associations much the same as it was when Washington left there. In many of the rooms there are interesting historical relics, including a good many of the original furnishings. Among these is the bed upon which Washington died and the chair and the open Bible beside the bed just as it was at that moment. In the house there is the key of the Bastille; which was sent to Washington by Lafayette after the capture of that famous prison. The key is of iron and is seven inches long. In the house also there are three of Washington's swords and framed pictures and papers of great historic value.

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Use these three ways to test your home mixed rations, or any feed you buy. You will *know* then, without puzzling your brain about proteins, percentages, digestibility, etc., what ration is best and most economical for you to feed. Sugared Schumacher Feed is proving "BEST and most ECONOMICAL" for thousands of dairymen and farmers. W. S. Kerr, Cohasset, Mass., writes:

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The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

"In Sugared Schumacher Feed you have a feed that will prove very profitable to anyone who gives this feed an opportunity to show what it will accomplish.

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Lime, Legumes, Livestock

High Grade Fertilizers Reduce Overhead

HAVE you got a few tons of lime to use this year, just for an experiment if nothing more? Here is our plan tried out for the past few years, and it has worked well.

We plowed down a good sod in the fall. We never pasture our meadows, so if it is a meadow, so much the better. In the spring as soon as possible we pulverized the land well, not just go over it the quickest way for if we have crops we must have a good seed bed. We harrowed, lapping the half, lengthwise, then across the same way, filling the dead furrows up even. Then the spring tooth harrow followed lapping half. If this isn't enough, go over it again, or at least the places where it needs it.

The land was then sowed to corn with a drill and about fifty pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre sowed with the drill at the same time. The ground was then rolled. In a few days it was dragged crosswise with a smoothing harrow, and again in a few days lengthwise. This keeps down all weeds before the corn is up. After it began to come up, we kept right on with the drag until the corn is large enough to cultivate. Do not stop cultivating as long as you can get through with a cultivator, hitch on to the one horse cultivator. If it doesn't rain, do all the more cultivating. Too many people get discouraged when no rain comes and stop working in corn and then have a failure. That is just the time to work more to make up for the lack of rain.

Fall Plowing Speeds Spring Work

When fall came, the silo was filled. Then we plowed this land and made sure to ditch it well. When you are plowing don't wait until spring, for you want to get on to the land earlier this year for you are going to seed it down, and want the advantage of early rains, and the oats will not hurt. We had a piece a few years ago that got two inches of snow on it after it was up, and they were ripe in July. Some who read this plowed last fall so they may follow from here on.

During a winter we put a thin coat of manure (here is where your live stock comes in) over this ground. We used the manure from the stable each day, using plenty of straw for the bedding to absorb in the gutters in the stable. After this ground had been pulverized over once, we sowed a ton of lime to the acre. More is better. Then it was worked the same as for corn. Be sure you have a good seed bed.

Buy Good Clover Seed

Now sow with the best grade seeds you can buy, and use a good rich mixture of timothy and mamouth red clover (here is your legume.) Do not stop because clover costs money. It will pay. After you are through sowing go over with a smoothing harrow so that every little seed is covered and wait results.

As soon as the grain is ready, cut it. Get it off this new seeding as soon as it is dry and by all means don't let any stock run over it or eat it off. The next year you should get a big yield of clover and the following year one of timothy. We had a four acre lot planted to corn in 1921, and got a bumper crop. In 1922 we cut fourteen big loads of clover; and in 1923, eleven loads of timothy, ten loads of which pressed out nearly ten tons of hay pressed in March, 1924. Last year was not a very good hay year, and with the same rotation we had fourteen loads of clover on five acres and expect a good timothy crop this year.

Acid Rock a Big Help

Last year we tried acid rock with lime in oats, seeding without manure as we didn't have enough manure. The oats yielded a big crop and had especially

strong straw to hold up the heavy heads, which did not go down with the wind.

The seeding looked good last fall, but it remains to be seen what the results will be this year. We have always done our work with horse power. I always drove a team with my husband, and we had two sets of horse drawn equipment. Last fall we bought a Fordson, but our work will be done on the same plan. When it is too wet for the tractor, the horses will be used, and for the sowing and where it is most satisfactory.—Mrs. C. J. Doxater, New York.

High Grade Fertilizers Reduce Handling and Freight Costs

FARMERS in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory this year will spend hundreds and thousands of dollars for fertilizers. In times like the present when the farmer has got to make a dollar go a long way, he has got to cut every corner to reduce his overhead, still keeping quality in his fertilizer. It is poor economy to buy cheap fertilizer. Professor A. W. Blair, soil expert of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, comes out very strongly for high grade fertilizers. His main argument in his favor is the fact that they reduce the cost of handling and of freight and increase to the maximum the money that goes into actual plant food. Mr. Blair's comments are as follows:

"At a time like this when the odds seem against the farmers in so many ways it is well worth while for him to consider carefully his investment in fertilizers in order that the money may be wisely spent. Will this money buy the most plant-food possible, or will it go for just 'fertilizers'?"

"Ten tons of a 5-8-6 mixture will carry 3800 pounds of plant-food, but the freight and handling charges on the latter will be just as much as on the former, which carries 1000 pounds more of plant-food.

"There are truckers and potato growers who could afford to use a still higher-grade fertilizer, a 6-8-7 for example. Ten tons of this will give 4200 pounds of plant-food as against 2800 in ten tons of a 3-8-3.

"But why confine the high-grade fertilizer to truck and potatoes? For corn 250 pounds of the 6-8-7 would be quite as effective as 500 pounds of the 3-8-3, and from the standpoint of freight and handling, much more economical."

New York County Club Agents Commend A. A. Scholarship

FOR the past three years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been giving a scholarship in New York State to the Junior Project worker who is outstanding in his particular project. The scholarship is given not only as a reward for the achievement of the individual but as an indication of the hearty endorsement of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the Junior Project work being done among the boys and girls of our farms. Recently county club agents held a conference and during that conference the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, the County Club Agents of the State of New York in conference assembled, realizing the impetus given Junior Project Work through the kindness of the American Agriculturist in contributing a scholarship for an outstanding member, in the State, be it hereby

Resolved, that the head officer of our State organization be delegated to convey the most sincere thanks and appreciation of this organization for the American Agriculturist's support in the past and request their continued interest in the future.

American Agriculturist, February 21, 1925
**New York State Grange Initiates
 570; Passes Important
 Resolutions**

SARATOGA Springs was the meeting place for the fifty-second annual session of the New York State Grange, held February 4-7. Although this famous summer resort was covered with a snow blanket of three feet, fine weather prevailed throughout the session. the re-election of Edson J. Walrath of Jefferson County as member of the executive committee.

No election was held this year, except executive committee.

There were about 700 delegates in attendance and a class of 570 was given the included Past State Master C. M. Gardner of Massachusetts, State Master O. L. Martin of Vermont, State Master Philip H. Dewey of Pennsylvania, Past National Master S. J. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., Berne A. Pyrke of Albany, State Commissioner of Farms and Markets, and Lieutenant Gov. Lowman.

First Meeting in Eastern Part of State Since 1911

State Master S. L. Strivings presided and many important questions came before the body. This is the first session of the State Grange held in Eastern New York since 1911, when the Grange met at Troy. Seven invitations have been received for the 1926 session: Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Jamestown, New York City, Watertown and Malone. The choice will be made by the executive committee early in June.

The Grange sessions at Saratoga were held in Convention Hall, with a capacity of 5,000 people. The public reception Wednesday evening was held in the Casino, another large public auditorium. About 1500 Grangers were present at the degree work of Flora's court Thursday evening. Mrs. Florence Aucher of Monroe County, the State Grange Flora, presided and Raymond Mitchings of Onondaga County had charge of the floor drills. Never before has the beautiful work of the sixth degree been more impressively put on.

**Chautauqua County Leads in
 Membership**

The present membership of the Grange is 135,420, with 897 Granges. Secretary F. J. Riley's annual report show a net loss of state membership of 2,246. Chautauqua is the leading Grange county with 8,738 members, followed by Jefferson with 8,014, and Oswego with 6,368. Seven new Granges have been organized during the year.

Among the veteran members in attendance were Jennie B. Stone of Oswego County, 83 years old, who has attended 47 successive sessions; Jacob Shaffer of Monroe County, also 83, who is master of Monroe County Pomona and headed his county delegation; and Fred E. Rounds of Oswego County, who has attended 32 sessions. Past State Master S. J. Lowell has attended 22 successive sessions.

State Master Strivings reports 512 Grange halls in the State, valued at over \$2,000,000.

Many Juvenile Granges Organized

During the session the state association of county deputies held their annual meeting and elected the following officers; President, L. C. Archer of Lewis County; Vice-President, Duane Waldron of Wayne County; and Secretary, John S. Bardwell of Allegany County.

Miss Natalie Barns, State Deputy of Juvenile Grange work, reported 952 members in that department, with 35 Juvenile Granges, located in 19 counties. Twelve new Juvenile Granges have been organized during the year, and two re-organized. In addition, three new Granges have been re-organized since January 1st.

The Grange voiced approval to a resolution to change the age limits of Juvenile members from 5 to 14 as now to 6 to 16



Feed the Fields

DON'T waste manure by dumping it on your fields or scattering it in large clods. Distribute it evenly over the surface of the ground in fine particles. Otherwise you will not get maximum results from this wonderful fertilizer. Every farmer knows that manure when properly applied is the best food for restoring and increasing the productivity of the soil. Why not feed your fields by using a good manure spreader? Big profits result from the use of

The NEW BLACK HAWK Spreader

It does a perfect job of distribution. It thoroughly pulverizes the manure and spreads it as widely and evenly as laying down a carpet and can be used for top dressing so the crop will have full benefit of the fertilizer and not be injured by heavy clods.

The New Black Hawk Manure Spreader 40-A is the lightest draft, least complicated and simplest to operate of any machine of its kind. A two-horse spreader. It has a strong and positive feed; does not choke; free from cog gears; great quantity range; works equally well on hillsides and level ground; a manure spreader of Superior quality. Write for full details.

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills

All Farmers' Favorite planting machines are **precision tools**. All are designed for **utmost accuracy in planting**. To deposit a given quantity of seed **uniformly**—into **every** hill or row—at a **measured depth**—and to cover every seed perfectly—these are the features you can rely on to the limit when you select any planting implement carrying the Farmers' Favorite name.



You are assured of absolute uniformity when you buy the Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill—the world's standard for more than fifty years!

Farmers' Favorite Lime Sower

For perfect spreading of Lime there is no better machine built than the **Farmers' Favorite Lime Sower**. Built low for easy loading. No cogs or gears to break or get out of order. Smooth, steady feed. Adjustable for spreading 300 to 6,000 pounds per acre. Sows damp lime as well as dry, without clogging. Handles all kinds of commercial fertilizer. Has a 10 bushel hopper capacity and can be used back of team or tractor. Sturdily made to withstand years of hard service. Mail coupon or write for details.



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years.

Important Resolutions Adopted

Among the more important measures in which the Grange took action were: asking legislation to make compulsory the reading of the Bible in public schools; favoring State legislation to bring about enforcement of the Volstead Act; favoring a two-cent gasoline tax and a flat \$3.00 tax rate on motor vehicles; favoring reduction of age limit for drivers of automobiles to 16 years; opposing the Child Labor constitutional amendment; favoring more equitable system of levying school

taxes; opposing advertising of oleo in State Fair grounds; imposition of higher tariff on imports of dairy products; ratifying amendment to bylaws of Grange for increase of 12 cents per year in Grange dues of subordinate members; increasing per capita tax of subordinate Granges to State Grange to 8 cents per quarter from 7 cents as now; endorsement of M. C. Burritt for member of Board of Regents; leaving to vote of taxpayers of district schools the question of consolidation of districts; favoring increase of appropriations at State Fair for Grange ex-

hibits; favoring making open season for bear and deer November 1 to 30; favoring increase of compensation for postal employees; extending invitation to National Grange to meet in New York in 1926; asking executive committee to contribute \$1,000 to revolving scholarship fund of State Grange when other contributions reach \$1,000.

Some life preservers are in the shape of automobile tires; but a commoner type is a sensible overshoe for sloppy weather.

A New Service to the Dairyman

to help him to more economical production of milk by better feeding methods.

Our Ration Service Department has made a study of feeding grain to cows under various farming conditions. There is one *right* ration for you to feed; and we can tell you what that ration is if you will tell us about your feeding methods by filling in the blanks below:

1. What kind of hay do you feed?
2. Have you corn silage?
3. Do you feed home grown oats or other grain grown on your farm?
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6. What breed are your cows?
7. How many lbs. milk do they average daily?
8. What grain ration are you feeding now?

.....
 9. Your name and address

On receipt of this ad, with the blanks filled in, we are going to send you the makeup of a ration that will be easy to mix, safe, palatable, economical, and fitted to YOUR method of dairying.

IT WILL MEAN DOLLARS TO YOU.

Mail your answers to:

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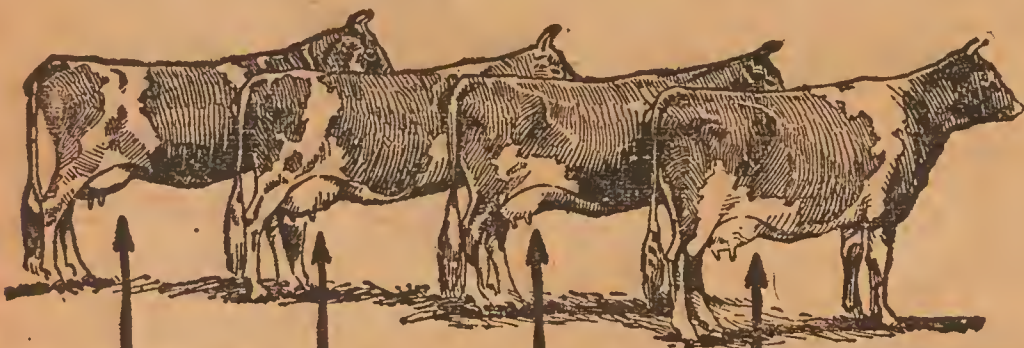
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 EVERY LIVE DEALER'S
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 AND
 EVERY GOOD DAIRY
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40% Protein



23% Protein



A Cow is as good as her Udder

NO matter how good the general scaling points of a cow, the udder and teats will always be the key to her profit-making value. It pays to watch carefully these delicate tissues and keep them free of the slightest disorder.

Let Bag Balm be the guardian of the "profit-zone" of your cows. This great healing ointment gives quick results in clearing up chapped or cracked teats, cuts, bruises, inflammation, bunches, Caked Bag—or any abnormal condition of udder or teats.

Keep Bag Balm on hand the year round. It will prove the best investment you ever made. Big 10 ounce package, 60c—at general stores, feed dealers, druggists. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

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New York's TB Progress

The Empire State Now Leading The Nation

A TOTAL of 10,704 accredited herds, T.B. tested, marks the opening of the new year in the New York State

By C. P. NORGORD
 Assistant Commissioner, New
 York State Department of
 Farms and Markets

5. Additions to herds from tested herds only.

6. Milk or whey from outside the farm pasteurized.

7. Keeping within allocated funds.

High Salvage to Farmers Decreases State Cost Without Lowering Farmers' Receipts

T.B. Campaign, according to the annual report of the Department of Farms and Markets just off the press. This is an increase of 6,714 accredited herds above the 4,000 herds a year ago. It places New York at the head of all States in the Nation, her nearest competitor being Indiana with 8,500 accredited herds.

Under the supervision of the State and Federal Departments, are a total of 40,770 herds, containing 586,760 cattle. One-fourth of the herds of the State are tested. There were tested during the year 17,021 herds.

Satisfactory Progress in Area Testing

Practically all of this testing has been done by township areas. That means taking all of the herds consecutively, farm following neighboring farm, until all in a township or county have been tested. By this method the work is done most economically and reinfection from adjoining untested herds does not take place, and the herds can be kept T.B. free.

At the close of the year, 213 townships had been tested one or more times, an increase of 90 townships during the year.

Five counties have become entire tested areas. These are: Steuben, Essex, Cattaraugus, Greene and Allegany. One County, Essex, has become modified or accredited. This means that the per cent of T.B. has been reduced to below 1/2 of one per cent. Steuben is practically in that class also.

According to Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, the work is in the most healthy and constructive condition of any time since the beginning of the campaign.

Department Policies Well Carried Out

The cardinal points of the State and Federal T.B. eradication policies have been carried out in each county with a satisfactory degree of accuracy. The outstanding points of this policy are:

1. Combination tests, the intradermal and subcutaneous checked by the ophthalmic.
2. Retests of all infected herds within 60 to 90 days.
3. All reactors promptly appraised, removed and salvaged.
4. Premises promptly and thoroughly disinfected, under veterinary supervision. No indemnity payments without this.

In the early part of the year, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke appointed nine additional appraisers, making a total of seventeen. These were assigned districts, thus each is continually in his own territory, advantageously located and familiar with cattle values. As a consequence, the salvage obtained for the animals was increased from an average of \$14.50 in 1921 to \$19.00 in 1924. The increase of the salvage decreases the amount of indemnity paid by the State without decreasing the total amount received by the owner. Due to this, the average indemnity per animal paid by the State has decreased from \$76.26 in 1923 to \$50.88 in 1924, a decrease of \$25.38 per head.

On the 50,000 reactors for the year, the State thus saved \$269,000 indemnity, and the farmers saved \$225,000 in salvage that otherwise would have been taken by the dealers in the main.

Indemnity Expenditures Kept Within Appropriation

At the beginning of the year, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the Department of Farms and Markets, allocated the \$2,500,000 indemnity funds to each of the 39 organized counties. This was on the basis of the cattle population, no county receiving more than \$100,000 nor less than \$30,000.

As a consequence of this check and limit enforced in each county, the funds can be made to last throughout the year.

More Funds Needed For Indemnity

As a consequence of the limited funds, several counties have had to proceed at slow speed and several were limited to retesting after the middle of the year. This inability to employ the county veterinarian at maximum speeds, is detrimental progress and causes dissatisfaction among the people.

To keep all the counties going at a reasonable speed and each county continuously employed without interruption, Commissioner Pyrke and Mr. H. J. Henry, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department, estimate that \$4,000,000 indemnity for the coming year will be necessary.

While the amount of indemnity needed



Progress of New York's T.B. Campaign, January 1, 1925

HINMAN MILKER

**Produces
CLEAN Milk!**

Proof!—

*The experience of the owners
of over 65,000 Hinman Units.*

There are no two ways about it. There can be no doubt, no question. The Hinman is the Milking Machine that has proved conclusively that it produces clean milk, regularly. Many Hinman users are selling Certified Milk, every day in the year. Write us for their names, addresses and their letters to us.

No matter how large or small your dairy, or what the conditions are on your farm it will pay you to find out exactly what the Hinman can do to help you make your dairy show you better profits every year.

**Write Today for the
Illustrated HINMAN
Catalog**

It costs nothing to read about the Hinman Milker. When you see what's in our catalog, you'll realize it was well worth having! Drop postal card today.



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SAVE MONEY

Crasco Silos are good Silos and low in cost. Carefully manufactured from selected stock. Doors close tight and are easily opened from convenient door front ladder. If you want a Silo get a Crasco and save money.

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Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

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It Pays To Dehorn

Dehorn your cattle in the modern humane way. No crushing—a single stroke does the work quickly when you use a

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
We also make Keystone Bull Staffs and other appliances for cattlemen and dairymen—all sold on money-back guarantee. Write for circular. It pays to dehorn.

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per year is on the increase, the peak and turning point will be reached within a few years as counties are cleaned up and completed. That is illustrated in the decrease of indemnity in Essex and Steuben County as they have neared completion. The former dropped from \$31,680 indemnity per year in 1922 to \$1,656 in 1924. The latter decreased its indemnity needs from \$92,400 in 1922 to \$2,704 in 1924.

**Extremes are Cleaning Up Faster Than
the Center of the State**

On account of the lower per cent of tuberculosis in the northern and western part of the State, the same allocated amount of indemnity funds used there is cleaning up these extremes of the State faster than the center. Hence, within a few years these areas will be nearly cleaned up. This is advantageous to the campaign in furnishing clean cattle for replacement in the highly infected central areas.

**United Action in Counties Assures
Progress**

Thirty-nine counties are now organized and others are soon to follow. A county veterinarian is actively engaged in each county, backed by a special tuberculosis committee, the County Board of Supervisors furnishing money for expenses, the County Agent and the Farm Bureau, all cooperating with the Department of Farms and Markets and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and their veterinarians and supervisors. In the united attack on this far flung battle line, practically the entire State is benefitting by the campaign simultaneously. This statewide beneficial effect of the campaign stimulating these organized county agencies and every producer and consumer of dairy products is an exceedingly strong factor in the New York State Tuberculosis Campaign.

Cause and Treatment of Garget

Will you please tell me if garget is contagious among cows? What causes garget? I have been told it was their feed. I have been feeding some I have had two cows that had garget within two weeks of each other. The first cow had just freshened, and it developed quite slowly. The second cow had been milking for six weeks, and it came on bad in less than a day. I did not notice it when milking in the morning, and at night a quarter of her udder was swollen hard and was very painful. How long does it take a cow to show signs of it? Is there any preventative? Can a dry cow have it?—R. S. P., Oneida County, N. Y.

GARGET or Downfall of the Udder, is an inflammation of the mammary glands, it frequently appears in the cow as might have been expected, from the fact that this animal is used as a milk producing machine and has its Laciferous apparatus very largely developed.

This disease is of the highest importance as affecting the yield of milk rather than the life of the animal.

It may be acute or chronic and most frequently is seen in young cattle, especially those with first calf.

It may be caused from exposure to cold when heated, injuries of various kinds, obstructions to the flow of milk, and other specific disorders.

Treatment consists of a cathartic dose and the animal allowed nitre in the drinking water, aconite will counteract the sympathetic excitement.

The local treatment consists of removal of all milk at regular intervals, either by milking or the use of the teat syphon, or by allowing the calf free access, next foment freely with hot water, afterwards apply poultice containing Belladonna to the whole gland, supporting it and the weight of the organ, by a wide bandage passed over the loins.

In 300 days Vandemark Maid 5th, an Ayrshire, bred and owned by L. G. Tucker, Scio, New York, gave 12,507 pounds of 4.06% milk, 507.31 pounds of butterfat, carrying a living calf 193 days of this period. This production ranks her as the tenth highest mature Roll of Honor Ayrshire in New York State.



**The butter-fat you leave in the skim-
milk won't buy the baby any shoes**

The loss of only 25 cents' worth of butter-fat a day costs you \$91.25 a year—enough to keep the whole family well shod, and then some. Thousands of farmers have stopped the waste of much more butter-fat than that by replacing their cream-wasting separators with new, clean-skimming De Laval.

Never in the history of centrifugal cream separators has there been a machine to equal the new De Laval—for clean skimming, easy turning or durability. It has the wonderful new self-centering bowl which runs smoother and easier, and eliminates vibration. It will give you more and a richer cream than you have ever gotten before.

New De Laval sold on easy terms ranging from

\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down
the balance in 15 easy monthly payments

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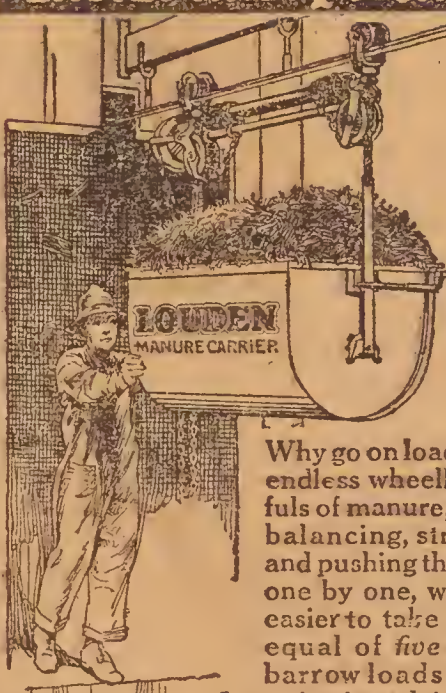


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Demonstration**

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an Improved De Laval**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 1-112
New York, 165 E. 4th St., Chicago, 29 E. Madison St.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐
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Town.....
State.....
No. Cows.....

CLEAN OUT YOUR BARN EASILY AND QUICKLY



Why go on loading up endless wheelbarrowfuls of manure, lifting, balancing, straining and pushing them out, one by one, when it's easier to take out the equal of five wheelbarrow loads at one trip in this big, easy-lifting, smooth-running, long-lasting

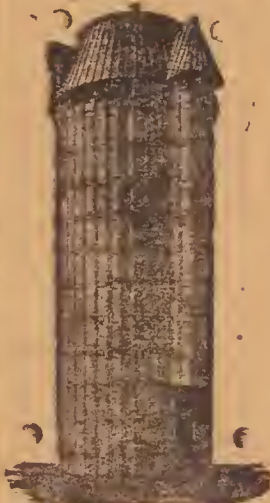
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MANURE CARRIER**

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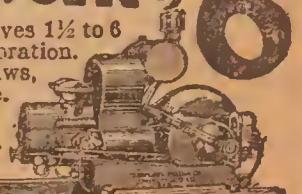


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Edwards Motor Co., 733 Main St., Springfield, Ohio





Hoffman's New Catalog FREE

This is more than a Seed-Book. Gives the plain facts on this year's Farm-Seed outlook. Lists all the main-crop seeds, and only proven varieties of them. Offers pointers of value to most any farmer. Makes it plain why more Eastern Farmers depend on Hoffman's Seeds every year. The one big reason is—"Hoffman's Seeds Pay!" Sow them this year for your Protection and Profit!

Before buying your 1925 Seeds, be sure so get this Free Book—it is going to pay you!

Alfalfa-Clover-Timothy—and other Grasses in genuine northern-grown, native Seed. Hardest strains, free from foul weeds. Tested seed that grows and does well in your section. Costs you but a few pennies more per acre than other ordinary grades would stand you. And is worth much more when results are compared! **Samples free.**

Seed Oats—Seven kinds, "side" oats and "sprangle" oats. Reliable yielders—proven so by years of actual use throughout the East. Prices fair. **Samples free.**

Seed Corn—Good, sound, well-cured, tested seed that will grow! Many kinds. For the Silo and for the Crib. **Costs you only about a half-dollar an acre!** Worth many times more, especially this year.

Other Seeds—Potatoes, Barley and the other Spring Grains, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Pasture Grasses, Seeds for green manuring—cover crops—etc. All of extra-good quality.

Write today—Just send your name and address on a Post-card. Mention the Samples you want to see. You'll get them and the Catalog—both free—by quick mail. Buying your Seeds from this List is going to please you and show you a good profit!

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METCALF'S Canadian-grown SEED OATS

Alberta Cluster—A Cluster (not a Tree variety), imported direct from Northwest Canada. The kernels have thin hulls and big, fat meats. Yields of 80 bushels per acre are frequent. Packed in 1-bushel heavy bags. Freight paid on 9 bushels or more. **Bags free.**

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GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock—None Better—55 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra 10% free in all orders. I fill big free catalogue has over 100 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses to **R. H. SHUMWAY Rockford, Ill.**

Jumbo Strawberry

Wonderful new variety—bears from early to very late. Yields great crops after other varieties are gone. Those who plant now will make big money. My stock is true-to-name. Fully described in my Catalog of Small Fruits. **Write today.**

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FRUIT TREES SHRUBS and Roses
AT REDUCED PRICES
SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID

Write for free illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
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RAISE MORE CHICKS

Price
500 chicks size e, \$21.50
1000 chick size, \$26.50

The Big Royal Brooder

Agents wanted in open territory

Write today

ROYAL MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 24, Toledo, Ohio

New York Farm News

Schuyler County Takes Lead in Dairy Work

SCHUYLER County has two of the ten high herds in butterfat in New York state, according to the latest report of the central office of the state dairy improvement associations. Hermann and Couch of Schuyler County have the honor of heading the list, with a herd average of 41.7 pounds of butterfat.

Essex County likewise has two herds on the honor roll in this report, placing second and fourth. W. W. Fortune of Essex, whose herd is always well up in the lead, was second with 41.3 pounds. F. E. Williams of Madison County was third with a herd averaging 38.9 pounds while H. N. Robb owned the Essex county herd that placed fourth with a record of 38.1 pounds.

The other Schuyler county herd in the high ten was the property of William Fowler, and they captured fifth position on an average of 37.3 pounds. J. B. Somerville of Seneca county made sixth place with his herd, which averaged 36.1 pounds of fat for the month.

Oneida Has Largest Herd

Two herds were put in the running also by Tompkins county, and the first of them, which took seventh honors, was owned by Harold Hanford, and had a record of 35.8 pounds. Oneida county was represented this month in eighth place by F. H. Thomson and Son, who also had the distinction of having the largest herd to enter into the competition for the high ten. Their string of 29 was but one tenth of a pound behind Hanford's bunch.

Harold Tripp owned the other Tompkins county herd, which placed at 35.4 pounds. The 35.1 pound herd of Albert Baker of Saratoga county concluded the list. Averages on these herds are figured only for the cows that are in milk.

"Farm Machinery Week"— March 16-21

THE week of March 16 has been fixed by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Farms and Markets as "Farm Machinery Repair Week". During this week farmers are urged to brighten up and place in the best of repair their farm machinery and equipment.

This campaign is to be carried on in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture, the State Department of Education, the State Grange and other agricultural organization. The New York State Implement Dealers' Association listened to an outline of the plan at the annual meeting in Syracuse and has announced that it will assist by providing special service on repair parts ordered during the week of March 16. Dealers generally will work with the Department and other agencies to bring about results.

It is the desire of the Department to make impressive the value of repair and care of farming implements, and it is urged that before March 16 farmers discuss with dealers plans for repairs, after looking over the machinery.

Paint And Replace

The Department and organizations associated with it in the campaign are urging that woodwork be painted, worn or broken castings be replaced by new

ones and that farm machinery be placed in such condition that it will be ready for use when the busy season opens in the spring.

Commissioner Pyrke, in a statement has urged farmers to cooperate in order that beneficial results may be accomplished.

"Farm Machinery Repair Week" is under the supervision of Charles H. Baldwin, Director of the Bureau of State Institution Farms.

Chautauqua County Grape Grower Solves Post Problem

ALTHOUGH he doesn't reveal the individual's name, Professor J. A. Cope, forester of the New York State College of Agriculture, makes the statement that a grape grower of Chautauqua County has solved the post problem through the use of black locust. Grape growers especially are heavy users of posts, the individual in Professor Cope's report using hundreds of posts every year.

Through the rapid disappearance of chestnut in this country, because of the blight, the fence post problem has become most serious. In hitting upon black locust as a substitute, it was found that suitable posts could be grown in 15 years and furthermore that these posts possess a 50 per cent greater lasting power than chestnut posts. Where chestnut customarily lasts 10 years after being set, black locust is good for 15. On top of that another crop of posts may be harvested from black locust sprouts in 10 years.

Overcomes Borer on Right Soil

As the black locust is really a legume, it grows best on an alkaline soil. As a matter of fact it is quite necessary to restrict plantings to such soil in order to make headway against the deadly locust borer. Professor Cope states that on a recent trip to Chautauqua County all of the voluntary stands of locust which he examined showed evidences of attack by the locust borer. However, on the better lands where the soil was sweet the rapid growth of the locust was sufficient to overcome the work of the borer.

Professor Cope goes on to say that planting the locust with pine helps to protect it against the borer. It is said that the beetles, the adult stage of the borer, like to fly around in the sunshine and if the trunks of the locust can be kept in the shade, the beetles are not so likely to lay their eggs on them. Young white pine is said to be ideal to furnish the shade and in addition would prevent the locust trees from developing too many side branches which are not desirable in post material. It seems that such a mixed planting merits a trial.

New York County Notes

Steuben County—Business of all kinds has been at a standstill. The heavy snow storm of January 29th and 30 blocked the roads completely. About three feet of snow fell inside of 24 hours, followed by a strong wind which piled snow to great heights. Potatoes, our main crop, have been advancing lately. On February 4th dealers were giving 65c a bushel. Veal calves 14c light weight. Some of our best farmers are letting their farms to engage in more profitable occupation.—C. H. E.

Broome County—Breaking roads is the most important of conversation. For the first time in five years we were unable to haul loads over our roads. Our county is making a strong effort to do away with sheep killing dogs. During the past year many sheep were killed in our county. Grain prices keep mounting with butter, milk and eggs at comparatively low prices. Butter is bringing 45c at the store, eggs 40c. Hay is bringing \$10 on the farm.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Oneida County—The thermometer

American Agriculturist, February 21, 1925

went as low as 36 degrees below zero during the last week in January. On the 29th we got a terrifically heavy snow fall that demoralized traffic. Mail and milk rigs were unable to make their schedule trips. The Karlin Cheese Company paid farmers \$2 a hundred for November and December milk. Eggs have been bringing as much as 75c a dozen. Potatoes are moving slowly into local trade at 75 to 90c a bushel. There was considerable dry rot as well as soft rot in storage. Many auction sales are being held, cows bringing from \$20 to around \$60, the higher price for fresh cow or those due to freshen. Light pork has been bringing 15c a pound dressed. Dressed beef has been bringing from 8 to 12c per pound according to quality.—E. M. A.

Ontario County—We have been having lots of snow, a real old-fashioned winter. Shoveling snow and breaking roads are the main jobs of the day. Grain is way up. Seed clover and all kinds of grass seed is very high. All are hoping for a good year.—H. D. S.

CERTIFIED Fruit Trees

You are fully protected when you plant Barnes' Certified Fruit Trees. Every Tree was personally examined by Dr. J. K. Shaw of the Massachusetts Experiment Station and bears the seal of the Mass. Fruit Growers' Ass'n, certifying it true to name.

Write for our Catalog and Price List of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Berry Plants, etc., today.

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"FRIEND" "AIR-DRAFT"

A thorough knowledge of this new discovery will lead you to do better and faster spraying, and increase your fruit profits. Write at once for New Descriptive circular which fully describes the newest discoveries in Liquid Spraying.

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KING BROS. NURSERIES, Box 20, Dansville, N. Y.
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If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY PLOW

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Earliest Tomato

is Jung's Wayahead. Big red fruit ripe as early as July 4th. Nothing earlier to be had anywhere. As a special offer will send you a pkt. of this Tomato and pkt. of Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Parsnip, Superb Astors and Everlasting Flowers, all 10 pkts. for 10c. Due bill for 10c with each order. Money back if not satisfied. Catalog of Seed Bargains FREE. **Send today.**

J. W. Jung Seed Co., Farm 1 Randolph, Wis.

GLADIOLUS SPECIALS

Quality counts, not quantity
25 Large bulbs sent prepaid for \$1.00.
5 each pink, yellow, white, salmon and red.
1 bulb new Hybrid seedling with 1st 500 orders.
MAPLERIDGE GLAD. GARDENS
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SEED OATS

Of the highest quality and germination. Test 42-44 lbs. per bu. Special price in quantities. Do not fail to get our sample and price before buying. We specialize in seed oats. **Theo. Burt & Son, Melrose, Ohio.**

SEED POTATOES

Pure Strain Brand
Certified or Uncertified
Free Catalog on request
ALDRIDGE SONS & CO. Fishers, N. Y.

DAHLIA AND GLADIOLUS

Write for Price List
W. H. TOPPIN, Merchantville, N. J.

OATS

Read's Green Mountain. Wonderful new variety. Yields 130 bus. to acre. Absolutely rust proof. Cfr. FREE. Read's Exp. Farms, Charlotte, Vt.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of February for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. *It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.*

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.20
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80

Oats

Hoffman's Seeds Pay!

"Shadeland Climax" (a "tree" variety) tops all others in popularity and usually in yield. "Improved White Russian" best "side" Oats. "Swedish Select" and two other good varieties. Bright, clean, heavy Seed grown where Oats do best—in the far North. Write for free Samples and Catalog of Farm Seeds.

Seed Samples FREE!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box 60-E Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

If you have Car Load Shipments of **Hay or Potatoes** to dispose of, communicate with **W. D. POWER & CO.** 601 West 33rd Street NEW YORK CITY
REFERENCE THIS PAPER

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To **R. BRENNER & SONS**
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

SHIP to the right house
M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags **EGGS**

Cash for Old Bags
Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
662 CLINTON ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE
345-Acre Farm Modern House
Tractor, 4 Horses, 43 Cows
Auto truck, valuable machinery, vehicles, hay, corn, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, etc., included by retiring owner; milk for 20 months averaged over \$500; 160-ton hay crop, valuable woodland, 1000 sugar maples and outfit; choice fruit; 11-room house, cement cellar, bath, furnace, gas lights; 100 ft. cement basement barn, other barns and outbuildings, 6-room farm house. Exceptional value at \$18,000 part cash. Picture and details pg. 48 big illus. Bargain Catalog. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R, Nassau St., New York City.

Class 3B 1.75
Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

League Announces January Pool Prices

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the gross pool prices for January is \$2.50 for 3% milk in the 201 to 210 mile zone. From this the association has deducted 8½ cents for expenses leaving a net pool and cash price to the farmers of \$2.41½. There are no deductions on certificates of indebtedness. This net price of \$2.41½ is the highest January price since the organization of the pool.

BUTTER MARKET STILL SHAKY

The butter market is far from being in a sound condition. It is flighty and jumpy. A little pressure one way or the other is responsible for almost immediate price changes. As it is at this writing February 12, the prices are slightly under those of last week. Creamery extras scoring 92 can be bought for 39c now where they were worth 40½c last week at the same time. The reason for this is that fresh receipts have been ample enough to give buyers a chance to trade. The speculators have been holding off for further reductions before taking on stock. At the same time sellers have been too anxious to keep stock moving to offer much opposition to slight price declines which were pressed by the buyers. The market is quite flexible at the present time going up and down quite freely. The trade in general feels quite encouraged taking much satisfaction in the news that storage holdings were reduced almost 700,000 pounds last week. Furthermore the consuming trade is holding up very well, while production is not getting any heavier than last year. Furthermore there is little or no foreign butter coming in. Creamery butter, scoring 93 is being sold as high as 40c, although most business is being done at 39½c with 92 score bringing 39c and 90 to 91 score to 38½c. Lower grades vary from 33½ to 37½c.

CHEESE HOLDS ITS OWN

The cheese market, although it is quiet, continues to hold its firm tone. As a matter of fact, prices are stronger than they were last week. Fancy whole milk State flats are worth 25½c for the prevailing trade price while some go as high as 26c. In fact few pet marks have sold a little higher. This is anywhere from one-half cent to whole cent better than last week. There is no indication that there will be any severe weakening in the near future as receipts are holding uniform, consumption is good, and the market in general is in a firm condition.

EGG PRICES FALL SHARPLY

There is a considerable difference between the market of this week and last. Egg prices have taken a tremendous tumble. The downward movement started last week when Pacific Coast auction indicated lower values. Nearby eggs have surely suffered but it is to be somewhat expected. With increasing receipts as spring approaches we are quite sure to see the market weaken materially.

In view of present quotations and in view of the present situation, we strongly advise shippers in this territory, if it is at all possible, to watch for the American Agriculturist radio market reports in order to follow the egg market from day to day. American Agriculturist radio reports are given in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The reports are broadcast on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 12 o'clock and on Wednesday at 12:20 from Station WEAF.

There is a strong possibility that in many communities local egg producers will make more money by selling locally than

by shipping their eggs to New York City.

On February 12, Jersey and other nearby henry whites had to be extremely fine to bring 52c. Only the fanciest packs were able to command this price. Lower grades sold as low as 47 to 49c. Nearby gathered whites are bringing 45 to 49c depending on quality, size and pack. Pullet eggs are worth from 44 to 45c. Brown eggs are almost on a par with white eggs being quoted at 49 to 51c with other grades running as low as 47c. In view of existing conditions there is no telling what will take place in the near future. Receipts are clearing up well, but too many factors are at work to warrant even a wild guess.

POULTRY MARKET BREAKS

It is indeed difficult to follow the poultry markets these days. One day it is up and the next day it is down. Last week the live poultry market was fairly firm, although it was considerably off from the previous week. At any rate, indications were that the market was going to turn much stronger. This materialized for a day and then the market slid back with a continued weakening in price to the point that fowls went as low as 25c on the 10th. There was practically no buying, the market was so well supplied with stock. Everything was in the buyer's favor.

In general the express market slid down on a parity with the freight market. Apparently the low point of the week has passed for as we go to press, fancy fowls, whether leghorn or colored are worth 26c. Few, if any, express chickens are arriving. What chickens are coming and are real fancy are worth 30c. Most arrivals are average run and such are bringing only 26 to 28c. A few spring broilers are being shipped and these worth about 50c. Nearby ducks in general are worth anywhere from 30 to 32c, while geese are bringing 25c. Domestic rabbits are quoted anywhere from 35 to 37c. It is well to watch the radio reports on these commodities because they are changing so rapidly that one day means a whole lot.

POTATO PRICES OFF

The potato market did just what we said it would undoubtedly do. It turned weaker just as soon as the effects of the storm were over. Prices are now back to \$2.15 per 150-pound sack on States. The reason for this price recession is because so many potatoes were offered following the storm that dealers had their own way about making prices. On top of that a number of the arrivals from up state contained potatoes of very poor quality due to rot and freezing. When these are put along side the fancy potatoes that Maine growers are sending in, it is pretty hard to get much of anything for them.

BEAN MARKET STEADY

Although there is little activity in the bean market, nevertheless the tone continues steady. Peas are about the same as last week at \$7.25 for choice marks, \$7 representing the value on average run. Red kidneys are worth anywhere from \$10.25 to \$10.75 while White kidneys hold about the same price around \$9.50. Harrows, too, are holding their own at \$9 to \$10.25. New York has been having some real spring like weather during the week ending February 14th and this was not conducive to consumption of bean soup.

WHEAT PRICES OFF

The outstanding feature in the grain market during the past week was the rather precipitous drop in the price of wheat. The Chicago prices on wheat for May delivery showed a decline of 23c from the season's top. Corn and oats also weakened in sympathy with the break in wheat. This of course, is in wheat futures.

Cash Grain Prices

Cash grain prices have not suffered as much as futures. Cash prices in New York City F.O.B., are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 hard winter, \$1.95½; No. 2 red, \$2.04¼; No. 2 mixed durum, \$1.97½. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.42; No. 2 mixed, \$1.41¼. OATS, Fancy

white clipped, 69 to 71c; ordinary white clipped, 65 to 67c; No. 2, 65c. RYE, \$1.65¾.

The Local Buffalo Market

Buffalo prices are announced as follows by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets as of February 7th: No. 2 white oats, 63½c; No. 3 white oats, 62½c; ground oats, \$43.25 a ton; spring wheat bran \$30 per ton; wheat bran \$34; standard middlings \$34; soft wheat middlings \$40; flour middlings \$40; red dog flour \$43; white hominy \$48.50; yellow hominy \$48; corn meal \$48.50; gluten feed \$39.65; gluten meal \$49.75; 35% cottonseed meal \$40; 41% cottonseed meal \$43; 43% cottonseed meal \$45; 34% old process oil meal \$45.

HAY MARKET HIGHER

Owing to the fact that receipts have not been quite as heavy during the past few days, the hay market took an upward turn with the result that No. 1 timothy is worth as much as \$28 in large bales, while the top figure for No. 2 is \$26. The demand is good on these top grades. At the best however, the market can only be said to be fairly steady for a few additional cars may cause an easier tone. Second cutting alfalfa is worth from \$30 to \$31. for No. 1 and \$25 to \$26 for No. 2. These prices are delivered in New York City.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



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WALTER LUX
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New Jersey Farm News

Cooperative Conference Held in Trenton

THE Sixth Annual Conference on Cooperation in New Jersey was held on February 10 and 11 in Trenton under the auspices of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the conference was not to evolve any definite program. It was called more to verify in the minds of the officials and directors of various cooperative groups whether or not they are headed in the right direction in their cooperative efforts and principles.

On Tuesday, Dr. E. G. Nourse of the American Institute of Economists led the discussion by reading a most excellent paper on the possibilities and limitations of cooperation.

Tuesday evening, Mr. C. L. Christensen of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economists, held the close attention of the conference with a most interesting illustrated talk on "How Danish Farmers Farm and Cooperate."

Wednesday morning "Merchandising Methods" was the chief topic of discussion. The principal speakers were J. A. Coulter of the Dairymen's League, Mr. M. Sondergaard of the Minnesota Cooperative Dairy Association and Mr. T. E. Baum, who is chief purchasing agent of the Atlantic and Pacific stores. H. E. Babcock led the discussion on "The Field for Cooperative Purchasing Associations."

On Wednesday evening, M. C. Burritt of Hilton, Monroe County, N. Y., led the discussion on the educational background essential for the operation of cooperative associations. Mr. F. B. Bomberger of Maryland State was also called upon in this discussion.

Conferences of this kind are most important in the development of farmers' cooperative societies and the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated upon its excellent work in bringing the representatives of the various cooperatives together in the manner in which it has. Much credit for the excellent organization of the conference is due to Mr. A. L. Clark, Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

The conference was not solely for men prominent in various cooperatives in other states. It had its local benefits for a number of Jersey farmers were present who are officered of or interested in New Jersey Cooperative Associations.

Additional Sidelights on Farmers' Week at Harrisburg

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

THERE were eighteen farmer organizations represented at Annual Farmers' Week at Harrisburg, from the State Council of Agricultural Association to the Vocational Boy's meeting.

The electric farm was a big feature. It was really an ultra-modern farm. The electric power exhibit was staged through the cooperation of the Giant Power Survey, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania College, the Pennsylvania State Grange and the Pennsylvania Electric Association. It was a wonderful display and attracted a large crowd.

Seed dealers and farmers got together during the week and discussed the seed situation, particularly for the purpose of developing a better working plan under the seed law.

Announcement of the tobacco awards were made as follows: Lock Haven growers took eight of the honor places out of the thirty. The awards follow:

Seedleaf Wrapper—First, J. H. Hostetter, Millersville; second, James B. Adair, Lancaster, No. 1; third, S. N. Root, Landisville.

Seedleaf Binder—First, Allen R. Hoffer, Manheim, No. 1; second, J. B. Brubaker, Mount Joy; third, J. U. Hostetter, Millersville.

Seedleaf Filler—First, J. E. Hockenberry, Elizabethtown; second, C. S. New-

comer, Mount Joy; third, J. E. Garber, Mount Joy.

Havana Wrappers—First R. T. Miller, Lock Haven; second Hayes Dorey, Lock Haven; third, Benjamin M. Baird, Lock Haven.

Havana Binders—First, S. C. Ramm, Lock Haven; second, David Baird, Lock Haven; third, Benjamin Meeker, Tioga.

Havana Filler—First, Benjamin M. Baird, Lock Haven; second, David Baird, Lock Haven; third, William Ramm, Lock Haven.

Best county or association collective exhibit of honey, wax and honey products went to Cumberland County Beekeepers Association, P. M. Beam, secretary-treasurer, Carlisle; second, Lycoming County Beekeepers Association, P. A. McGowan, secretary-treasurer, Williamsport; third, Allegheny County Beekeepers Association, A. T. Keil, secretary-treasurer, Mars.

Officers elected by the Wool Growers' Association were: R. L. Munce, Washington county, president, and W. B. Connell, sheep extension specialist, Pennsylvania State College, secretary.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club was perfected by the Jersey breeders. Officers elected were: W. F. Schrum, Jeannette, president; Harry Hayward, Devon, first vice-president, and C. A. Fox, Pocopson, secretary-treasurer.

A meeting of the Horticultural Association was termed the "Apple Scab Session" and the entire time was devoted to that subject. The necessity for constant spraying was emphasized again and again but the various speakers pointed out that it must be done at exactly the right time if the full value of the work is to be realized.

Sharp differences of opinion arose among the members in regards to spraying and dusting. The latter method has proven successful at the State College Experiment stations but a number of speakers who made informal talks said they had found it unsatisfactory in their regions.

Poland China breeders have formed a State organization, electing the following officers: President, C. A. Stark, Vanderbilt; vice-president, R. E. Bowersox, McClure; secretary, C. Lee Rumberger, Uniontown, and treasurer, D. H. Stucklin, Mifflinburg. An additional man elected to make a board of five directors counting the four officers, was Charles Sheffer, York.

The Chester White Breeders' Association elected R. L. Munce, Cannonsburg, president, and secretary-treasurer, M. E. Knouse, Biglerville.

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association are: President, Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Merion; vice-president, W. F. Rischel, Center Hall; secretary-treasurer, S. P. Winslow, Brookville, and directors, Dr. E. S. Deubler, Hanover; H. C. Brinton, Hanover, and George A. Neff, Doylestown. The Berkshire breeders, who won fame this year for winning high honors at the International Livestock Show at Chicago, decided at their meeting to exhibit a carload of Berkshire swine at the International Show again this coming fall. It was also decided to continue the ton-litter work.

The Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association elected Frank McCrea, Blairsville, president; A. S. Frommeyer, Chambersburg, vice-president; H. G. Niesley, State College, secretary, and W. H. Mertz, Northumberland, treasurer.

One of the important developments at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association was the action of the dairymen which resulted in the formation of a separate organization, the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association. The temporary officers elected were A. A. Borland, State College, president, and Robert Brinton, Chester county, secretary.

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What Readers Want to Know

Questions About Crops and Livestock

I've been told my hogs need a mineral mixture. How is this made up?

FOLKS have different opinions about mineral mixtures. Some believe that wood ashes are sufficient while others are satisfied with a box of ground limestone. Other breeders mix ashes, ground limestone, and a little sulphur and copperas. We think this is the best plan. The mineral mixture should contain the foregoing, a little acid phosphate to supply phosphorus and salt. Ten ed is usually mixed up with the exception of each of the ingredients mentioned of salt where only one part is used.

Potatoes as a Sheep Feed

Will you please tell me if potatoes are good to feed to sheep. Are they good to feed to ewes that are about to lamb?

B. B., Maryland.

We referred this question to Mark J. Smith, who is so well known to the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as the sheep man. Mr. Smith says that potatoes are considered a source of succulence for sheep of secondary value compared with the regular root crops used in stock feeding. Succulence for sheep that are on a dry feed is very desirable.

Potatoes cut up and fed help out to a considerable extent. However, when they are fed in too large quantities they will cause scouring. Therefore some judgment on the part of the feeder will be required. This applies to in-lamb ewes as well as other sheep.

Test Your Seed Corn

During the past winter I have read a great deal about soft corn. I am getting a little worried about my seed. I have it stored over the wagon house.—R. O. W., New York.

If you are worried about your seed corn the only thing for you to do is to test it. Under separate cover we are sending you a bulletin, additional copies of which can be procured from the New York State College of Agriculture, on how to test corn by the rag doll method. This method is as simple as anything can be. It is the wise farmer who is going to test his seed corn. Last fall corn did not mature well and a lot of it was still soft.

Seed corn that has too much moisture in it and is exposed to freezing and thawing is too risky seed to depend upon. There is no danger in getting seed corn to dry to grow. The great danger with seed corn is too much moisture. When corn is thoroughly dry there is no danger of low temperatures injuring it.

In testing your seed do not be satisfied with testing one or two ears in a bushel; test every ear.

Getting Rid of Wireworms

We have been reading the American Agriculturist for some time and would like to know if there is anything we can do to rid our farm of wire worms? Is there any chemical which will destroy them?

—J. P., New York.

CAREFUL experiments have shown that substances like ashes, kainit, and salt applied to the soil in quantities that will not injure the ground for the production of crops have no appreciable effect on wireworms. Neither has any substance yet been found with which seed may be treated and protected from the wireworms with any degree of efficiency.

On small areas, such as the home gardens, it may pay to set baits for the wireworms. To obtain the best results with baits the land should be kept from weed growth in the autumn and the baits should be applied in the early spring, latter part of April or first

of May. The mid-summer use of bait is usually not successful.

Pieces of potatoes cut on one surface are attractive. They should be buried in the soil three or four inches deep at intervals of about ten feet apart throughout the field. A piece of wire stuck in each potato and allowed to project above the soil two inches, will serve to show where each bait is, especially if the end of the projecting wire is painted white. In about one week the baits should be removed and dropped in boiling water in order to kill the wireworms. The same pieces of fresh pieces of potatoes may be set again and again removed in about a week. Further baiting during the season is probably useless.

Wheat shorts or rice bran are also used as baits. The cereal is roasted brown in pans over a fire. When sufficiently browned the bran is moistened and made into small balls. These balls are then buried in rows about ten feet apart each way in holes made with a hoe. They are left for about a week when they should be examined and the wireworms removed and killed. They may be reset for a second time.

Crop Rotation Most Effective

In the case of crops grown on a large scale such as potatoes, wheat, and corn, some crop not subjected to attack like clover, field peas, buckwheat or flax should be grown, if at all practicable, on sodland the first year at least.

When sodland is intended for corn the following year it should be plowed in July after the hay crop is removed and deeply cultivated throughout the remainder of the summer. Early plowing and summer fallowing with occasional deep disking to keep down weeds and to kill the newly transformed pupae will probably succeed best in controlling wireworms.

There is no summary method of ridding a farm of wireworms for these insects come and go although if no remedial measures are taken against them they may exist fairly constantly and cause more or less injury every year. This is especially likely to be the case when meadows are allowed to stand in grass for several successive years. Therefore, a three or four-year rotation is of prime importance in controlling and preventing serious injury by wireworms. In fact a rotation system of growing farm crops is the only effective method of keeping wireworms under control on a large acreage.

Measuring a Log

A man sells lumber, and the contract says it is to be measured at stump log measure. Will you tell me the contents of a log the diameter at the top is 26 inches at butt 30 inches. Length of log is 18 feet. How many feet of lumber would the seller have.—A. G., New York.

There are two log rules, the Scribner, which has been accepted by the United States Forestry Service as the most accurate for all sizes of logs and the Doyle scale which is accurate for logs above 25 inches but not as fair a measure for smaller logs.

In either scale the measurement at the small end only is considered and this measure is exclusive of work.

Log 18 feet long—small end 26 inches Scribner Scale—562 board feet.

Log 18 feet long—small end 26 inches Doyle Scale—544 board feet.

Cure for Horse in Heat

Question: I got a horse that is ten years old. She is in good condition. She is in heat all of the time. What can I do for it? Please give me advice if you can.—D. V. P., New York.

WE suggest that you procure one pound of Potassium Nitrate, and give animal, one teaspoonful in feed, once a day. This most likely will overcome the condition.

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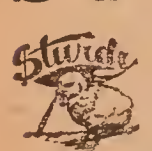
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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
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White Rocks, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00
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Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 15c each; heavy varieties, 16c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGNECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

The Outlook For The Poultryman

(Continued from Page 179)

ing for the seasonal fluctuations, poultry production may become stabilized during the next one or two years at somewhere near the present volume. With no great change in demand, prices should hold close to the levels prevailing during the last three years.

Higher Feed Costs Probable

It will probably be necessary to count upon a higher average of feed costs. The index number of grain prices has risen perceptibly in the last few months and, in view of the conditions that are ahead, it seems quite unlikely that grains will drop soon to the level that prevailed from 1921 down to June, 1924.

To offset higher feed prices, more attention to increased production per hen will be advisable. The hatchet treatment can be given to the non-producers and those with low averages. If laying hens were given a larger amount of high protein feeds, especially animal proteins, average production records would be much better. Better sanitation to reduce disease losses is a better way to keep up poultry profits than to wish for higher prices.

So far as good poultry and eggs are concerned, there is never any overproduction. At present, only about one-fifth of the total supply reaching markets ranks as really first class. If average consumption of poultry products is below what it should be, as most poultrymen are likely to think, the best way to increase it is to furnish the consumer with a palatable article.

Buying on Grade Is Spreading

Progress has been made in improving egg marketing methods at many country points in the last year. Dealers are gradually moving toward more discrimination in buying eggs from the producer. This gives more incentive to strive for quality production when an egg is no longer an egg, regardless of whether stale or fresh, checked or whole, dirty or clean and when adequate premiums are paid for fine, well-fleshed poultry to cover the cost of the extra feed and effort required.

In the final consuming markets, there is always a difference in egg values based on quality. It is least during the spring months when receipts are chiefly of good fresh quality and when differences are mostly in average size and cleanliness. It is greatest when receipts are scanty and more or less mixed with stale, shrunken eggs.

By proper management, the number of undergrade eggs could be greatly reduced. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the deterioration in eggs takes place before they reach town. More care in getting them to the local point of collection clean and fresh is highly desirable. Dirty and stained eggs should be consumed on the farm or sold locally rather than mixed in with first class eggs as they will reduce the value of the whole shipment.

There is a broad field for greater specialization by farmers in the production of table poultry of prime quality. Too much poultry leaves the producer while far from being in finished condition. The result is the large and profitable business of fleshing poultry in connection with the large packing houses.

Larger Returns From Direct Sales

To get the greatest advantage from turning out eggs and poultry of quality, it is desirable to deal direct with the consumer. This minimizes deterioration in shipping, it is possible to cater to in-

dividual tastes to some extent, and a top-notch product gets a price that corresponds instead of being sold along with average and low grade lots.

The fact that distributing costs are higher than they used to be means that direct dealing will bring a greater return than it formerly did for the farmer who builds up such a trade. The average retail price of eggs in the principal cities of the United States in 1923 was 12 cents higher than in 1913. The farm price is only 8.5 cents higher. Retail prices of hens were 13.7 cents higher while farm prices of chickens were only 7 cents higher than in the pre-war year.

The spread between farm and retail prices of eggs has increased from 13.2 cents in 1913 to 16.7 cents in 1923, while in the case of chickens, the apparent increase in the margin is from 9.5 cents in 1913 to 16.1 cents in 1923. The farmer who goes direct to the consumer with his product can get the advantage of these higher retail prices, providing, of course, he makes contract with a reliable party. This factor is all important and requires a great deal of forethought and investigation before a final trade agreement is made. It is an ideal solution of the marketing problem.

There are a number of details that enter into the situation, however, that make it out of the question to get all of the spread. It is a means to reduce it. We must bear in mind that the middle man gives service and the millmen's costs have increased materially in the years since 1913. Dealing direct eliminates some expense, not all. It should be beneficial to both parties, both should profit, but the plan is not a panacea as far as "getting all" is concerned. Furthermore, in our complete city system the direct to consumer idea is hard to conceive as the final solution of our marketing problem. Stores must handle the bulk of the business. Dealing direct with stores has its problems and drawbacks. The so-called "best bet" is to ship a well graded product (size, color, shape and interior quality) in a good sound crate and the market will always be anxious for your eggs.

More Folks Watched the Hens During the Eclipse

I NOTICED in American Agriculturist an article entitled "Did Your Hens Go to Roost?" My son was interested and just as the edge of the sun began to show again went to the hen house and twenty-eight of the thirty hens were on the roost. As this was over 90 per cent, I must say our hens did go to roost. I get over a 60 per cent egg yield from them so shall not make potpies of them just yet.

A neighbor said about one half of his 1000 hens went on the roost during the eclipse which was total two minutes here. By the way if Mr. Ohm was so interested in the radio as to not notice the grotesquely lengthened shadows which preceded the total eclipse, he missed something worth seeing, also the crescent shaped spots of sunlight where the sun shone through the foliage of plants was wonderful.—Mrs. L. W. F.

Editor's Note: Mr. Ohm did not fail to notice the grotesque shadows and the peculiar light. Unfortunately the period of totality in his section of Long Island lasted for only a fraction of a minute. Had he been in the two minute country no doubt the hens would have acted differently. As

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"How to raise baby chicks—and make them lay in five months"

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Kerr's special matings Lively Chicks are bred from the stock that produced our winning hens in the last Vineland and Bergen County International Egg Laying Competitions. Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are born heavy producers. If you want heavy-laying pullets, buy Kerr Chicks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed—and that every chick will be vigorous and healthy upon arrival.

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English, Hollywood and Tancored Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

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Varieties	25	50	100
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From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock. S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

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it was they reacted quite similar the flock of Mrs. Clark, whose letter follows:

Hens Huddled Under Roost

I too, was interested to know the truth about the hens whether they really went to roost during the eclipse. I have just been reading Whittier's account of the eclipse in early New England days. No doubt hen houses were dark affairs in those days as the poet had a lively imagination. At any rate whatever the origin, the opinion seemed to be general that hens would go to roost.

Standing in front of our hen house was a good place to watch the eclipse. With the door standing open, the sun was in plain view from where the hens were scratching in the litter. As the eclipse advanced I turned several times to see the effect upon the hens. It was bitter cold and as the darkness increased they seemed more and more inactive. When the long looked for two minutes arrived. I stood a moment in solemn adoration at the glorious sight and then turned to look at the hens. They had retreated in a huddle, like a flock of sheep, to the further corner of the hen house under the roost, each peering curiously toward the darkened sun. As the sun came out in all its splendor, the hens returned to their usual activity.

In the dwelling house the dining room having only north windows became much darker than the hen house and a darker room might have had a different effect but hen houses are not usually built facing the north.

—Mrs. G. C. Clarke.

Vigorous Breeders Make Vigorous Chicks; Vigorous Chicks Make Vigorous Layers

I see a great many advertisements in poultry papers and elsewhere about feeding materials that are said to improve the vigor of hens and chicks. Are these firms reliable and will their product improve my hens.—A Subscriber.

INASMUCH as this inquiry was received with no advertisements attached, we could not say which were and which were now reliable advertisements. We will say that advertisements along this line appearing in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are reliable and we stand back of them. What these people say is based on years of experimentation.

Not knowing in what condition our inquirer has his hens, we cannot say to what extent a conditioner will aid his flock. It may be that this man's flock is in such excellent condition that no food amendment will be of any material value. In other words his flock may be in such excellent shape that the expenditure of money for a conditioner will not bring back enough additional returns to make the investment worth while. There is no need for a perfectly healthy man to take medicine to build him up.

Few Flocks In Pink Of Condition

We find few average farm flocks that are in such superior condition. In other words the average flock will be benefited by one of these amendments. Of course, it is certainly worth while to do a little experimenting on the side to see whether the flock will do better if some of these materials are used. Such an experiment should not be too brief. It should have every opportunity to prove itself. It may not make itself evident in the present condition of the hens. It may make itself evident in the chicks.



HILLPOT Quality STURDY PURE BRED CHICKS HIGH-EGG-YIELD

Active? You'd Never Think Them Day-Olds

You would be more strongly impressed with the point of this if you could but stand with us and watch them as they kick their way out of their shells. They seem to realize, even before an hour's gone, that they have a high standard to live up to—Hillpot Quality.

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White Wyandottes
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S. C. White Orpingtons
Jersey Black Giants
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Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
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This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

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Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00
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Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Buff Rocks	6.00	11.50	21.50	60.00	99.00	
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Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks, \$13 per 100 straight. Odd and ends, Mixed Chicks, \$10 per 100. SEND for our FREE BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK SHOWING OUR OWN BIRDS in their NATURAL COLORS. Such birds you can expect when you buy our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. You have a right to demand an actual colored photo of the birds that produce the hatching eggs for your chicks. We are proud to show them. Read the many testimonials which highly accredit our chicks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. POSTPAID ANYWHERE in U. S. A. Bank Reference. Members of International, Ohio and Mid-West Associations. Chicks guaranteed free from new European disease. Only 18 hours from New York.

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S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00	
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff & White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00	
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00	
White Wyandottes				18.00		

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. "Ohio Chicks are Better."

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Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
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Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00	
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00	

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

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BASOM'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. CHICKS 15.00 per hundred.

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The poultry business has reached the point now where a fellow has got to be right on his toes. He cannot risk a single hatch of weak chicks. Feeds are too costly, labor is too high and poultry products are bringing too much money to allow any lost motion.

It is an old story of a dog chasing its tail. If you have not got good vigorous breeders, there is every likelihood the chicks will be vigorous. Chicks that are vigorous and healthy will grow rapidly and develop early. If the breeders are of an egg laying strain at all, it means early layers. In other words vitality follows right through from one generation to the next. If we can improve the vitality of our birds and chicks, it certainly is good business to do it.

Yeast Supplies Vitamines In Return

We have received a lot of inquiries during the past month relative to the use of yeast in the poultry ration. We know that this has performed some remarkable things in a experimental and practical way. Just how much good it will do in your flock depends of course upon the condition in which your birds are. It may be that your methods are so well regulated that an amendment of this kind will be of no material benefit. If yours is an average flock, we think it is worth at least a trial.

Yeast contains a substance, one of the vitamins that is not ordinarily found in the average ration. It has been found that when vitamins are withheld from a ration, individuals are not as vigorous and thrifty as they are when they are included in the hens' or chicks' food. For instance if you feed baby chicks nothing but grain, you will notice that they do not develop as quickly as when they have hard boiled eggs or milk added to their ration. When eggs are selling at 60 cents a dozen, it is an expensive proposition to feed hard boiled eggs to baby chicks and inasmuch as yeast contains the same vitamins that is found in hard boiled eggs it will undoubtedly pay us to make the substitution.

Yeast And White Diarrhoea

We have been asked in several inquiries whether yeast will prevent white diarrhoea in baby chicks. If the chick is born with white diarrhoea, in its system, we do not believe yeast or anything else will cure that disease. White diarrhoea is a disease of the digestive organs that is passed on from the mother hen through the egg to the chick and once a chick has white diarrhoea, there is no clearing it up. It is so easy to detect white diarrhoea these days through the aid of the poultry departments at our colleges, that there is no reason for any one buying chicks these days that are infected with it.

It has been found that yeast in the ration will prevent to a remarkable extent, the infection of baby chicks with white diarrhoea. In other words a flock of chicks that are fed yeast in the ration will contract the disease from outside sources less readily than if it were not there.

Get Ahead of the Mites

IN the early spring is the time to get busy with cleaning up the henhouses. Hens that are expected to set especially suffer if mites are about them, and as we generally take the hens from the laying nest at night and transfer them to the

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

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QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.50	20.00
Barred P. Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
Anconas	6.00	11.50	22.00
W. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	25.00
Assorted	4.00	7.50	14.00

Chickens in lots of 500 and 1000
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special mailings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

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Tangred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, True, large, heavy-laying type; hens weighing 4 to 6 lbs. mated to pedigree Tangred 285 egg line cockerels. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and helpful. Vigorous, sturdy chicks shipped by special delivery parcel post prepaid.

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Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
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White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
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From heavy laying free range flocks.
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 Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 15.00
 Mixed for Broilers, the best 11.00

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THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. W. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

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BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS
 from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January.
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White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Mixed at \$10.00 to \$16.00 per 100
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CHICKS—Pure bred Barron and Utility Chicks. Five popular breeds. Write for low prices and free Catalog. Postpaid, live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.
 TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY
 Millertown, Pa.

nest where they are to set we take them when the host of mites are on them and busy, and they will take up their residence in the new nest. I have seen hens killed by mites—in fact a neighbor had two killed thus last spring, and one of them died just a few days before the eggs hatched, while the other lived only a few days after hatching. Think of the cruelty of forcing a hen to keep her nest while her life blood is being sucked away, yet hundreds of hens suffer just that every year. Kerosene is a splendid remedy for mites and give the house a good spraying with it early and again just before active setting begins.—RACHEL RAE.

Cod Liver Oil as a Preventative of Leg Weakness

Do you believe that cod liver oil is of any material benefit in the ration of the baby chick?—H. J. O., New York.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that cod liver oil is a decided advantage in the baby chick's ration. The main function of cod liver oil in the ration is that it acts as a preventative of leg weakness which has taken toll of hundreds of thousands of chicks in years past.

The great difficulty many poultrymen face in raising baby chicks successfully usually lies in the fact that when the hatches come off weather conditions are such that the chicks cannot get out of doors onto the ground. We know of one instance in particular where a young poultryman lost the larger portion of one single hatch that numbered in the hundreds, due to the fact that just about the time the chicks were ready for the out of doors, a snow storm closed everything up tight. The chicks were held indoors and it was not many days before they began to go down.

Had we known of the use of cod liver oil at that time the chances are not a chick would have been lost from that flock. Cod liver oil supplies in the ration certain elements that are not ordinarily found in the average chick ration. If you hatch early chicks we believe it will be worth your while to try adding cod liver oil or a similar amendment to your ration.

I want to thank you for your article upon the recent eclipse. Although we take three weekly farm papers, no other paper gave us the information. We were able to appreciate the event much more because of your article.
 —Mrs. E. M. C.

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From the world's greatest laying strain. White Leghorn Chicks from free range. Large Type Tom Barron English S. C. thorobred hens, mated with pedigree cockerels. Strong, healthy, vigorous Chicks any week in February, March or April at \$16 per 100; \$77 per 500; \$150 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post, Prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular Free. ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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 56% of our hens certified in 1924. 4 to 5 lb. hens. Large, white eggs. Persistent layers. White Diarrhoea tested. GERALD R. THEW
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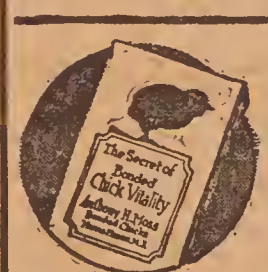
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FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

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This booklet tells how to raise chickens like these



We have prepared a wonderful little booklet which will give you the principal secret in successful Poultry Raising. It is equally interesting to the beginner and experienced Poultryman.

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Pure bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. These pullets will make excellent winter layers. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference. Only 20 hours from New York

Varities	Postpaid Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
A. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Anconas, (Extra Good Sheppards)	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	

Extra Selected Stock, \$2.00 per 100 higher. All are hatched in modern machines, each order carefully packed personally. Free circular.
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Buy--OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the Poultry Department of Ohio State University.

Varities	Prices on 50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. & S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50
Mixed	5.75	11.00	52.50

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\$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. We have been in business 19 years.

Prices on (postpaid)	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds,				
Bk. Minorcas, White Dotts.	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
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Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.
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exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh'ns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh'ns	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks,	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted.	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted.	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.
 SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS

From select flocks of heavy layers. Strong, vigorous, livable chicks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

BICKINGS HATCHERY, Conyngham, Pa.

CHICKS

PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. E. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns,				
Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks,				
Fischel Strain W. Rocks	10.50	20.00	95.00	185

Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.
 NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.
 D. W. Shanaman, Prop.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECLIPSE FARMS, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS 10c each and up. S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and Mixed. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid to your door. Special prices on 500 or 1,000 lots. Circular free.

F. B. LEISTER,

Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 12c. S. C. Brown Leghorns 12c. S. C. Barred Rocks 14c. Mixed Chicks 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed and post paid. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
 CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
 Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

STILL keeping the gun on Jim, Ball and Bill Mead marched up and held the lantern so that they could look into the milk house. The interior was a sad sight. Milk had been poured all over the floor, the water in the cooling tank was colored with it, and the cans were tipped over and rolled in the general mess. Over it all hung the pungent odor of kerosene. The inside of the house had been so saturated with the oil that it would be days before the milk house could be used again.

Ball stood silently for a time taking in the wreck. It seemed to take the fight all out of him. He put down his gun and said to Jim.

"It's cool out here. Come in the kitchen."

Without waiting to see whether either man followed, he turned and started toward the house. He opened the door, stepped in, and waited for the other two men to follow; closed it, went over to the coat rack behind the door, took down a heavy coat, put it on, sat down, and told Jim to take a chair. The boy refused the invitation, and remained standing.

Ball sat for a time without saying anything. When he finally started to talk, all the belligerency had gone out of his voice. He was just a tired, disappointed old man.

"Jim," he said, "a little spilled milk don't amount to much, but every man has to live with himself, and I'm sorry for what you've been doin' lately; sorry for you."

Taylor, standing stiffly erect, made no reply.

"I used to think," continued the old man, "that you was quite a feller. Your father and me were neighbors, and friends. I'm glad he's gone and don't know about this."

"I, too, am sorry, Mr. Ball, for what has happened, but not for what I have done personally. I have done nothing to be ashamed of."

"That makes it bad," answered the old man, "because in spite of all that's happened, and for the sake of your father who was my friend. I would like to let by-gones be by-gones and give ye another chance, if you was worth it. But if ye ain't sorry, I guess there isn't but one thing to do."

"What's the matter, father?"

Startled, the men turned and saw Dorothy standing in the stair door. Her little bare feet were thrust in bedroom slippers, long braids of hair extended down her back, and a light bathrobe inadequately covered her white nightclothes.

"Better go back to bed!" said her father.

"No," she said. "I want to know what's the matter."

"This feller," spoke up Bill Mead, pointing to Jim, "broke into our milk house, poured tonight's milk all over, and then added to the mess by dumpin' a barrel or two of kerosene around."

"Is that right, father?"

"Yes, daughter. We caught Taylor in the door of the milk house and brought him in here."

The girl stepped into the room where she could see Jim's face more clearly in the lamplight.

"Is that true, Jim?"

Jim turned a white face toward her. "What good would it do for me to deny it," he said, "when both these men claim that I did?"

She stamped her foot.

"Answer my question! Did you do it, or didn't you?"

"I don't concede your right to ask that question," Jim told her clearly, "and refuse to—"

He was interrupted by a little scream from Dorothy.

While he had stood rigidly in one place, a trickle of blood had run down his arm and dropped from his fingers until it

had made a little pool on the kitchen floor.

"You're hurt!" she cried.

"It's nothing," said Jim, and then turning to John Ball, "Whatever you think of me, sir, you know that I will not run away. I think I had better make an end to this unpleasant scene. If you will excuse me, I'll be going."

Then he added: "Speaking of being sorry, the time will come when I will not be the only one who will be sorry for what has happened tonight."

With a formal little bow, Jim turned and went out into the night.

CHAPTER XXII

The parlor of the little country church at North Speedtown was a cheerful place. The October sun shone softly through the colored windows and the refracted colors competed pleasantly with those of the heavy red carpet which covered the

What Happened in the Story Last Week

By a strange coincidence Jim Taylor and Dorothy meet in a little sheltered nook where in their childhood days they played house together. The meeting is embarrassing and Dorothy asks Jim frankly if he lead the strikers who destroyed her father's milk. He refuses to answer. While they are talking Harry Bradley, the county agent, comes to visit with Dorothy. Jim goes on his way. Dorothy and Bradley discuss the milk situation but gradually turn to more tender things. A love scene follows, Bradley asking Dorothy to marry him. She tells him that she will give a definite answer by Christmas time. That evening Jim is warned by telephone that a group of strikers have taken matters into their own hands and contemplate destroying Johnny Ball's milk house and its contents. Jim rides post haste to avoid trouble. On the way he is shot from ambush. His wound is superficial and he overpowers his assailant who turns out to be Shepherd, the local representative of the milk dealers. Jim forces Shepherd to take him to the Ball farm. He arrives just in time to see figures running away from the Ball milk house and he is immediately covered with a shot gun in the hands of John Ball.

floor. In the center of the room, with quilting frames resting on the tops of chairbacks, stood a big quilt ready for the tying, and grouped around the quilt were various members of the Ladies' Aid Society of North Speedtown.

Downstairs in the basement kitchen could be heard the cheerful rattle of dishes and the indistinct hum of conversation as some of the women made preparations for the supper that was to follow the quilting.

Upstairs for a time conversation lagged, while deft fingers drew the worsted thread through the lining, the cotton batten, the pieced quilt, and made the little tie.

Finally, Mrs. Wood, a good-natured retiring little woman, who had been pretty before the heavy work of the farm had touched her, paused a moment to look at her neighbors sitting closely together around the big quilt.

"I must admit," she said, "that sometimes I git a little tired of sendin' all these things away to other countries."

"Well, I declare! Listen to that!" spoke up Ann Jenkins. "And why? Are you forgetting our bounden duty to carry the light to the darkened places? I'm s'prized at you, Miz Wood!"

Mrs. Jenkins was often "s'prized" at folks. In fact, some people were mean enough to call her "S'prize Jenkins". But it was always behind her broad back, of course. It took considerable courage to stand up to Mrs. Jenkins, as her husband long ago learned. She was one of those forceful females to be found in all communities, well described by Bill Mead once, when, after an unsuccessful and unpleasant encounter with her, he had told old John Ball that "that there woman is the one that wears the pants at the Jenkins' place all right."

But Mrs. Wood was not so easily backed off the stage.

"You can be surprised all you want to,

Ann Jenkins," she said, while two little spots of color showed in her faded cheeks. "Just the same, religion begins at home and there's a sight of folks right here in this town that would be glad to get a warm quilt like this."

"That's right," said Mrs. Miller, a prosperous buxom middle-aged woman. "Seems as if we had more poor folks than we used to have."

"Shiftless. Just plain shiftless," stated Mrs. Jenkins. "Wouldn't catch me wastin' my valuable time for sech folks. They're too lazy to work, that's all that ails them."

"What about the heathen? Do they work?" persisted Mrs. Wood. "Anyway, the idea of sending a nice warm quilt to savages in Africa, where it's always hot!"

"Why, Harriet Wood! You ought to be ashamed to talk that way," said Mrs. Jenkins, emphasizing her statement by thumps of her thimble on the quilt frame. "Slurring the work of all the good missionaries, that's what you're doin'."

"Money don't last long in town," said the old lady, "when you have to buy everything. Besides, the Shepherds have a very large family."

"But, Mrs. Simmons," said Mrs. Greene, a pretty young matron who had not spoken before. "Why should we help Shepherd when he has done everything he could to hurt us?"

"What was it the Master said?" answered the old lady, looking gravely at them over the top of her spectacles. "But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which spitefully use you and persecute you. And I thought this society was supposed to be founded on Christian principles," concluded the old lady. "Besides, I was thinking of the poor, sick little girl who never harmed anybody."

There being no obvious comeback to this, the women fell to work again and for a time nothing could be heard but the slight movements of their hands as they worked on the quilt. But the mention of 'Shepherd's name had started their thoughts on the strike. In fact, no group of country people could be long together without talking about this, all-absorbing topic.

"They say that reports from League headquarters show that the dealers are weakening," said one of the women.

"Got to weaken pretty soon," grumbled Ann Jenkins. "We women folks are gettin' about all we want of this buttermakin' business."

There were emphatic nods from all around the quilt.

"I told J. H. Jenkins last night," continued the forcible lady, "when he came lugging in a lot more milk from the barn, that if this strike wasn't over by the beginning of next week, he could just take his old milk down to the station and quit this fool playing around."

"Yes, we've got to win pretty soon," sighed little Mrs. Miller. "We're all of us about beat out."

They looked tired, these farm women, as they discussed this great epoch in their lives. Grey hairs showed early in many of the brown and black heads that bent over their work; and the hands working on top of the quilt, even those of the young matrons, were not the soft white scented hands of my lady's boudoir. They were hands brown, roughened and calloused with hard work cheerfully done, hands not soft to the touch, but tender and sympathetic, as understanding hands as ever ministered to man or caressed a baby.

"Well, we're going to win," energetically stated young Mrs. Greene. "We've got them coming, all right, too. There were a lot of them that didn't have much courage in this neighborhood when we started, but now the only one that is left is John Ball."

"Yah, and my man says Johnny Ball vuddn't be deliverin' hiss milk if he didn't haf de sheriff mit him effry mornin'," broke in Mrs. Schmidt.

"And my husband," said Mrs. Greene, "says that old Johnny Ball ought to be in jail himself."

Mrs. Simmons looked up. She had nothing to say for several minutes.

"Your husband, Lottie," she said mildly to Mrs. Greene, "has been rather active in the strike, hasn't he?"

"Now what did the old lady mean by that?" thought the young woman.

"Well, he hasn't any use for men like Johnny Ball that fights his neighbors all the time she answered aloud. "Says he's a regular old scab."

"Not so fast, my dear, not so fast," said the old lady. "I've known old Johnny Ball for more than forty year' and I never knew anything very bad about him. Obstinate, yes; quick-tempered, yes. But

(Continued on Opposite Page)

there is a lot worse citizens than Johnny Ball. And what he does, he does right out in the open; don't go around covering up his face and dumping other folk's milk."

Mrs. Greene wriggled around uncomfortably in her chair. Now what did she mean by saying *that* and looking right at her? Some of the other women were looking at her, too. Old hens! She had a notion to go home!

Mrs. Tom Reilly relieved the situation. "Did you hear about Mr. Ball trying to get help for threshing yesterday?" she said.

"Yes," growled Ann Jenkins. "The threshers sent word they were coming and then Johnny 'phoned all over the neighborhood, and not a single neighbor would change work with him."

"Yes, he came to our place, too," said Mrs. Wood. "He and Charlie had a long talk. Charlie said afterwards he felt awful sorry to have to refuse the old fellow, but he said: 'I told Johnny that threshing and silo-filling and changing works was one kind of cooperation, and that he couldn't expect not to cooperate in this milk fight and then to get his neighbors to help him out when he needed them.' Charlie said old Johnny 'lowed that might be so, but he hadn't thought of it just that way. Charlie said the old fellow seemed to feel pretty bad, kind of looked old and worn."

"Well, he got the same dose that the blacksmith down at Speedtown got," said Ann. "He went around blowing about this milk strike and finally woke up to find that when the farmers had any horse-shoeing or blacksmithing to do, they went over to the other shop. Farm folks are at last learning to stick together. "Yes," she concluded, "if we don't stick, we'll get stuck."

While the talk about John Ball had been going on, Miss Caroline Hicks, who had been working downstairs, came up and took a vacant seat on one edge of the quilt. Miss Hicks was forty, and she was neither fair nor fat. While life had not entirely passed Caroline, it had gotten a pretty good start. She had not succeeded in getting much out of living her own life, so she compromised by trying to live other people's lives.

Caroline's hair was short, black and stiff, pulled straight back from her brow, and bunched in an uncompromising little knob at the back of her head. Her eyes were a faded blue, face was long and narrow, her lips thin and the corners of her mouth turned down. Caroline saw much to condemn in life. She lost no time in getting into the conversation.

"To my mind," said Caroline, "old Johnny Ball with all of his doings is a sight better than that highfalutin' daughter of hisn."

She lowered her voice to her usual confidential tones.

"I tell you, ladies," she almost whispered, "it is perfectly scandalous the way that girl's carryin' on!"

Down at the other end of the quilt, Mrs. Simmons looked up sharply.

"What do you mean?" she said.

"Well, I mean what I mean," added Caroline in a highly mysterious air, "and I know what I know."

"What do you know?" boomed Ann Jenkins. "Don't start something you can't finish."

"Well, I know that somebody ought to talk to that girl's mother."

Realizing that Caroline would have to tell her story in her own way, the women waited for her to proceed.

"You know that Mrs. Hetty Brown, that

married John Royce's second son, Ralph? 'Well, she told me, and she got the story straight from her cousin, Joyce Thompson, who got it from her husband, and he knew a man who caught Dorothy Ball and that smart looking county agent, Bradley, up near that old deserted farm house one evening during the Speedtown fair."

"You got the story so direct," said Mrs. Simmons sarcastically, "that of course it must be so. But what of it if they were together? What's wrong with young folks riding along country roads together?"

"That's all right," sniffed Caroline. But those young folks were not riding. They were settin' in the car, and the car was standin' still!"

"What do you mean?" said Mrs. Jenkins. "Why don't you talk United States?"

"Well, that farm bureau car stood right in the middle of the road, so that the man who told Joyce Thompson's husband had to drive clear out of the road to get around the car. He recognized the car too, and just as he was going by, it was just getting dark, he saw that Ball girl and the farm bureau man settin' close together!"

"Well, what was the matter with that?" mildly inquired Mrs. Wood.

"Yes," boomed Ann Jenkins. "Can't you let young folks be young folks?"

Poor Caroline looked discouraged.

"Well," she said with a sniff, "all I got to say is that when I was a girl, young folks were not allowed to have such carryings on!"

"That was quite a spell ago, quite a spell ago, Carrie," stated Mrs. Jenkins. "Time enough so you may have forgotten."

Caroline's sallow face flamed red.

"We'll all agree," piped up Mrs. Greene, glad to get the center of attention on somebody else, "that Caroline never carried on that way."

Shoving her spectacles up on her hair, and leaning back from the quilt, Mrs. Simmons said:

"There never was an older generation yet that didn't think the young folks were all going to the dogs. Somehow we always think that different ways are wrong ways. But I am sorry if Dorothy is interested in Bradley. He's a nice enough boy, what I've seen of him, but I always were such a nice couple. I'm sorry they did not make a go of it."

This started Caroline on another attack.

"They say that Jim Taylor's carrying his arm in a sling," she said mysteriously.

"Yes, that's true," confirmed Mrs. Westman, the doctor's wife. "Jim was up to the office and the doctor dressed his arm."

"What was the matter with it?" asked one of the women.

"Doctor didn't tell me," said Mrs. Westman. "Just said it was a nasty wound, though."

"I know what was the matter, all right," piped Caroline.

(To be Continued)

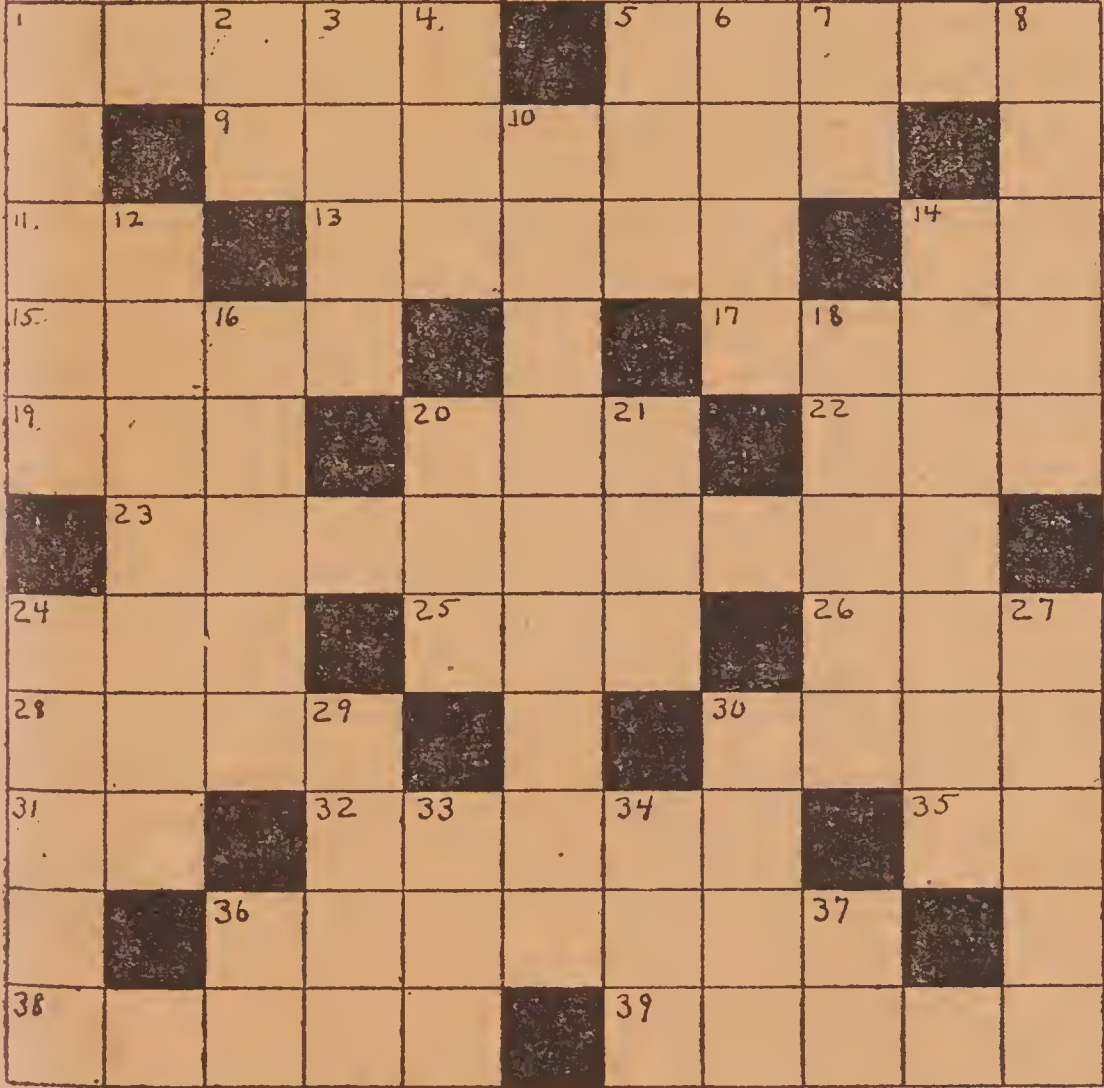
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| 27 Sheltered places | 34 Before |
| 29 What plants grow | 36 Royal Academy |
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| 30 Freshly; again | 37 Direction of the |
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Solution of Puzzle 12

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American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 1



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See those two long words (9 letters each) that cross in the middle of this diagram? And at each of the four sides is a word of 7 letters just for good measure! We believe in starting the new series right!

But those two long words (and the others, too) are perfectly familiar to every farm-dweller. If you get them first, you have plenty of clues to other words; but if you get the shorter words first, you can more quickly guess the big fellows. Either way, you will like this puzzle, we know.

ACROSS

- 1 What every housewife dreads 9 Cow with T. B. 11 Revised Version 13 Mistake

- 13 A young pig 14 Postscript 15 Division of tennis games 17 Animal parent 19 A unit 20 Open (poet) 22 Boy's nickname 23 Tool 24 Small viper 25 Physicians (abbr)

DOWN

- 1 Trunk of the body 2 American Revolution (abbr) 3 Army term for meal 4 Exclamation of disgust 5 Greek letter 6 Decays 7 Railroad (abbr) 8 To give a new setting for gem 10 To work together 12 Meat of the deer 14 Prattling 16 To entice into wrongdoing 18 Opposite of Outer 20 Elderly 21 Printer's measures

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health, through a misunderstanding finds herself in the country house of a young lord whom she has never met before and obliged to spend the night there alone with him. But Constance is clever as usual and next day they get married—and want to, so all's well. (First National)

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WHEN picking a fowl, first scald the bird in hot water at a temperature of about 160 degrees of Fahrenheit. A min



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THE case of farm electrification was summarized as follows in a report presented at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, by Mr. R. W. Trullinger, Specialist in Rural Engineering, Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The convenience, safety, ease of control and general flexibility of electrical power are such great arguments in its favor as to justify the most extreme efforts to extend its use generally to agriculture.

"To do this profitably it must be done intelligently. To do it intelligently all the facts regarding the exact requirements of agricultural processes and practices must be known.

"Since it is obvious that these facts are not generally known with reference to the use of electricity as the source of energy, the only solution is to resort to systematic research and investigation following a rational and intelligently prepared program."

The National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture has framed a program along these lines calling for experimental research in farm electrification. This work already is under way in thirteen states, each of which has a committee composed of farmers, farm experts, electrical engineers, agricultural engineers and others.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior,

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whom Fate throws together and who stick to each other through thick and thin. From Bret Harte's story, "Tennessee's Partner." (Producers Distributing)

THE GIRL ON THE STAIRS—A young woman, played by Patsy Ruth Miller, addicted to sleep walking, through this curious habit finds herself suspected of a murder committed next door. (Producers Distributing)

GREATER THAN MARRIAGE—A heart-stirring story of a woman fighting for her right to a career and still holding her position as wife. The picture does not prove a career greater than marriage but rather that they are equally great and can go hand in hand. (Vitagraph)

HE WHO GETS SLAPPED—The story of a struggling scientist who, suffering from great wrongs done him, ironically offers himself as clown to a circus, one who will make the people laugh by being slapped—and in this he succeeds. How in protecting a beautiful girl who has come into his circus life, he achieves the doom of his malefactor but himself makes the supreme sacrifice is portrayed with tense and tragic effect. An artistic, stirring and thought-provoking picture with splendid acting by Lon Chaney and others. From the much discussed stage play by Leonid Andreyev. (Metro-Goldwyn)

HER NIGHT OF ROMANCE—Constance Talmadge, as an heiress abroad for her

ute or two at this temperature is sufficient. Then wrap the bird quickly in a burlap sack, leaving only the neck exposed. This permits very thorough steaming.

The feathers are removed by rubbing instead of picking, starting from the neck and working back. The burlap sack is removed as the work proceeds. The sack should not be removed more quickly than the feathers, for the feathers must be steam while being rubbed off. It will not take more than ten minutes to clean a duck or goose in this way, and a chicken can be cleaned in four minutes.—E. WHITTAKER.

Save on Oilcloth

When a table is to be covered with oil cloth, place several layers of newspapers over the table first, folding them over the ends of the table well, then fastening the oil cloth over the papers. The oil cloth will wear much longer than it would without this padding.—Z. I. D.

The Bride's Kitchenware

Other Kitchen Lore For Home-Makers

WITH an increasing sentiment in favor of less elaborate trousseaus there is a deeper interest in the "hope chest" with its white linens and monogrammed towels, sheets and pillowslips. The kitchen, aluminum and linen "shower" are prime favorites and the step is one in the right direction.

Garments that are a part of the costliest trousseau go out of style and it has been very sensibly argued that the man who gives his wife no allowance or money for clothes during the first year of their wedded life, finds it less easy to do so the second.

In purchasing for the kitchen of the new home as much or as little as one wishes is the rule. Aluminum ware knows no change of fashions, neither do frying pans, dustpans or rolling pins.

A Conservative List

A list to suit every fancy would be difficult to complete, but the bride-to-be who has \$40 at her command can secure all that she will actually need in the way of kitchen ware for the new home.

The following is perhaps as satisfactory a list of articles as could be suggested: One four-quart kettle; one two-quart double boiler; one coffee pot; one tea pot; two aluminum basins; two covers; three frying pans, one of iron and two light ones; one iron muffin pan; one rolling pin; two deep pie pans, glass preferred; one glass measuring cup; one large cake pan; one tin flour sifter; one set glass mixing bowls; one bread board; two heavy spoons; six custard cups; one pudding mould; one egg beater; one grater; one electric or gasoline iron, or two ordinary flatirons; one paring knife; one dish pan; one dish drainer; one food chopper; one can opener; one mop pail, floor mop, dustless mop, broom, dustpan and brush.

There are other articles that will be added to the kitchen furnishing as the need arises, the "shower" will give oven glass and earthenware, but even if this list is followed in outfitting the new home, the young housekeeper will find herself spared the embarrassment of "borrowing" or making excuses for an improperly prepared meal due to lack of kitchen utensils.—L. M. Thornton.

An Economy Cake

A SOUTHERN reader, who says that in spite of "good times" economy must still be practiced in her kitchen, sends the following recipe for eggless, milkless, butterless cake. She says that it is a favorite with a large and usually hungry family.

Two cups water
Two cups sugar
One cup raisins
One heaping teaspoon lard
One teaspoon vanilla
One teaspoon cinnamon and nutmeg
One half teaspoon cloves and allspice
Pinch of salt

Boil above ingredients five minutes. Let cool. Add four and a half to five cups flour, one cup nut meats (English walnuts preferred), dissolve one teaspoon soda in hot water and add last. Bake in loaf one hour.

Consider the Molasses Jug

NOT every one realizes that some sweets are better than others. For instance, molasses is a more healthful and nourishing sweet than refined sugar, because it contains considerable amounts of iron and lime which sugar has lost in the process of manufacture. It's a good idea to use molasses occasionally in the meal plans—hot gingerbread, molasses cookies, and brown bread are winter dishes which are good for everyone. Old-fashioned molasses pop-corn balls are a confection that needs a revival. If any household is without a

recipe for this sweet cookery, experts at the state college of agriculture, Ithaca, can furnish some good suggestions for popping corn as well as for making the pop-corn confections.

More Recipes For Oranges

Orange Whip

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
½ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
1½ cups orange juice
3 to 4 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon orange rind.

Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and stir until it dissolves, then add ice water, fruit juices and orange rind. When the jelly begins to congeal whip until it is light and frothy. Then put in a mold that has been dipped in cold water and when firm turn out and serve with whipped cream.

Carrot and Orange Marmalade

6 carrots
3 oranges
1 lemon
Sugar

Wash, peel and dice carrots and cook until tender in as little water as possible. Cut oranges in small pieces and add the juice and grated rind of the lemon. Measure the carrot and fruit and add two-thirds as much sugar. Simmer the mixture until it is clear. Turn into jelly glasses and when it is cold cover with hot paraffin.

Things Worth Knowing

HOW did you have such splendid success with your Boston fern?" I asked a friend, as I admired the lovely plant, with its rich, full and long green plummy leaves. She replied, "Every day I gently shake off the bits of dead leaves and brown trimmings. Just once a week I put in a teaspoon and a half of black tea into a pint of boiling hot water, and steep it and then pour it over and about the roots of the plant. When I got it, it was a pale, little spindling thing, and now see it, and this is all the treatment it has had, except plenty of God's golden sunlight and fresh air.

Floors that are to be carpeted, may be made much warmer, by making a padding of three layers of newspapers, glued together at the corners. They also prevent the room from becoming so dusty.

A splendid discovery was made by a clever woman, who found that by putting a thin layer of cheese cloth over a hot air register, and tacking it down, the work of dusting was greatly lessened. The cheese cloth acted as a coal dust strainer, and prevented many particles of coal dust from coming up from the furnace into the living rooms. She put a piece of cheese cloth over each register, and the 'strainers' were laundered once in two weeks.—Z. L. Dahvice.

To Kill the Bugs

INSECTS are not very troublesome to house plants. If any appear, they can be disposed of if the proper steps are taken immediately. Insects are grouped into two classes: Those which eat parts of the plant, and those which secure their food by sucking out the plant sap. Those which actually eat parts of the plant are known as chewing insects and are best destroyed by picking them off the plant, says *Nature Magazine* of Washington. They may also be destroyed with a spray of arsenate of lead. The arsenate is added to water at the rate of one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. Sucking insects may be destroyed by dipping the plant in oil emulsion or a proprietary tobacco extract. This material may be sprayed on the plants, but the dipping process is more satisfactory.

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BEST FARM DOGS to be found, pups and working dogs, also hounds. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ARTHUR GILSON**, Canton, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—At public auction Saturday, February 21 in Canandaigua, New York, the Dr. Dodds modern dairy farm on state road and trolley, known as Bonna Lee Farm; also his other general purpose farm of 115 acres and two properties in City Canandaigua. These properties absolutely going to highest bidder. Here is wonderful opportunity to get one of the finest modern dairy farms in Central New York. Don't miss this sale. Write us for full information and terms. **RAY W. JOHNSON REAL ESTATE CO.**, Owner's Agents, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Large dairy farm on State Road, buildings practically new, modern. Write for particulars. **HARL SNEDEKER**, Bloomville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE—137 acres, 100 cleared, 37 wood, good buildings, good fences, extra good water, fruit, garage, ½ mile from school, 3 miles from churches, creamery, station, good school, fine sap bush, good road. **JAMES WILBUR**, Shavertown, N. Y.

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CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write **N. A. BAKER & SONS**, Fairport, N. Y.

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HANDSOME GLADIOLUS, over 100 kinds, list free, 10, 20, 30 or 50 bulbs, \$1. **BURTON PEONY GARDENS**, Madison, N. Y.

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TEN BAGS of International Multiple-Strength 8-16-8 contain as much plant food as two bags 4-8-4. Write us for our booklet. **INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORP.**, Dept. A, 61 Broadway, New York City.

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BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection; Thirty, all different, many rare colors. \$1. Postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated Catalog. 150 Magnificent varieties. **HOWARD GILLET**, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES cheap. Raleighs and Russets. One customer writes he never was able to grow a crop until using my seed. **E. WEEKS**, Locke, N. Y.

DIBBLE'S TESTED SEED is especially adapted for northern climate. Write for catalogue and samples for testing. **EDWARD F. DIBBLE**, Box A, Honeyoe Falls, N. Y.

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THE NEW CORTLAND apple is a winner. Write us for our new catalogue describing this famous apple. **GREEN'S NURSERY**, 1215 Green St., Rochester, N. Y.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS in Clover seed. Ask us for free samples and catalogue. **A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.**, Box 60, Landisville, Pa.

POTATOES—Cobbler. Heavyweight, Mountain, Ohio, Russet, Spaulding, others. **FORD**, Fishers, N. Y.

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EXPERIENCED ORCHARD MAN—Single, healthy, white, Christian, American, wants permanent work on apple, peach or pear orchard. Further particulars upon request. Box 340, **American Agriculturist**, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. **EVA MACK**, Canton, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN—For sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2 per lb. Free samples. **H. A. EARTLETT**, Harmony, Maine.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCH WORK COMPANY**, Meridian, Conn.

BEST MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, quart 90c, gal. \$2.50, postpaid. Special prices on quantity. **VICTOR MFG. CO.**, So. Weymouth, Mass.

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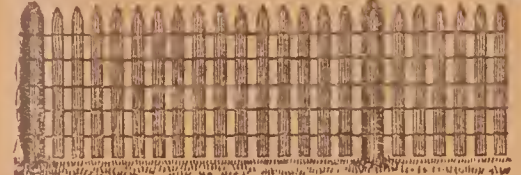
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Service Department

Who Owns Water Flowing Through Your Farm?

I have been a subscriber for years, and if I am within bounds of request, I would ask your advice on the following problem:

There are nine farmers depending upon a stream of water to water their cattle. We have water rights to this stream not by writing, but by time immemorial. It has always flowed through the farms. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, a company built a large dam at the beginning of this stream, and have piped the water to the plant a distance of about six miles. They are using nearly all of the water, leaving a small stream running possibly enough to water our cattle. (They recognized we had water rights.)

Now for the second difficulty. Along this stream there is a feed mill. It has a dam, and the owner has always used part of this water to fill his dam and run the mill. Now during the past six months there has been a cut of the supply of water. The stream has been entirely dry about half of the time. The miller has turned all of the water in to his dam. When he has sufficient water, he starts the mill, then we get an over-flow. That may occur any time of the day or night, or may not occur in three or four days. This difficulty has been very annoying, and would be a very expensive law suit to cope with the problem. Can you give me any advice? What is the best thing to do under the circum-
stances?—C. O., New Jersey.

THE problem involved in your letter has to do with riparian proprietorship, or ownership of land bordering on a stream. We can do nothing more than suggest the extent of riparian rights and then, if your's have been infringed, that you and your neighbors combine and seek injunctive relief through the medium of a local attorney.

Water is the common and equal property of every one through whose land it flows, and the right of each landowner to use and consume it without destroying or unreasonably impairing the rights of others is the same. An owner of land bordering on a running stream has a right to have its water flow naturally, and no one can lawfully divert them without his consent. Each riparian proprietor has an equal right with all the others to have the stream flow in its natural way without substantial reduction in volume or detri-
oration in quality, subject, however, to a proper and reasonable use of its water by upper riparian owners for domestic, agri-
cultural and manufacturing purposes, and he is entitled to use it himself for such purposes, but in doing so must not sub-
stantially injure others.

The Wife's Property Rights

Can you tell me what a wife will re-
ceive from her husband's property at his
death, when his farm was willed to him
by his father, the use of it as long as he
lives, and at the time of his death, it
shall go to his children if he has any; if
not, it shall go back to his brothers and
sisters. He has one child. Will the wife
receive any of the property.—Mrs. C. A. F.,
Pennsylvania.

We regret to say that under the terms
of the will of your husband's father, your
children will receive the property on your
husband's death and no part of it will
come to you. If there are no children, the
land then goes back to your husband's
brothers and sisters.

He Should Pay For the Oats

I sold a neighbor three and a half years
ago oats to the value of \$31.90 and I have
been unable to get him to settle for the
oats. I have sent him the bill about four
times and only once he answered and
then he promised to pay the bill in full
as soon as he got his money for a horse
that he sold. But that was almost two
years ago.

Since then, I wrote him a letter telling
him that I would like to have my money
in ten days, but he did not bother to
answer at all. Now I would like to know
if I could sue him and in case he does
not then settle, can have sheriff levy on
his horses, cows, hogs and farm machin-
ery, as he does not own the farm that he
lives on and as far as I know he does
not own any real estate. Please let me
know how I should handle this case.—C.
D. S., Pennsylvania.

Your neighbor is justly indebted to you
in the sum of \$31.90 plus interest, and if
he refuses to pay you can with safety
bring a suit against him.

Upon securing judgment, execution can
be levied upon his personal property—real
property not being essential. To sue,
however, it will be necessary to employ
an attorney.

Look Out For This Kind Of Dealer

I am writing you asking for some help
from your Service Bureau. A party wrote
me asking for a trial shipment of eggs,
which we sent them January 6, 1925. Not
hearing from them, I wrote them last
Saturday and the same day I received a
letter saying on account of failures to do
business, they could not pay for them now.
I sent them a fine case of strictly fresh
white eggs of large size.

We should have known better than to
send them but the letter seemed like an
honest one and it came at the time that
we were looking for a better market for
our eggs, so we sent them a case. Is
there any way that you could collect it
for us? We would be very grateful for
your services.—H. W. T., New York.

This dealer, who signs himself "Aker"
began business by writing several post-
masters and asking them for the addresses
of farmers who shipped eggs. After he
had received we do not know how many
shipments, he wrote the shippers that as
he expected to go out of business he
would not be able to pay for the eggs.
Some of our subscribers took the matter
up with our Service Bureau and when
we made an investigation we found that
Aker had disappeared leaving no address.
No doubt he will do the same thing again
under a different name.

This case demonstrates again the need
of farmers doing business with only
licensed and bonded commission merchants
and dealers.

May Use Water for Irrigation

In addition to the right of drawing
water for the purposes just mentioned, a
riparian proprietor, if he duly regards the
rights of others, and does not unreasonably
deplete the supply, has also the right to
take water for some uses, the most import-
ant of which is irrigation.

If, however, a landowner uses the water
of a stream in a reasonable and lawful
way without malice or negligence and an
injury results to his neighbor below, the
upper owner is not answerable in damages.

In your case, it seems to us that the
company is not entitled to deplete the
stream; for they are piping the water
away from riparian land, which is unlaw-
ful. We are unable from the facts given
to express our opinion as to the other
proprietor to whom you refer.

A Just Claim For Damages

On the night of December 25, 1924, a—
roadster, slid off the road and bumped
against our mail box, breaking the post
off at the ground and breaking the lid off;
also bending the box and breaking the
one back wheel of the car. The garage
man came up the next morning and put
a new wheel on the car and took it away.
I took the number of the broken car
and also the number of the car the garage
man came in to get the broken car. It
took him about an hour to put the new
wheel on and get started.

I sent the car numbers in to Harris-
burg and they sent me the name of the
man to whom the car license was issued.
The broken car was setting within several
feet of the broken mail box post. The
next morning I asked the garage man
whose car it was or who had had the
bad luck, and he said he did not know,
he was called on the phone and asked
how he would like to haul a car in. He
said he would go and get it. Now the
broken car belonged to the garage man.

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said he would go and get it. Now the
broken car belonged to the garage man.

What I want to know is this: would I
have to be an eye witness or would the
broken car, the broken post and broken
and bent mail box be enough evidence? I

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Founded 1842

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Volume 115

For week Ending February 28, 1925

Number 9

Help Now Or Fight Later

What Kind of a Future is Ahead of You and Your Children?

WE ARE all agreed that civilization must be maintained, that any possibility of its destruction or our reversion to barbarism must be rigorously fought. As we are enjoying the fruits of the labors of the many generations that have preceded us, we must accept the resultant duty of preserving it for succeeding generations.

Upon us rests the responsibility for the course pursued by the United States, not alone in the management of its own affairs but also in its relation towards other nations. To fit ourselves, for our gradually increasing sphere of usefulness which should be like an outward spiral, we must do our full duty towards our families, our communities, our nation, and the world, and in addition, to posterity, for whom we must do what our ancestors have done for us. No man or nation performs his or its full duty to the rest of the world unless it contributes towards the common good all the power and capacity it possesses. Non-use is as great a wrong as misuse.

We Are In a Relay Race

When we but even hastily contemplate the unprecedented development of conditions in this country and its people from the time that the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia in 1776, we immediately visualize a vast constantly recruited army of unselfish, earnest, and determined patriots that have labored zealously and unremittingly to accomplish it.

It has been like a great relay race. The task has been passed along from generation to generation and now this great heritage has been entrusted to us. We are to defend, preserve and improve it so that it will be unsullied and undisgraced when we deliver it to the next relayers in this age-long struggle to remove humanity further and further away from its original state of savagery, and higher and higher up into the realm of spiritual, artistic, and scientific life.

Drafted For the Moral Leader.

The entire responsibility must not be entrusted to the paid officials of a country or to hired professional reformers.

The real champions of the period will be those whose higher moral sense and due appreciation of their duty prompts them to use their superior natural, mental and moral equipment for the good of all.

These are the men that produce lasting good and do not waste their splendid powers, the inherited strength and capacity of thousands of years in more temporary pleasures of gratification of their animal or old savage tendencies.

There has been great use for great men at all times, but never greater than—when a great nation with a great soul is being drafted to become the moral leader of the world, to champion the cause of justice in its great struggle for the supremacy over force.

Are we ready for the task or are all our

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

Formerly Ambassador to Turkey

great talents so completely enthralled in the futile contest to become the richest and most powerful citizens of the country? Only one can reach that position.

Rockefeller and Carnegie did. And, being men, with great minds, promptly recognized their disappointment and the absence of all thrills of genuine satisfaction. They reversed their methods and devoted their brains and energies to redistribute the wealth they had

For a Better World

SOME weeks ago we asked for suggestions from our people as to what they liked and did not like in the different departments and articles that appear from time to time in *American Agriculturist*. As we get room, we are going to publish some of the better letters on this subject. But one of the outstanding things mentioned in many of the letters was the desire of farm people for more discussion on matters of great general interest including both national and international affairs not necessarily connected with farming. Special mention was made of the articles by Henry Morgenthau, formerly ambassador to Turkey, which have been printed in *American Agriculturist* on international affairs. We have considered it a great opportunity to obtain such articles from the pen of such a great authority, and we are pleased that they have been appreciated by our people.

On February 16th, Temple University of Philadelphia conferred upon Mr. Morgenthau the degree of Doctor of Laws, because of his great services to the cause of international peace and the welfare of mankind. On this page is Mr. Morgenthau's thesis which he delivered upon the occasion of the conferring of the degree. In reading it, you have access to an article which you cannot find excelled in the best magazine printed in America. And more than this, the author leaves you with a suggestion which, if followed, would bring order out of the present European chaos and a better world for all of us.—The Editors.

acquired. Today, the most useful American organizations are not the Standard Oil or the U. S. Steel, but the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation and Institute.

All the "Dollar a Year" men during the war showed that in an emergency, there are thousands whose patriotism, altruism, and willingness to serve their country is latent in them. Their apparently complete absorption in the game of business had still left them responsive to the call of their nation.

Let us prepare ourselves so that the next world crisis will find us better prepared for a prompt response when the international bugle calls us into action.

Our Wealth Came From National Resources

Up to the outbreak of the Great War, the United States had confined its political interest to the Western Hemisphere and to its own internal development. It did not seriously concern itself with European politics.

It was bulging with wealth created largely from the extravagant, careless, hasty, and unmethodical absorption of its own natural resources. It was exhilarated and almost intox-

icated with the results, and thereby prevented from looking beyond the shores that bounded us on the east and west.

Calmly Watched The Fight

The United States, unaware of what had led to the war, and not realizing what it actually involved, could not arrive at any conclusion as to its responsibilities. Its citizens, influenced largely by their descent and their individual friendships for various European peoples were sharply divided, and held divergent opinions as to the duties of our Government. The vast majority wanted to keep aloof from the struggle and hoped that our government would be selected as peacemaker. They looked upon the contentions of the various powers as a tug-of-war, a great international European struggle that did not concern them.

Only when the contestants were deadlocked on the Western Front, and apparently the dispute had to be settled by long attrition, and when Germany arrogated to herself the right to limit the United States to one passenger ship per week, and had audaciously prescribed the course it would have to follow, the United States emerged from its indifference and buckled on its armor.

But It Soon Drew Us In

There was a prompt and sudden revulsion of feeling and with a splendid unanimity, the country demanded that the President, whom they had three months prior reelected on the slogan, "he kept us out of war", should reverse the national attitude and enter the struggle. We crept out of our isolation, promptly developed an unprecedented patriotic enthusiasm that obliterated all difference of opinion, destroyed all hesitancy as to our duty and aroused in us a knightly feeling and an irresistible desire to help the Allied

Powers in their determined struggle to prevent the domination of the world by the Prussian Junkers.

President Wilson's statements and messages lifted the war to a higher plane from that of a mere row between competing industrial powers. The great Giant of the West which had been looked upon as a confirmed pacifist, astonished the world by its rapid conversion into the greatest, most powerful, most resourceful, and most effective fighting machine of all times.

All Took Part

Almost the entire adult population was drawn into the vortex and became either direct or indirect participants in the preparation for and in the activities of the war. By indirect, I mean, not only those who labored night and day to swell the supplies and ammunition that were required for the army and the wounded, but also those who willingly deprived themselves of the usual comforts and food so as to increase the supply required at the front.

(Continued on page 222)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 115 February 28, 1925 No. 9

Jardine for Secretary of Agriculture

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has chosen William M. Jardine to be the new member of his cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Jardine succeeds the late Secretary Wallace who died in office.

Secretary Jardine comes well prepared for his great and responsible position. As an experienced rancher, he knows from the actual worker's standpoint the problems of the dairy farmer. He has had training in the Agricultural Department itself so that he knows its problems from the inside; and when he was appointed, he was dean and president of the State Agricultural College at Kansas.

We understand that Mr. Jardine is opposed to the McNary-Haugen Bill and all similar legislation which would lift farmers over the fence of their difficulties by their own bootstraps. In this attitude, he will be highly commended and supported by the rank and file of thinking farmers. We have had enough of political interference in the affairs of agriculture.

We think it is unfortunate that the President evidently did not give consideration to Eastern farming in the appointment of a secretary from the Central West. It is strange that Washington in its administration of the affairs of agriculture seems to forget constantly that there is any farming of importance in this country except in a few states in the Mississippi Valley.

A much more serious criticism, however, is going the rounds to the effect that the appointment of Mr. Jardine was made on the recommendation of another cabinet member, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Hoover, and that Mr. Hoover's policies will now dominate the Department of Agriculture. If this is true, it is most unfortunate and the situation should be closely watched by the farmers of the country. The Department of Agriculture, and every other department of government for that matter, should stand squarely on its own feet and should be directed without interference from men in other departments. The chief object in having a separate Department with a Secretary of Agriculture is to get a man with the knowledge and viewpoint which come from first-hand experience, which will give him the sympathy necessary to execute the duties of his department in the interests of the farmers and of the whole people. This object will be largely offset if the secretary takes his suggestions and orders from another department or another man, whose experience and viewpoint are outside the field of agriculture, no matter how capable that department or man is.

Abolish the Fair Commission

NEITHER the farmer exhibitors, the Republicans nor the Democrats are satisfied with the management of the New York State

Fair. In our opinion, this is not the fault of any individual member of the New York State Fair Commission. It is rather the fault of the system of management. We do not believe that there has been any dishonesty in the Fair management, but we do believe that the whole scheme of management is entirely wrong and that it is high time for the farmers of the State to get rid of the expensive, inefficient and political State Fair Commission. The present plan of paying big salaries to several members of the Fair Commission who devote a small part of their time to the job, is absurd and expensive and it should be ended.

The State Fair is supposed to be a farm fair, representative of the agriculture of the State. The New York State Department of Farms and Markets is charged with the administration of agricultural affairs of the State. Therefore, the place for the administration of the State Fair is in the State Department of Farms and Markets. Then it would be possible to hire one able, efficient Fair superintendent, and make him responsible to the Commissioner of Farms and Markets. To supplement this plan, there might well be an unpaid commission of three or five representative farmers to act in an advisory capacity.

Mrs. Forbush Resigns

IT is with great regret that we announce the resignation of our Household Editor, Mrs. Gabrielle Elliot Forbush. Mrs. Forbush has accepted a position of large responsibility as publicity director with the American Women's Association, an organization of business and professional women.

During the past two years, that Mrs. Forbush has been with us in rebuilding AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, she has made thousands of friends who have come to look forward to the Household Department each week with keen interest and anticipation. We know that these friends will join with us in wishing her the best of success and happiness in her new work.

Greet Grace Watkins Hockett

WE take pleasure in welcoming to the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST this week Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett. Mrs. Hockett is our new Household Editor.

Mrs. Hockett was born and raised in a very rural section of very rural Texas. She graduated from the Texas State College for Women with diplomas from the Business Course and from the Household Arts Course. Later she obtained her degree from the Teachers' College at Columbia University, majoring in Household Arts education.

Mrs. Hockett has had experience as a school teacher with little children in the regular grade work, and as special teacher in English in both school and college. She has taught Home Economics work in high school and for over two years was Home Demonstration Agent in Nassau County, down on Long Island. Her work was so outstanding in Nassau County that she was promoted to Assistant State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents of New York State with headquarters at the New York State College of Agriculture in Ithaca. In her work in Nassau County and at Ithaca, as Miss Grace Watkins, she made thousands of friends on Long Island and throughout New York State. After two years of success at Ithaca, she resigned to marry Mr. Hugh Hockett, and to put into practice the great profession of homemaking at her home at Baiting Hollow, near Riverhead, Long Island.

Because of her splendid education and experience, her knowledge of the farm woman's everyday problems, her ability as a writer, and her pleasing personality, we are greatly pleased to be able to introduce Mrs. Hockett to our readers to carry forward the great work of helping to make

American Agriculturist, February 28, 1925

the farm woman's job a little easier, and the farm home the greatest place on earth.

Motion Picture Censorship

MOST of you can remember when there were no motion pictures. It was not so many years ago when the first "movies" made their appearance, but in those few years they have grown from an ingenious novelty to one of America's largest industries, having an influence on life whose importance no man can estimate.

The most of that influence is for the good, too. Have you seen the "Covered Wagon", "North of 36", "The Old Homestead", "Wanderer of the Wasteland", "Peter Pan", "Abraham Lincoln", "Barbara Fritchie", "Birth of a Nation", "America", "The Ten Commandments", "Grumpy", and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame"? If you have seen any of these, or any of the dozens of other great movies, you will agree that no other power or art in the world can approach the modern motion picture for thrilling entertainment, for real education, and for inspiration for better things.

Unfortunately, however, not all of the movies are good, and a bad movie is worse than an evil book because its audience is likely to be larger and especially because the impression and the suggestion are more real and vivid. Pictures of this kind should be cleaned up, and the sooner the better; but a political machine in the form of a censorship board is not the way to do it.

New York State has a Motion Picture Commission consisting of three people who draw large salaries and maintain a large force for the purpose of censoring motion pictures. Anyone who has gone to more than three movies and seen the kind of pictures that have been "passed by the Board of Censorship" knows that such censorship is more or less of a joke. When you stop to think of it, how can three people censor all of the hundreds of pictures? Do you, for instance, approve of all you have seen? They have all been "passed". Do you want someone to take from you your inalienable right to express your own judgment? That is what censorship does. We might even stand this for a time, if it would give us good pictures, but it does not.

We venture to say that the general run of pictures is much worse than it would be were there no censorship at all. This is for the simple reason that the producers feel they do not have to take any responsibility, that all of it can be passed to the censorship board, and therefore the moral code is crowded to the limit constantly by some producers in an effort to get everything possible by the censorship board and of course a lot does get by. Were the producers made to accept the responsibility for their own pictures, and if they knew that immoral and unclean stuff in their pictures would be very likely to land them in jail, you can be sure that it would not be long before there would be real improvement.

Governor Smith has for years pointed out that the whole idea of censorship is un-American. "Nothing", says the Governor, "is more abhorrent to the American idea of freedom and liberty than government censorship. It is not in keeping with our ideas of freedom of worship, freedom of speech and freedom of the press".

As a matter of fact, public opinion rightly exercised is all the censorship that is needed. If you do not like a picture, have the courage to get up and walk out; and then protest to the local exhibitor and get your friends to protest against other pictures of similar nature.

Better than this, study the lists of pictures that are printed in the columns of good papers and magazines, and then urge your local exhibitor to put on these good ones. And when he does, do not forget to patronize him.

A Tax Program For Farm Meetings

Suggested Topics For Discussion And Action At Grange Meetings

EVERY farmer will agree emphatically with the statement that farm taxes must be reduced. But if they are to come down, it will be largely because farmers make themselves heard on the subject so strongly that the necessity of reducing taxes will be uppermost in every public official's mind. To get this united and organized public sentiment in the quickest and most effective way, local farm meetings should take up the subject, correctly inform themselves as to the facts, and go into action as an organization to get tax relief.

We have said many times, and everyone who has studied the subject knows, that the chief difficulties are local; therefore, local action will be the only effective means for getting relief. We have already suggested in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* how local tax committees should be appointed to work on this problem. In this article, we are going to make some suggestions that we hope will be taken up in every Grange and other farm organizations having local meetings throughout our territory. Two or three meetings might well be devoted to this important subject.

Records From Taxpayers

The first subject for discussion might be "WHY THE TAX SITUATION IS SO SERIOUS". This could be opened by a brief statement on how national, state and local taxes have increased in the last few years. There are several sources for such material. If you cannot get it otherwise, *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* will be glad to furnish any Grange lecturer or other person in charge of a farm meeting programs with data and facts that would aid in discussing this subject.

After this general discussion, there could be statements from several local taxpayers, giving concrete examples from their own records showing how their taxes have increased in the last ten, or even in the last five years. This part of the program should be arranged for beforehand so that farmers could be prepared to bring facts and figures from their own tax records.

It will be found that such a discussion on the seriousness of the tax situation, particularly if several people take part in it, and give their own experiences, will make a very interesting part of the meeting.

This would lay the foundation for the next discussion, which might be "WHY TAXES HAVE INCREASED SO RAPIDLY". The lecturer or the leader of the meeting with the help of two or three farmers could with a little help prepare an excellent short discussion on this subject.

Some Taxes Are Necessary

Here are a few thoughts. Some increase in taxes must be expected. Farm people never object to paying a reasonable share for the support of necessary government enterprises. The rapid increase in population in this country and the great increase in travel have brought many problems. There are more public charges, for instance, that have to be taken care of in the insane asylums, alms houses, orphan asylums, etc. A few years ago we did not need state police; now they seem to be necessary to protect farm property and to maintain the law. All of these increased activities and others have meant more taxes. Another big increase in taxes has been due to the increased number of good roads and larger school facilities which are necessary to the growing population.

The great problem is where to stop needed activities and to limit the unnecessary government activities. During the War the people got into the habit of expecting the government to do almost everything, but after all, the real accomplishments must be done by the individual.

Lincoln said: "In all that the people can do individually as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere".

Cannot Eat Pie and Have It Too

If we continue to ask the government to take on more and more activities, we must expect to have increases in taxes. Another reason why taxes have increased so rapidly is that government officials have gotten into the habit of spending public money lavishly.

Now how far do farm people want to go in paying for improvements? We cannot "eat our pie and have it too". If we want paved roads on every cross-road, then we must pay taxes. If we want this and want that in the way of increasing government activities, let us pay for them cheerfully and stop talking about taxes.

If we do not want so many things, let us determine in our discussions where to draw the line, and then let us follow these discussions by organized action that will force our

Our Tax Program

- I. The abolition of a direct State tax on property.
- II. No further reduction of income taxes until government expenses are reduced.
- III. Discontinuance of the issuing of tax exempt securities.
- IV. A carefully prepared detailed budget for every government unit from the nation to the county.
- V. Full publicity and information to taxpayers showing the exact purposes, with amounts, for which taxes are spent.
- VI. We are also in favor of:
 1. Larger taxation of personal property.
 2. Gasoline sales tax, and
 3. Taxing billboards along sides of State highways.

public officials to give us what we want and no more.

The third general topic for discussion could be "WHAT CAN BE DONE TO REDUCE TAXES?" This one topic is good for at least two or three meetings. In the center of this page is the *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* tax reduction program. This has been endorsed by the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. At least one or two, or three of the items of the program are likely to be passed by the New York State legislature this year.

But none of these that will be passed will touch the local tax problem. We think the best way to handle this is for your local Grange or other farm meeting to appoint a tax committee. This committee could well work in cooperation with the Farm Bureau or with other local farm organizations. It could make a study of the tax situation and report its findings to coming meetings of your organization. It will be easy for the committee to get figures together showing the cost of your school district, your town and county governments. It can find out what your roads, your schools, your public buildings, and your official salaries are costing you. It could interview the village, town and county officials. Maybe some of these officials would be glad to come to your meeting and talk on the tax situation, giving you the facts. When you once have these facts, then you will be in a position to urge reforms like cutting out the local collector and paying the taxes direct to the county treasurer, the publication of budgets, and of tax statements with your tax bills.

Action Needed

And then after the committee had brought you

the facts on the tax situation, you would be ready for the last subject, "CONCRETE ACTION, OR WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP REDUCE TAXES". Too many times we hold these discussions and do a lot of talking, and then end it right there. There is considerable criticism going the rounds at present that farm organizations pass resolutions but no one ever hears anything about these resolutions and they do not result in final action.

At your very first meeting on the tax situation, there are certain recommendations upon which everyone can agree that need to be done to reduce taxation. For instance, what about the gasoline sales tax? Do your Assemblymen and your Senators and the leaders in the Legislature know how you feel about this bill? Do they know how you feel on the whole tax situation? That is, have you expressed yourself both as individuals and as an organization in writing to these legislative leaders? Do your own county supervisor, and your county board know how you feel? We cannot expect much help, nor can we blame our public officials, if you have not been interested enough to express yourself in writing to them.

Where You Can Get Help

If you are interested in doing something locally on this tax situation, you will find Master S. L. Strivings of the New York State Grange, at Castile, New York, and the State Lecturer, Raymond Cooper of Oswego, are in sympathy with what you are trying to do and we are sure if you will write them, they will give you valuable suggestions and help.

You will find also that President Enos Lee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation of Yorktown, New York, and H. C. McKenzie, tax expert of the Farm Bureau Federation, at Walton, New York, will have many valuable suggestions and will help you if you get in touch with them.

If you are a fruit grower, you will find your organization, the New York State Horticultural Society, equally willing to work with you to get information on taxes and to get relief.

More than this, *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* has been making a study of this subject for two years. We have nearly 20,000 letters and petitions on hand from farmers on this great subject. We have an immense amount of valuable material, and we will furnish it cheerfully free of charge upon request to any Grange or other farm meeting.

Let us crystallize the unanimous farm sentiment for tax reduction and all work together to bring about the needed relief.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WE certainly received a lot of interesting letters in answer to our contest on "My Ideal Wife", and we can assure our women readers that they want to keep watch for these letters when we print them to know what the men really think about them. However, the farmer in the following story, contributed by one of our friends, evidently did not have a wife of the ideal variety. The story goes something like this:

A farmer's wife was sick, so he had to go for a doctor. The M. D. went home with him, and upon arriving at the house went directly in while the farmer cared for the horses.

When the farmer came in, he said: "Doc, is there anything that I can do to help you?"

The fire was out, there was no firewood in the house, and none cut in the wood-pile.

The doctor replied: "Yes, get your axe and get busy".

The farmer went out and shortly returned with the axe. He handed it to the doctor and said:

"HERE, DOC, YOU HIT 'ER; I JUST CAN'T DO IT!"

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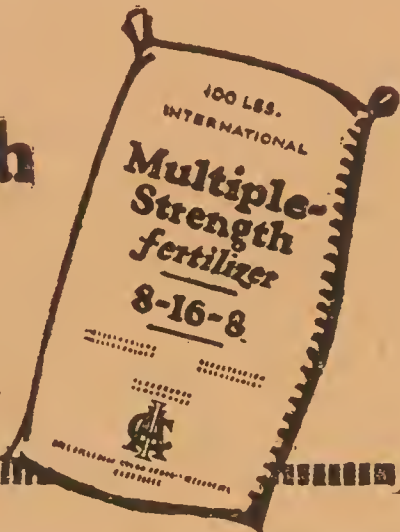
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What Readers Want to Know Questions on Crops, Fruit and Livestock

We have been told that sweet clover is a good pasture crop. How much seed is required to the acre?—M. J. H., New York.

If your permanent pasture is running out or needs improvement it may pay you to eliminate it and place the pasture in rotation. Not knowing your local conditions we cannot give you any definite advice in that respect.

Speaking of sweet clover as a pasture plant, Professor E. L. Worthen of the College of Agriculture says, "Biennial sweet clover is an excellent rotation pasture plant. The following rotation is typical: Corn, oats, sweet clover. The sweet clover planted with the oats lives over the winter after oat harvest and comes on the next season. Where it is successfully established; an acre will pasture a cow for the whole season and furnish her an abundance of feed. In this plan, the essentials for success with sweet clover are lime enough in the land to grow red clover well, twenty pounds an acre of scarified sweet clover seed, and inoculation where neither sweet clover nor alfalfa has been grown previously.

Comparing Lime Carriers

A week or so ago there was an article in the American Agriculturist about the kind of lime to buy. The writer said that a ton of ground limestone was equivalent to ABOUT half a ton of hydrate. What are the exact figures in this comparison.—N. J. K., New York.

A ton of ground limestone that analyses 54 per cent calcium oxide or 97 per cent calcium carbonate is equivalent to 1571 pounds of hydrate that analyses 70 per cent calcium oxide and this same ton of ground limestone is equivalent to 1384 pounds of burnt lime in bulk. These figures are taken from the Cornell Extension bulletin No. 78 entitled Liming New York Soils by Professor A. F. Gustafson.

Of course, in making your own application you will have to find out the percentages of the lime that you are using. Not all commercial limestones run as high as 54 per cent calcium oxide and not all hydrates run 70 per cent calcium oxide. Naturally if you had a limestone that did not analyse as much calcium oxide you would have to apply more in comparison to the same amount of hydrate. It is a good idea to consult your county agricultural agent if you are in doubt.

Rickets in Young Pigs

I have four young pigs about 6 months old and I do not know what is the matter with them. I have been feeding them a mixture of ground oats and oatmeal middlings. One of them got lame in the hind quarters sometime ago. When he was lying down and tried to get up it seemed to be most difficult for him. About a week after we first noticed he was lame he went lame in the forward part. He got so bad he finally walked on his knees and now he cannot walk at all. He eats all right. The others are showing signs of going the same way. What is wrong?—A. J. M., New York.

Undoubtedly your pigs are effected with rickets. This condition is similar to that which causes bow-legs in children. Error in feeding and management are usually the cause, although the tendency to the ailment is said to be hereditary.

In your case, undoubtedly it is caused by an improperly balanced ration. Ground oats are all right provided the hulls are screened out. The hulls irritate the membranes that line the intestines and may result in severe cases of piles.

It is very rare that we hear of rickets when milk is included in the pig's ration to say nothing of clover or alfalfa hay and oil meal and tankage. The latter dry feeds are best fed the hogs by means of self-feeders. If you have not a good supply of milk it is advisable to buy

powdered skim milk or semi-solid buttermilk.

Hogs Need Minerals

In addition to this the pigs should have access to a box of minerals, consisting of a mixture of ground limestone, salt, wood ashes, with a sprinkling of sulphur added. During the summer the hogs should have plenty of pasture.

In your specific case it would be well to physic each pig with Epsom salts added in the slop. Also add lime water. Those that are not seriously effected as yet may recover. It is doubtful about the one that is most seriously affected.

Trees Have Apple or Cedar Rust

I am enclosing apple tree leaves with spots caused by some insect. Can you tell what it is? Just two trees have them. The other trees are free from it, although those that have them are healthy.—H. C. Elmendorf, New York.

An examination of the apple leaves submitted shows the disease to be apple rust or cedar rust as it is sometimes called, caused by the fungus Gymnosporangium Juiperi-virginianae. This fungus attacks both the apple and the common red cedar. On the cedar it produces a swelling or gall called cedar apple. In the spring during wet weather, long gelatinous horns are sent out all over these cedar apples and from these gelatinous horns certain spores are produced which are blown about in the air. Those alighting on the leaves of certain varieties of apples bring about an infection having the appearance of the spots present on the specimens sent in. The fungus also is able to gain entrance to the fruit of the apple causing similar spots there, usually at the blossom end. Spores are produced in the affected spots on the apple and these are able to infect the cedar again. Both hosts are necessary for the completion of the life cycle of the fungus.

Spray and Plant Resistant Varieties

While applications of fungicides made at the critical time will prevent an infection on the apple trees, it is rather difficult to time these applications carefully enough to prevent the infection in general practice. The most successful results have been obtained by the eradication of the cedar in a zone about a mile wide about the orchard. If this is done there will be little infection and rust will be a negligible factor. Another control measure which should be given consideration in planting an orchard is the use of resistant varieties. York Imperial, Rome, Wealthy, Jonathan, and Ben Davis are particularly susceptible, while Baldwin, Yellow Newton, Maiden Blush, Stayman Winesap, Yellow Transparent and Arkansas are among the more resistant varieties.

Dynamite and Puller are Best

We have been informed that by boring stump and filling it with saltpeter, then plug the hole with wet clay, leaving it stay for six months and then light with kerosene that the saltpeter acts like a fuse and that the stump will burn to the roots.—C. F. D., New York.

We know of no experiments on this subject, but we have talked with men who have used the method outlined. It is claimed that saltpeter is carried through the stump by moisture during the six months interval between the placing of the saltpeter and the time of firing the stump. If the stump is thoroughly dry when burned the treatment is helpful. It is useless on either green stumps or wet stumps. As a matter of fact, if the stumps are not green, and are burned at the end of an extended dry spell, they will usually burn to the roots without any special treatment. The surest way of removing stumps is to use dynamite and a stump puller.

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We Need Better Potatoes, Not More: New York's Program In Potato Marketing

E. V. HARDENBURG

RELATIVELY less study has been given the matter of efficiency in potato marketing than in potato production up to the present time. The need for more attention to this important phase of the industry is more apparent in a year of large production like 1924. The Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell has made a careful analysis of the cost and methods involved in handling the potato crop of New York from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the ultimate consumer. This department has had the excellent cooperation of many of the largest potato shippers and cooperative potato marketing organizations of western New York in making these studies possible.

A study of the actual costs of each of the necessary items involved in handling carlot shipments, as obtained from the records of these handling agencies during the past two years, has clearly demonstrated not only that potato marketing is necessarily expensive but also that a large part of the consumer's price has been and will continue to be justified.

Marginal Producer Partly Responsible

It is apparent that inefficiency in marketing methods is as common as inefficiency in production methods. A part of this inefficiency is, of course, traceable to the producer who has not had a proper appreciation and regard for the production of a more marketable product.

Potatoes of low quality are being produced principally by the average or marginal grower situated on soil poorly adapted to the production of bright-skinned, disease free and insect free tubers. Such growers have not been directly amenable to the influences and the teachings of the extension agencies. In general they have not responded even to the local county programs set up by the county agricultural agent. Yet it is well known that low quality potatoes have not been profitable to the shipper, the wholesaler, consumer, and least of all to the producer himself.

Local Shipper Can Help Situation

There remains but one agency which can both logically and effectively influence this marginal grower in a program of improvement. This agency is the local shipper. He above all others is in a position to demonstrate the real difference between marketable and unmarketable potatoes. The necessity for greater varietal standardization, better grading and seed improvement can be brought to bear by the shipper when the producer presents his product at the car door. The primary reason why this influence has not been effective in the past of a lack of cooperation between competing shippers and perhaps the necessity for a greater volume of business at the smaller loading points. Growers and Shippers School in Steuben County

With the object of establishing a better understanding and a more sympathetic viewpoint between the producers and local shippers in order to bring about a better market product and a more efficient potato marketing program, a series of potato marketing schools were recently conducted for growers and shippers in western New York by the College of Agriculture in cooperation with the Farm Bureau in Steuben County.

As a result of these meetings potato growers were perhaps more than ever impressed with the various necessary items of cost in the marketing of potato.

(Continued on page 213)



PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4
FERTILIZED WITH SULFATE OF POTASH	FERTILIZED WITH POTASH	FERTILIZED WITHOUT POTASH	NOT FERTILIZED
250 lbs. PER ACRE	1250 lbs. PER ACRE	1250 lbs. PER ACRE	
YIELD 235 BUSHELS	YIELD 320 BUSHELS	YIELD 240 BUSHELS	YIELD 198.5 BUSHELS
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Where sulfate of potash alone was used, the plot produced \$46.63 extra income—and where a complete mixture containing 10% potash was used, the plot produced \$111.88 extra income. In other words, when potash was left out, the above plots produced \$46.63 and \$111.88 less.

The New York Experiment Station is recommending 1000 to 2000 lbs. per acre of an 0-10-10 mixture for onions and potatoes on muck soil; and the same quantity of a 4-8-10 mixture for celery. Use potash on your muck soil this season.

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Top - Dressing
Talk No. 6

When Shall We Put On the Dormant Spray?

D. V. REVENBURGH

THE months of February and March are important ones for the orchardists but oftentimes they seem to have been neglected when the first day of spraying is at hand.

Seven years out of every ten in New York State, the time that the delayed dormant application on apples is most effective is rather short and the man with extensive plantings is often hard pressed to get his orchard covered in time. If he doesn't get it covered then he either has to let part of the orchard lie without the delayed dormant spray with the promise that it will be different next year or he has to dilute his mixture and go on with a subsequent loss in efficiency of rather expensive material. The usual reason for delays are failure to have the spray rig ready. The most men I have noticed who buy a new spray rig wait until the last moment to put in their order and then hector the local agent because there is a delay in delivery. The reason is that they are, buying the new rig is that the old one hopelessly played out on the last summer spray. If the new rig doesn't arrive in time, they will toggle up the old relic with doubtful success, or borrow their neighbor's after the proper time has elapsed and the owner is through with it, or they will sit still and let the scab, aphids, and scale get in their licks.

Order Your Supplies Early

It costs no more to get the order in early. Firms that deal in this sort of equipment have their greatest demand in the few spring weeks while at the same time transportation companies have some pretty heavy demands on their facilities to transport.

Where there is no new rig to buy, the old one should be gotten out in the barnyard on a warm day and the tank filled with water. By running the rig, engine troubles will be checked-up, new batteries can be installed, the pumps can be repacked the hose tested and replaced if necessary, the check valves examined, and the nozzles, guns, and other parts examined. Then one can wait the right time with assurance without having to run the risk of a balky engine, leaky valves, and the thousand and one things that make a spray rig a much cussed piece of machinery.

The Schedule Should Be Ready

It is high time that a spray schedule for the season was decided upon. The basis for this can be your experience in the past together with what showed up on your cull fruit last fall. The state departments, the local county farm bureaus, the state college of agriculture, and the New York State Experiment Station have the necessary information and assistance for anyone who is willing to ask for it in planning and carrying out a good concise spray program. In addition spray materials have to be purchased though in this fact, few orchardists fall down at the present time, due to our many cooperatives and the efforts of the fungicide salesmen.

There is also plenty of pruning to be done and every bright day when the temperature will permit will see a lot of this going on. The more that can be done early, the better and more effective work can be done against the insect and disease pests, while at the same time this will permit more ground being broken in the cultivated orchards a little later.

Many farm bureaus will be holding meetings at which fruit problems will be discussed. The public discussion of these problems is of benefit to all and the up-to-date orchardist misses none of these productive meetings. For those in the Hudson Valley, the eastern meeting of the New York Horticultural Society is being held at Poughkeepsie this week, which none should miss.

Some New Grapes

For those who are interested in new varieties, there have been four new vari-

Continued on Opposite Page

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1925



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eties of grapes recently called to the attention of the fruit growers by the Experiment Station. The first of these is the Brockton which is a green grape suitable to home use or nearby markets. They will not stand transportation for very long distances but on the other hand cling well to the vine. The Ontario is also an excellent green grape for the home vineyard for an early variety. The Portland has proven itself an excellent green grape for the early market. Its size and season are its best characteristics. The fourth variety is the Ripley, coming into season about the same time as Niagara but with superior handling characteristics together with excellent palatability.

Moore's Early Is A Valuable Grape

THE Moore's Early is one of the most profitable grapes to grow on the farm where the marketing of a surplus at a good price is desirable while the heavy marketing of grapes is not attempted. The fruit is large and ripens two weeks before the main crop of grapes come into the market, making them sell for half more money. A friend this year sold all the Moore's Early he could supply for six cents a pound and the demand far exceeded the supply, and even after the other grapes came in people asked for them for they were finer than any other sort in the vineyard this year, the later sorts being loose in the bunch and below average size, while Moore's Early was compact and large berried.

* * *

Young Blackberry Plants Best

THIS year a friend here set a nice blackberry patch of the old plants with several canes in the clump, expecting to

get some fruit, but was disappointed in that and the growth of the plants was not satisfactory. A neighbor had tried both old roots and young sprouts of one year's growth and while the old roots grew and bore fairly well after the first year the young plants made finer bushes and bore better, and the old plants never did overcome the handicap of the transplanting and gave place to new young plants the fourth year, and that man says he will never again set anything but the young plants. There is less root disturbance and the roots are better balanced on the young plants and take hold of the soil and spread more evenly, making a much thriftier and hardier bush. * * *

Shaping Heads of Plum Trees

PLUMS grow very differently in form of tree and to get the trees shaped to bear good crops safely and to have the fruit easily picked we should prune with that end in view. The Burbank especially will need special pruning, for it sends out the branches almost horizontal and when they grow long and are loaded they break down badly. The branches should be pruned back closely every winter and the new growth in the spring should be encouraged to go upward as much as possible, for it will spread enough at best. The October Purple on the other hand runs up too much and the cutting back should aim at a low head and spreading the branches outward. The stronger new growth is out next to where cut back so to leave the last bud the way you want the main growth is best.—L. H. COBB.

We Need Better Potatoes

(Continued from Page 211)

atoes, which in turn affords a greater appreciation of the necessity for the

production of a higher grade product. In general the margin of profit to the producer varies with the quality of his product. Not until the shippers cooperate in demanding better graded potatoes, produced under soil and climatic conditions resulting in tubers of bright skin and freedom from blemish, will the marginal grower cease to waste his energies under conditions entirely unsuited to potato production.

Better Potatoes, Not More

Our markets today do NOT need MORE potatoes, BUT BETTER POTATOES. Since we have been faced with over-production of potatoes in recent years, our markets have been able to refuse any but the best grade. *It has been shown that per capita consumption does not increase because of low price.* To stabilize production means a reduction in acreage or an increase in consumption. Apparently CONSUMPTION CAN BE INCREASED ONLY BY AN INCREASE IN MARKET QUALITY. Until the time when land values become higher or the wage level relatively lower, the New York potato crop should be produced only under soil and weather conditions best suited to this crop.

These are the essential ideas and this the principal program in which the extension agencies are now attempting to cooperate with both the producer and the marketing agencies in New York.

"The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST certainly is a fine magazine. I do not know what I would do without it. It is one of the best magazines I have read".—Myron Ashline, Rouses Point, N. Y.

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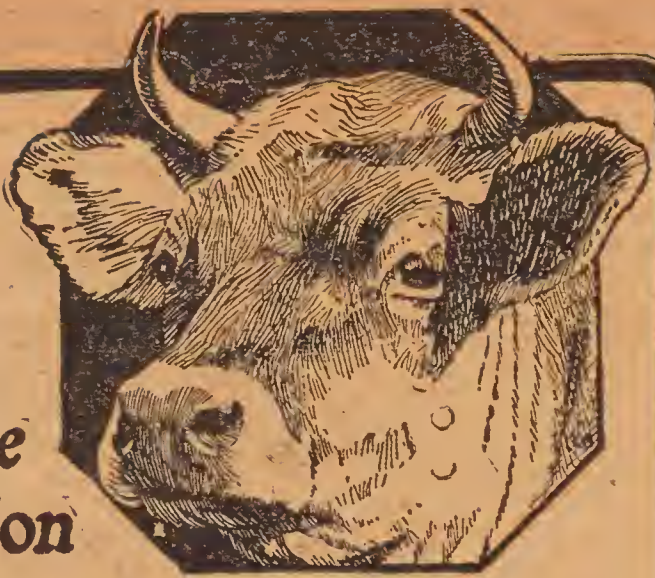
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A Cow Tonic and Regulator

Your cow is a machine. To convert your grain, hay, silage and fodder into pails of milk is her function. The more she eats each day, if she is able to digest it, the more milk you get.

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Just regular milk giving where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is included in the ration.

Excellent for cows at calving time. No retained afterbirth. Feed it before freshing. Good alike for all cattle.



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Costs Little to Use

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Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

Why Cream Tests Vary

Other Problems That Are Bothering Dairymen

FORMERLY we were often greatly surprised at the variation in the test reported by the creamery to which we sold our cream. We found that in the early part of the summer the trend of the test was downward. We should not assume that a variation in the test means either carelessness or dishonesty on the part of the cream buyer. There are several factors which affect the richness of cream, and which make a variation in the test from time to time.

First of all, the richness of the cream varies with the richness of the milk. In early spring and summer there are more fresh cows which results in lower testing milk and as a result of this the cream goes down in proportion. A herd of cows may produce milk averaging four percent. in the fall and in the early spring and summer the average will run as low as three and six-tenths percent. This much difference in the milk will cause a variation in the cream test, usually running from five to eight percent.

Separator is Important

The next most important cause for variation I have found is the speed of the separator. The faster the separator is run the larger the proportion of the skim milk and the smaller the proportion of the cream. Consequently the high speed yields a richer cream. If a machine that is supposed to be turned sixty revolutions a minute is reduced to forty the cream will also be considerably lower in test.

Another important cause of variation in cream tests, and sometimes the most important is the amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl. The difference of a pint used will make a noticeable difference in the test of the cream.

A difference in the temperature of the milk separated will also have some effect. Some separators are more sensitive to temperature than others. With some a difference of twenty degrees in the temperature of the milk when separated will make a difference of several percent. in the test without affecting the thoroughness of the separation to any marked extent. It should be understood that these variations occur not as result of more or less loss of fat in the skim milk but as a result of the larger proportion being taken out in the form of cream.—W. E. Farver.

When We Figure It Up

I WAS doing a little figuring this morning and the results arrived at were a bit surprising, and more than a trifle startling. I started out with the fact that every hour a man works on the farm is, at present prices, worth forty cents. That is what we have to pay when we get a man to do any kind of farm work.

Suppose I have at the barn just one cow that does not give milk enough, of a good quality enough, to pay her way. I have had her tested so that I know she is a beggar. But I keep her. This may be her fourth year, which by many farmers is considered a cow's poorest year. "Next year", so I say, "she may do better." But I know well enough that this is a doubtful proposition. If a cow is ever going to pay her way, she will when she reaches the age of four years.

When I go to the barn in the morning, I spend at least ten minutes milking, and stripping, that cow. I try to get the last drop so that there may not be quite as heavy a loss as there would be if I shortened up the process of milking. Ten minutes is one-sixth of an hour. Call it six cents. Really it is more than that, but to give us even figures say cents.

If I do my duty by my cows I spend another five minutes grooming my boarder cow. Three cents more. It takes me three minutes to get down hay and ensilage and grain for this cow. Two cents more. In cleaning the stable, letting the cow out and watering her I shall spend five minutes more, adding three cents to my bill of expense for the day. It is my habit to let my cows out in the middle of the day, to drink and get the fresh air, putting them in again and feeding them hay again. This adds five cents to my account. In the afternoon I let my cows out again for another drink and outing, after which I clean the stables again and bed the cows down for the night. Here goes another five cents, to which must be added six cents more for the evening milking. This foots up thirty cents for the work I do every day for this cow that I know beyond a shadow of doubt does not return me the cost of her feed any day in the year.

I have purposely left out all account of the cost of the feed I give this beggar cow, because if I did not have her I would have a better cow in her place, one that would eat no more, but which would bring me in a profit every day. In the course of the year there will be many days when I shall do work worth more than the thirty cents a day. When she brings in her calf, for example, or when she is sick and must be waited upon. If I am compelled to summon a veterinarian, that means a large increase; but I leave all those things out, and I think any man that knows anything about the dairy business will agree that I have placed my estimate of thirty cents a day plenty low enough for the winter months. This figures up to \$2.10 for every month this cow is in the stable.

Surely Worth as Much as Hired Man

In our part of the country we must stable our cows not less than six months of the year. Multiply \$2.10 by six and we have \$12.60, the actual worth of the work I put on this profitless cow during the winter months. Cut these figures in two for the summer months and call it 15 cents a day, or \$1.05 a month. For four months we have \$4.20, making a sum total of \$16.80. My cow will probably be dry the other two months of the year, and here I find my entire cost of caring for this cow each year. If I hire a man to do it for me, this is what I pay out in actual money for the sake of harboring this worthless cow, and I think my time ought to be worth as much as that of a hired man.

Probably I have more than one such cow in my herd. The more I have, the more it costs me to run my dairy. And it looks to me now as if I could not afford it. This cow ought to be taken out and shot! She is my enemy. She not only robs me but she occupies the place a good cow ought to be in. Boys, bring out the rifle! We will have a shooting match!—E. L. Vincent.

Grain for the Calf

WHEN skim milk is substituted for whole milk in feeding the calf something needs to be added to replace the butterfat removed in the cream. Corn can be used to good advantage, I have found. It is really better well cracked than to have it ground too fine. Bran is very good and I find ground oats splendid. I prefer a mixture far above any one of those named. The calf will begin to eat feed when two or three weeks old. It should have free access to feed from this age on. The best way to feed grain, I have found from experience, is to feed it dry, and

\$25 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Grandson of
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This young bull enhances the blood of extremely large producing and transmitting animals from every side of his pedigree. In long time, as well as short time work. The sire has a very exceptional list of large producing daughters, and he is from a 30-lb. four year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the greatest transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad. The dam has a 21-lb. three year old record, and her sire is from a 30-lb. four year old.

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The Drew Stanchion pays for itself in a short time. Cows give more milk, for they are comfortable in it. Special

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The labor of keeping the stables clean and sanitary is cut in half over old methods

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Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin
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New York

American Agriculturist, February 28, 1925
of it to remain in the corners of the feeding box as it will sour and may cause digestive troubles. Boiled ground flaxseed is also used with skim milk to make up for the fat removed.—Orlando Scheneman.

Certified Milk Producers Meet

H. E. Cook

THE Metropolitan Certified Milk Producers, Inc. held its annual meet-care should be taken not to allow any ing at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, Monday, February 9, with an attendance of 52. Edwin P. Brown is president and Mr. Seth W. Shoemaker, secretary-treasurer. This Association not only functions as a gathering time for the discussion of questions pertaining to certified milk but also for advertising purposes. It was said that the percentage of increase in the use of certified milk in the metropolitan area was greater than that of B milk during the past year. At this meeting were represented milk commissions, county medical societies, boards of health, owners and managers of certified farms, and distributors, everyone equally interested in better milk, lower costs and increased sales,—a splendid lesson to find one class of milk being guided, produced and handled by different groups of men working together for the common good.

While there was some difference of opinion as to the proper fat content, it was voted that approximately four percent butter fat for commercial certified was best adapted to child feeding. Methods for mixing the milk each day in order to send out a uniform butter fat and total solids content received a good deal of attention that the child might not be fed poor milk one day and rich milk the next day.

Prof. G. M. Cavanaugh of Cornell gave the results of some recent experiments in milk analysis showing that green summer feed produced more vitamins in the milk than the dried feeds commonly fed in the winter.

Mr. Brown in his opening address stressed the importance of looking after the everyday small details as the most important matter before producers at the present to which all agreed. The writer would stress the importance of the outstanding lesson of this gathering to farm producers everywhere, of all parties concerned working harmoniously together.

Cancellations Light

The better League prices, taken together with the League's recent change of policy is evidently encouraging the members to stay with the organization, for at the date that this is written—February 16—there have been only 29 League contracts cancelled since the beginning of the cancellation period on February 12th. And there have been received more applications for contracts than there have been cancellations.

Hawley-Murphy Sale Definitely Set for March 25

The severe storm that visited New York State on January 23rd so completely crippled traffic and communication in general that it was best to postpone the Hawley-Murphy Dispersal Sale at Liverpool to a later date. We have been advised by S. T. Wood, who will be in the "box" at the sale, that it has now been definitely scheduled for March 25th. The sale also includes good consignments from herds of R. C. Melvin, W. H. Crowell, John Haner and Grove Goodwin. This includes Empire Segis, a proven son of King Joh, out of a 33-pound daughter of King Lyons. It also includes the herd sire King Julius Lyons, a son of King Lyons from the largest record daughter of King Segis—a 35 pound cow.

Another famous individual will be Highland Burke Joh the great 40-pound four-year-old. The sale will be held in a heated pavilion near Stop 20 on the Liverpool trolley from Syracuse. The reason for the sale is that the farm is to be cut up for suburban real estate.



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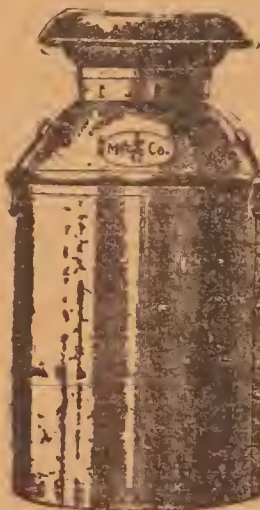
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Dam, Class F, 11659 lbs. milk, 416.9 lbs. fat. Both grandams Gold Medal winners. Splendid individual bred to sire producers.

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Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5 each; 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Also 35 Pure Bred Berkshire sows or boars, 7 weeks old, \$7 each. These are all healthy pigs and good sized. Will ship any amount of the above lots C. O. D. on your approval. No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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February Chicken Chatter

Early Chicks Need More Care But They Pay

EARLY chickens require a little more care and attention than the later ones, but poultrymen agree that chicks hatched by the second week in March or earlier are the ones that are profit-producers. The first thing to be considered is the vigor of the breeding stock. The average farm flock fed for production will not give a high percentage of hatchable eggs in February. It is necessary to give the breeders different care. I have found that chicks hatched in March are all right for the breeding pens the next year. Pullets hatched at this time should begin laying in good shape by the first of September and after laying five months or more they are fully matured birds. However, it is a fact that such birds do not produce as many hatchable eggs as the eldred birds, so, I think the poultryman who wants early chicks and desires to build up his strain of layers, will find it important to keep old birds for breeders. If pullets are used, they should be the very early ones and they should be allowed to moult and have a period of rest after the first of December. I would not advocate that pullets be used year after year, anyway, but they might be all right on alternate years.

Cheaper To Buy Baby Chicks Of Good Matings

In my pens, where heavy production is the object sought, rather than the building up of a fancy flock, I find it cheaper to buy baby chicks. One can do this and still keep a small flock of breeders for later years. Thus the strain can be improved.

If early hatching is done, it must of course, be done by artificial means. An incubator is easier to handle in February than in May. There are not so many changes in temperature. Put the machine down cellar if the ventilation is good. If not it will give good results in any unheated room. Keep the eggs from chilling before they are placed in the machine and then follow directions. Any incubator that is worthy of the name is very easy to handle.

Be sure the equipment for breeding is right before the chicks come off. You must have a tight house and at the same time one that is well ventilated. It is also important that an outside scratching pen be provided. Little chicks should have access to the ground even in the coldest weather.

A Shed That Filled The Bill

I have recently seen a brooder house that seems to fill the bill. The building faces the southeast and holds a canopy brooder large enough to accommodate 500 chicks. Windows allow the sun to enter, the first thing in the morning. On the west side of the house a scratching shed is built with open front. As early as the sun shines into this shed the chicks are allowed to run out for scratching. They will get the sun for some six hours a day and they can run back to the warmth as often as they wish. I have shovelled the snow away in front of the house and allowed the little fellows to run outside even upon

the snow and it does not harm them. However, a good covered scratching shed is one of the first things to consider when building a brooder house. As to brooders, small flocks may be handled with ordinary lamp-heated hovers, but flocks of a hundred or more require coal or oil burners with automatic heat control. Even with these, watchful care is required, for a sudden change of temperature or the coming of a strong wind may give a drop in the heat that will be disastrous.

Cod-liver oil has been tried out for leg weakness and seems to have a very beneficial effect. At the same time, I believe a chance to run upon the earth is almost indispensable. It is true that chicks are raised without any chance to run upon the earth but it is much easier to keep them in good health if ground is available.—Charles H. Chesley.

Some Points I Watch During Late Winter

ONE reads a lot of directions just now for the health and comfort of poultry during the long winter months. Here are a few more that I find are worth trying. Straw laid along under the roof, supported on rails, boards or planks, at least two or three inches apart from one another, makes for both warmth and ventilation. Without it, the fowls would be much colder, combs would be badly frozen and egg-laying decreased.

If troughs for feeding are not supplied with lids, a good plan is to have them raised off the ground a bit, so that litter and droppings will not be easily kicked into them. If there are not a sufficient number of small water pails and basins have to be used, it will be found worth while to place them on the top of two or three pieces of board or a platform. I find this helps to keep both water and milk much cleaner. Those who can afford to buy the proper drinking fountains have no need of these hints of course.

Where one has a fair-sized flock, say of from seventy upwards, it pays to have several small pails or basins, instead of just one large pail or large basin for the liquids. The older hens and pullets are apt to peck at and drive away any younger and more timid birds from the needed refreshing drink. Where several smaller dishes are supplied, each has its own little group of fowls around it and all have a fairer chance.

Feed The Mash In Several Troughs

For the same reason besides troughs, I use some thick pieces of board and when I feed the wet mash, put several large spoonfuls of it on each board as well as in the troughs. Had I more troughs I would not require the boards of course. Then, all have a more equal chance of getting a good dinner, from the oldest down to the youngest.

In my mash, besides bran, cornmeal, middlings and boiled potatoes, I also always have chopped raw potato peelings. My birds are never ill and I attribute this partly to the vitamins in the peelings, for we all know the best part of the potato is next the skin. For variety I often also add chopped carrots or beets, or cabbage—all, of course, raw. The whole is mixed with the boiling salted water, drained off our own dinner potatoes.

Milk In Any Form is Good

In winter and spring, a little good, dry mustard is put in the mash—just a good pinch of it, say for fifty birds. This helps to prevent chills or rheumatism. Dry mash, with a little fine salt well sifted through it and sliced turnips stuck on nails add variety to the diet. I cannot afford beef-scrap, but have always plenty of milk,

(Continued from page 224)

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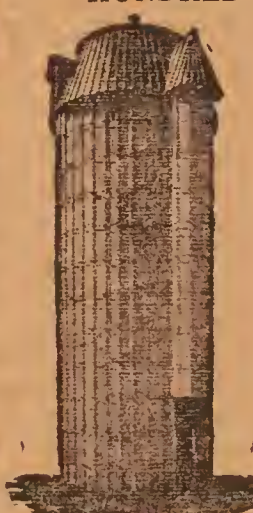
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The Lincoln-Rambouillet Cross

THE term "Golden Hoof" is no misnomer for a flock of

By Mark J. Smith

flock of sheep meant a great deal to him. He knew what they

had cost him in work and study. They were not a registered flock but developed for utility—for size, form and fleece.

A Calendar of Endeavors and Achievements

Roy Dunton's 66 ewes brought him in a total of \$1666.40. The ewes are range-bred known as the Lincoln-Rambouillet cross. Rambouillet rams were used and the lambs were dropped about the middle of April. Mr. Dunton raised 97 lambs from the 66 ewes, which fact speaks well for the prolificacy of this cross bred type of sheep.

Twenty-two of the top lambs were sold in September—averaging a little better than 83 pounds per head, bringing in \$219.60. The remaining 75 head of lambs were fed until December 20th, when they averaged 110 pounds with ten pounds over on the lot to spare. These lambs brought 14 cents a pound or \$1156.40, making a total of \$1376.00 as income from the sale of lambs. The wool brought \$290.40, making \$1666.40 as total receipts. Over \$25.00 per ewe.

It is of interest to know how these ewes were handled—a man who can accomplish a feat such as this with a flock of ewes is entitled to an audience. He says:

"These ewes were handled in a general farm way—during the winter months they ate bean-straw, clover hay and with no grain other than cull beans up until two weeks prior to lambing when they were fed plenty of oats and barley. During the summer they were given a change of pasture every two weeks, and I have never had any stomach worm trouble."

Apparently, Mr. Dunton is a member of that school of sheepmen of which A. T. Gamber, the widely known sheep breeder and exporter is a member. A young man was buying some foundation ewes of Mr. Gamber and being anxious to do well with them, said, "Mr. Gamber, what must I do with these ewes to succeed?" Mr. Gamber replied, "Feed 'em."

The Fellowship That Grows Between Shepherd and Flock

DURING a discussion of sheep husbandry problems at a meeting held several years ago at Wyoming, N. Y., Fred Clark made a statement that impressed me greatly. We were discussing the practice of buying western ewes, selling all the lambs, and ultimately sending the ewes to the market and buying a new lot. Mr. Clark said that it seemed to him that under such a system a man was losing one of the finest things in sheep industry—namely the fellowship that grows up between the members of the flock and the man who is building up a flock by the selection and saving of his ewe lambs.

Since that time in working with hundreds of sheepmen I have come to admire the type of sheepmen who is in the sheep business to stay and who is building up a flock that in future years will render him a great service. Such men are getting much more than money out of their sheep, for to them sheep husbandry is a life as well as a means of making money.

I shall never forget what O. C. Roby of Rocheport, Mo., said to me as he was showing me his flock of 300 ewes that represented the results of a life time with sheep—starting with them first in Ohio and later moving to the Missouri River valley. I very admiringly said, "They are mighty fine, Mr. Roby" and his reply was, "I know they are fine and I am just as proud of the fact that I know what I have here as I am of the sheep." This highly developed

had cost him in work and study. They were not a registered flock but developed for utility—for size, form and fleece.

I have before me a letter and a little book of wool samples from a sheepman living near Mansfield, Ohio. They were sent to me after I had attended a meeting in his section. The fact that had impressed me in the continuity of his endeavors. A calendar in the little account book bears the date of 1887. In the letter he says "the first ten samples of wool are from our present flock of sheep—about 100 head—the rest or in the back part of the book are what we used to have 10 to 20 years ago". He further says "You made the statement that the sire is half the flock and that you would go further and say a good ram is three-quarters of the flock—my experience has been that this is correct".

Such a letter as this one, although of only one page, says a great deal between the lines of sustained thought and effort in developing a better flock of sheep for as he says:

"I love to improve and my observation, if correct, is as I have told those I talked with, that if everything we bred would be an ideal, any fool could go in the breeding business".

Old Timers Again In the Saddle In New York

THE slump in dairy products and the revised interest in sheep was clearly seen in the increased attendance and interest shown at the annual meeting of the New York State Sheep Breeders Association, which has had an existence for over 90 years, being originally formed as a Merino Breeders Association in the early thirties.

The meeting this year was held in Rochester. At the election of officers, J. C. Duncan of Lewiston, was elected president, A. L. Hutchings of Coldwater, vice president, and F. E. Dawley of Fayetteville, secretary.

A balance of \$60 was reported on hand, and resolutions were adopted, covering many matters of interest to sheep men. A summer meeting with perhaps a shearing is being considered. All New York State breeders should join the Association and help to boost the industry.

Dogs And Sheep

YOU do not read so much these days about the dogs killing sheep. More and more are farmers keeping dogs of the better breeds and these are seldom sheep killers. They soon learn to protect rather than destroy anything that belongs to man, and instinctively wage war on curs that do attempt to destroy stock. From being a difficult matter to keep a flock in a pasture without having many chased to death by dogs, I have yet to know of a flock so injured now for several years and I seldom read of much damage even in journals from regular sheep raising districts. The Collie and Airedale have become so popular as farm dogs and are so dependable in all ways that few curs comparatively are given their keep on farms generally.—LEWIS HILLARA.

First Aid to Farm Animals

There are very few books published that may be consulted for treating the disease and ailments of farm animals. One of the best we have seen in a long time is that by Dr. J. L. Leonard and published by Harper Bros. entitled First Aid to Farm Animals.



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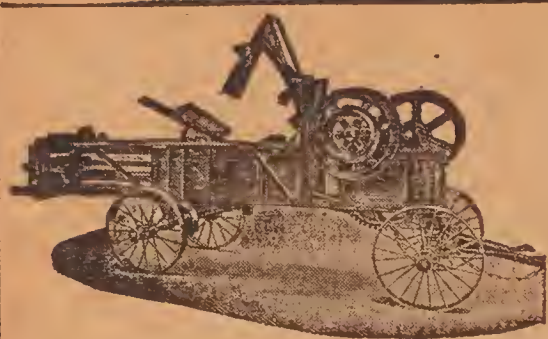
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New York Farm News

Western County Notes by--M. C. Burritt



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S NOW and more snow! And then a January thaw, two weeks late, which effectively cleared the roads and lowered the snow level in the fields. There are still six to eight inches of snow in the fields and orchards and many of the low flat areas are covered with water now frozen. There may be some injury to wheat from the ice.

We have had a lot more sunshine in February so far, and the fine days have stimulated the desire to get after the spring work. So we have been busy with the big job of pruning all day today. This is a long hard job for those who have large orchards and do thorough work. As a rule we do not get over all the orchards each year, but do a third to a half well each year. One large grower is doing little or no pruning at all this year on account of the cost.

Farmers' Week Well Attended

A short visit to Farmers Week at Cornell found about the usual crowd there in spite of bad roads and weather. The meeting of old acquaintances again, the conferences, the informing lectures are an inspiration. They freshen up our information viewpoints, renew our faith and courage in farming and start us off on another year's work with resolutions to do better work and live a fuller farm life. There seemed to be a rather larger proportion of women this year.

Farm Bureau Situation Much Discussed

I hear a good deal of comment on every side on the Farm Bureau membership situation. These county associations are apparently experiencing continued difficulty and discouragement in getting the quota of membership they have budgeted. This is not a new problem but an old one, perhaps cumulatively more difficult. Nor is it a problem peculiar to Farm Bureaus. The voluntary membership association devoted to educational or public improvement with a fee and without definite direct and annual cash or commercial benefits has always had, and probably always will have, a problem to maintain its membership. This is true of Chambers of Commerce, of Agricultural Societies (fairs), of local improvement clubs,—it is even true of churches. And the Grange with its important and direct insurance benefits is experiencing annual losses though these are small.

To many this continued loss of membership is discouraging. To a few of the narrower visioned and the easily defeated it is an excuse for talking about abandoning paid membership. To the enemies of the movement it is the occasion for attack. The demagogue with his usual courage is jumping on the organization when he thinks it is down. The real wonder is that 20,000 or more farmers continue loyally and enthusiastically to support the bureaus with their interest and their money in the face of their present economic distress. Where are there 55 other voluntary membership improvement organizations with dues of from three to five dollars that average 500 members each?

"It is Living Vigorously"

The voluntary membership association of farmers as a partner with government in the management and direction of adult agricultural education and improvement is sound in theory, works in practice and will endure. It fosters local initiative, stimulates local pride and effort, protects alike from political influence and government red tape and inefficiency, and successfully combines science with practice. If it is sound in principle and right in practice, it will live. And it is living vigorously right

now. Never were the county programs of work and the results from them better or more useful. Never were there a larger number or a more intelligent group of local committeemen and leaders carrying forward these programs. And everybody knows that the county agents are a virile lot of young men.

There are those who urge a universal lowering of the membership fee to two or at most three dollars as a solution of the problem. This may be a good thing; but it is not a fundamental cause of the decline in membership though it may be a contributing cause. It will not restore the old number of members, though it will probably help to do so. If the membership fee is lowered the fees to the State and National Federations should be cut accordingly. The programs of these organizations need revitalizing if not, challenging, anyway, and this is good time to do it. They must economize and they must do more that is vital to farmers—e. g. put on a vigorous tax reduction program.—M. C. Burritt.

Southern Tier Towns Flooded

ON February 7, snow averaged about 4 feet deep on the level. The warm temperature of a few days thereafter and rain on the 11th caused the Susquehanna River to rise on the 12th to the 16 foot high water mark. The ice went out the evening previous. The Owego creek showed the most rapid rise and all the lowlands between Owego and Richford were more or less inundated—water higher than in several years.

The Wilmott bridge over the Catawunk creek went out with the jam of ice and colliding with the bridge at the Andrews Mill site (over the Owego creek) taking a portion of that bridge out. Water ran through the plant of the Owego Bridge and Iron Company forcing 75 men to quit work on the 11th and the 12th.

A cold snap the morning of the 12th caused a cessation of the flood.

Cannawanna is all under water, including the fair grounds and water is from 5 to 10 feet deep on the lowlands around the old Red Mills on the Owego creek which with its branches are all bank full.

The new \$300,000 High School building in Owego will be dedicated today the 13th. It is standing the test of the high water in the concrete work, as not one drop of water has percolated through, indicating that it is perfectly sealed.

Three railroad bridges were washed out on the Lehigh Valley between Owego and Auburn. Only passenger trains are being run over this division. The trains run to the washouts where passengers are transferred to other trains.

The Tioga County Fair grounds at Owego which were recently purchased by Charles Marvin and presented to that village for a playground, has now a "Play ground Commission" consisting of five prominent citizens, who are organizing for business. All are unanimous of having plans adopted for its development that will be comprehensive. Their first move will be to obtain photos of the fair grounds from every angle (about 19 acres of land) after which an expert will be selected to lay out a playground, and that when said grounds are laid out the work will be so complete that a fifty-year programme of improvement can be accomplished without making any changes whatever. Of course, the grounds are to be used by the Agricultural Society of Tioga County for their yearly fairs, etc., as they may see fit.

Potatoes are picking up somewhat. Dean and Dutcher of Owego loaded

three cars the 7th at 40 cents a bushel. The roofs of several large buildings in different parts of the county collapsed from their great weight of snow, causing considerable damage but no loss of life. Now the snow is nearly all gone. Traveling bad.

A large flock of wild geese were seen this week, estimated at 200, and circling around over the Susquehanna apparently leaderless. I have heard my father relate that in his boyhood a flock of wild geese were passing southward (over Anderson hill in the Town of Candor) and one goose flew down into their barn yard, with their geese, presumably being tired out. It staid there all winter and acted as tame as any one of them. But when in the spring, a certain flock of wild geese were going northward, she flew up and away with them. Grandfather then regretted that he had not clipped her wing. But when fall came and the geese were again wending southward, she, with ten grown goslings left the flock and flew down in his barnyard. Then he clipped their wings. But me thinks he ought not to have clipped her's. Perhaps she might have repeated the annual flitting.—Mrs. C. A. B.

Lewis County Notes

CHARLES L. STILES

THE recent thaw and breakup has been a great boon to the farmers who in many instances were compelled to draw water for their stock but now the streams and springs have become greatly swollen and it looks as though there would be a plentiful supply of water for quite some time to come.

The Black River line of the New York Central has been quite seriously handicapped during the recent thaw, the roadbed having been inundated in several places and in some instances trains have been preceded by gasoline speeders carrying a squad of section men on the lookout for washouts but at the present time no serious damage has resulted.

Not much activity is being shown in the potato market, one local groceryman having the chance to place 150 bushels, called up a customer to engage the same and was soon after besieged with telephone calls offering tubers in quantities of 100 to several hundred bushels at 50 cents per bushel.

FRUIT TREES C. O. D.

10 TREES—PLANTS—Home Garden Collection, \$2.95
1 Delicious Apple, 1 Rochester Peach, 1 Abundance Plum, 1 Bartlett Pear, 1 Montmorency Cherry, 1 Niagara Grape, 1 Concord Grape, 3 St. Regis Raspberries. Send no money—We prepay express charges. Fresh dug daily—All trees 2 to 3 feet high. Buy direct from grower and save money. Write for 1925 Tree, Shrub and Rose catalog.

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Quality counts, not quantity
25 Large bulbs sent prepaid for \$1.00.
5 each pink, yellow, white, salmon and red.
1 bulb new Hybrid seedling with 1st 500 orders.
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Heaves, Coughs, Consumption, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days

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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 75c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular. Farmer Agents wanted.

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are the best fertilizer for top dressing, seeding down, grain and corn growing. For tobacco, fruit crops and truck growing they have no equal. Rich in Potash. Write for prices, etc. Agents wanted.

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RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES—ARCTICS—CANVAS SHOES—ATHLETIC SHOES—HEELS AND SOLES—RUBBER SPECIALTIES—TIRES AND TUBES

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of February for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. *It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.*

Class 1 Fluid milk\$3.07
 Class 2A Fluid Cream 2.20
 Class 2B Ice cream 2.25
 Class 2C Soft cheese 2.15
 Class 3A Evaporated whole milk
 Cond. whole milk 1.90
 Class 3B Whole milk powder 1.85
 Class 3C Hard cheese other than
 American 1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1\$3.07
 Class 2 2.20
 Class 3 1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1\$2.80
 Class 2 2.20
 Class 3A 1.80
 Class 3B 1.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

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Hay or Potatoes
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 601 West 33rd Street NEW YORK CITY

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 321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
 Write for Shipping Tags
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 Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

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 Only \$4600; 15 Cattle, Horses
 Poultry, machinery, all hay, grain, vegetables included; on improved road near markets; good 11-room house, bath, furnace; large barns, hog, poultry houses, garage; 700 bug. fruit crop, level fields, brook and spring water, 50 acres wood, timber, sugar grove. Owner called away reduces to \$4600, only \$1200 needed. Details pg. 23 new Big Spring Catalog. Free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 251-R Fourth Ave., New York City.**

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
 Free lists on application; 50 acre farm near depot, 5 cows, 2 horses, poultry, machinery, tools, orchard; 6 room house, 40 ft. barn, shed, henery for 300; price \$4900. Details **CLAPP FARM AGENCY, 740 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.**

BUTTER A LITTLE BETTER

The butter situation is slightly better than it was last week. Prices have improved to the extent of 2 cents per pound and the situation shows a little more optimistic feeling on the part of the trade. Consumption of butter is very satisfactory. There is a very good out of town demand for storage stock which have reduced materially during the past month and a half. These facts, added to the rather restricted receipts of fresh stock have been responsible for a much better feeling all around. Creamery extras scoring 92 are worth 41c while other scores graduate down to as low as 34c.

CHEESE PRICES MAINTAINED

Cheese prices are fully maintained compared to last week. The fanciest held whole milk State flats are still worth from 25½ to 26c, with 25c representing the price for average run goods. Although trade is quiet, nevertheless there is enough demand for fancy held cheese to maintain the firm situation. The market on fresh cheese is not quite as strong. There is enough trading going on to maintain the quotations of 24c on fancy and 23c on average runs, with undergrades reaching 21c.

EGGS SLIGHTLY LOWER

The downward trend in the egg market continues. There are a number of factors that are responsible for this and undoubtedly will continue to be responsible for further reductions. The main things receipts are rapidly increasing and to avoid accumulations which would undoubtedly entail later losses, operators are making price concessions in order to keep stock moving. In addition to heavy receipts the situation in the market with regards to the Pacific Coast whites has a decided effect. Pacific Coast whites have been arriving quite freely, and in the face of the weak market prices have tumbled and these prices immediately reflect on prices of nearby whites. Fanciest nearby henery whites are now worth 47½ to 48c with lower grades working down to 44c for ordinary nearby firsts. Gathered whites are worth anywhere from 42 to 46c and pullets are bringing from 41 to 42c. Fancy brown eggs are fully on par with white eggs.

In many instances country prices are still above the New York market; and producers will, under these conditions, find that it will pay in the end to sell locally.

LIVE POULTRY BETTER

The situation in the live poultry market is better than it was last week. Receipts have been fully up to the mark. In fact, last week we had the heaviest freight receipts since the embargo was declared. The difference comes in the improvement in the consuming trade.

Fancy fowls have been bringing as much as 33c for strictly choice lots and have been working out freely. Leghorns are worth around 27 or 28c. Chickens have also been working out well, particularly fancy marks, reaching as high as 35c. A lot of chickens coming in are staggy and naturally this cuts prices to as low as 22c.

March 10 is the Jewish holiday, Purim, when fat fowls and hen turkeys are most in demand. Poultry shippers who plan to hit this market should so time their shipments that they will arrive in New York on Thursday, March 5, and not later than noon of Friday, March 6.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

On February 18, the New York market was weak and indications on that day were that the trend was downward. \$1.90 was being offered for real fancy potatoes in 150 pound sacks delivered in New York City. Where the quality of a shipment was unknown the best price available was \$1.75. Shippers were asking \$1.20 for potatoes per hundred in bulk with \$1.10 offered (and in some cases accepted). Something might happen to change the situation temporarily, such as a severe storm, but there are so many potatoes being offered to the trade that the buyers are simply sitting tight.

NOCHANGE IN BEANS

There is practically no change in the bean market. The situation remains prac-

tically identical to report as that of last week. For pea beans \$7.25 is about top with most sales being reported in the neighborhood of \$7. Red kidneys are holding their own at \$10.25 to \$10.75. White kidneys are dragging and \$9.50 reports about the highest values, common stock selling as low as \$8.75. Marrows are selling over a wide range due to variation in quality bringing anywhere from \$9 to \$10.25.

CABBAGE IS EASIER

During the heavy storm period, the cabbage market took an upward turn but since then it has become a little easier. Quotations have been in the neighborhood of \$18 a ton F. O. B. but cabbage has got to be extremely fine to bring that price, most business being done at \$14 to \$16.

HAY RECEIPTS HEAVY

Receipts have been fairly liberal in the case in such circumstances, the tone has hay market of late and as is always the turned somewhat easier and values have slumped off about \$1 a ton, \$27 now marking the top for No. 1 hay in large bales. other grades shading down to \$21 for No. 3. Light clover mixed is worth anywhere from \$18 to \$25, depending on quality. Alfalfa holds the same price right along, second cutting bringing \$30 or \$31 for No. 1, \$25 to \$26 for No. 2 and \$23 for No. 3.

GRAIN AND FEED MARKET

The wheat situation may still be generally summarized as weak, although there is some indications of strength developing in the face of unfavorable reports from the southwest.

On February 17, the "futures" closed at \$1.84½ on May wheat. A year ago the market closed at \$1.10¾ on May

wheat. Corn future closed at \$1.28 while a year ago it was quoted at 80¾c.

Cash Grain Prices

Cash grain prices quoted F. O. B. New York City are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 hard winter \$1.98; No. 2 red, \$2.02½; No. 2 mixed durum, \$2.00½. CORN, No. 2 yellow \$1.40½. OATS, fancy white clipped 66 to 67c; ordinary white clipped 63c to 65c; all elevator, RYE, \$1.66¾ F. O. B., New York.

Buffalo Local Feed Market

The local Buffalo feed market is as follows: No. 3 yellow corn \$1.26; ground oats \$42 a ton; spring wheat bran \$28.50; hard wheat bran \$32; standard middlings \$31; soft wheat middlings \$39; flour middlings \$38.50; red dog flour \$43; white hominey \$46; yellow hominey \$45; corn meal \$48; gluten feed \$39.75; gluten meal \$49.75; 35% cotton seed meal \$40; 41% cotton seed meal \$43; 43% cotton seed meal \$45; 34% oil process oil meal \$44.60.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The market is steady on live calves. Prime veals are bringing \$15.50 per hundred with fair to good stuff bringing anywhere from \$13 to \$15, common veals are worth \$10 or \$11.

Prime live lambs are meeting a fair market. Receipts are not too heavy to cause depression. Prime marks are bringing \$18.50 with fair to good bringing from \$16 to \$18.25. Common lambs are worth anywhere from \$14 to \$15.50.

Live hogs are meeting a steady market, marks weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds bringing from 10½ to 11½c a pound.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection; Thirty, all different, many rare colors, \$1. Postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated Catalog. 150 Magnificent varieties. **HOWARD GILLET**, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

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DIBBLE'S TESTED SEED is especially adapted for northern climate. Write for catalogue and samples for testing. **EDWARD F. DIBBLE**, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession Copenhagen Market. Price: 500 for \$1.25, 1,000 for \$2.25, postpaid. By express, 1,000 for \$1.50. Special prices on large lots. Full count and satisfaction guaranteed. **PIEDMONT PLANT CO.**, Greenville, S. C.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Dewberry Plants and Asparagus Roots. Best varieties at reasonable prices. Catalogue free. **M. S. PRYOR**, R. 18, Salisbury, Maryland.

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SEND for our new garden catalogue. The best we have ever published. **JOSEPH HARRIS CO.**, R. F. D. 12, Coldwater, N. Y.

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WRITE for our catalogue on small fruits, particularly strawberries and raspberries. **L. J. FARMER**, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.

WRITE for our big strawberry catalogue. **E. W. TOWNSEND CO.**, 15 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. **DAVID H. RISING**, Easton, Penna.

CABBAGE PLANTS. You should use our **FROST PROOF** cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express: \$1.25 per 1,000, 5,000 for \$5.00, 10,000 for \$9.00. Should you desire shipment by parcel post, add \$1.00 per 1,000 to above

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prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **S. M. GIBSON CO.**, Yonges Island, S. C.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—New crop White and Yellow Biennials, hulled, scarified. Information, samples, prices. **R. M. HANNA**, Skillman, N. J.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. **MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN**, Pulaski, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE AND LUPTON strawberry plants on New York market, selling for 10c to 15c per quart more than others last year, \$10 per 1,000. Place your order early. Should be shipped not later than 25th of April. Special price on other varieties. **PLACE BROS.**, R. 8, Oswego, N. Y.

POTATOES—Carman, Cobbler, Enormous, Hustler, Sixweeks, Mountain, others. **FORD, Fishers**, N. Y.

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EXPERIENCED FARM MANAGER desires new connection. Now in charge of 1,000 acre farm near Poughkeepsie which has large fruit acreage and large dairy. Best of references. **J. S. BERGH**, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Service boar, bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either sex. **ARTHUR E. BROWN**, Nottingham, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS—September pigs, big medium type. Everything as represented. **J. B. GREEN**, Morrisville, N. Y.

50 CHESTER-BERKSHIRE and Poland China Shoats, 2 mo. old, for breeders and feeders, \$6 each, express paid, also bred sows and gilts. **I. R. TANGER**, York Springs, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARGAIN IN THREAD—Send 25 cents coin for 35 shuttle bobbins seconds, of good sewing thread. Assorted colors. Skein thread 85 cents pound. **EVA L. WEBSTER**, Caratunk, Maine.

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meridan, Conn.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. **EVA MACK**, Canton, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN—For sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2 per lb. Free samples. **H. A. BARTLETT**, Harmony, Maine.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. **UNION LOOM WORKS**, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.



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E. C. WEATHERBY
461 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Help Now Or Fight Later

Continued from Page 207 (3)

All of you remember what happened during our participation in the war. What a fine enthusiasm prevailed. How ecstatic and exhilarated we became. How we responded to every call and demand, "went over the top", in every drive, forgot our differences and our customary intolerances—how we fraternized in this great service to preserve the endangered civilization. For, it was only when we feared its destruction that we really realized what it really meant.

Our entrance into the war ended it. We had the balance of power and used it.

Petty Quarreling

We were suddenly converted from a debtor to a creditor nation, and, incidentally, without any effort on our part, into a world power. The old world powers were all in dire distress. They gave a grateful welcome to their rescuer who dispersed the clouds of defeat that were hovering over them.

Victory was assured. Then came the promulgation of President Wilson's Fourteen Points which covered such basic principles as open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, freedom of the seas, removal of all economic barriers, and establishment of all equal trade conditions, reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, and absolutely impartial judgement of all colonial claims.

Later came the Armistice followed by Peace negotiations. In Paris, instead of men who were freely utilizing their individual attainments for the general good, there was a battle of conflicting interests, petty rivalries and schemes for national aggrandizement. Each group of all the world's ablest and craftiest statesmen and politicians was seeking advantages for its own political entity and resorting to every old, and many new, methods to gain its ends.

The representatives of the various countries had come expecting to find an international court of justice, where a set of supermen would rearrange the earth, settle all disputes, terminate all grievances, and make a new world-map along fair ethnological and national lines.

Yet nobody knew how this was to be done. The little nations looked to the big, but the big were too much concerned with their own affairs, and with the division of the spoils, to be able to suddenly convert themselves into impartial judges. Loyalty to their own countries overshadowed their interest in the general good.

No One For the Common Good

There was just so much benefit to be divided, and in the struggle of everyone to secure a larger share for himself, many failed to get anything, and almost nothing was left for the common good.

The assertion often made that it requires all our capacity to attend to our own affairs is wrong. We have long ago stopped to apply that principle in our own affairs.

The increase of our social betterment efforts of our federal, state, and municipal governments is even greater, though perhaps not so apparent, as our tremendous commercial, economic, and artistic development in recent years. We have had enough ability vigorously to advance our material prosperity and at the same time greatly increase our culture and to raise our standard of living to an unprecedented height.

During this growth, we have developed thousands and thousands of outstanding, capable, broad-minded, vigorous Americans, and we can readily spare a few hundred of these men for

those countries who are clamoring for assistance.

Pilots, guides, and reorganizers—not overlords or exploiters, or bosses—are wanted.

More men like Dawes, Young, Gilbert, Jeremiah Smith, Norman Davis and Howland are in demand. They don't want any of our boys as soldiers. They have more than enough man power for that purpose.

It requires a visit to Geneva to thoroughly comprehend what a splendid start towards a better international understanding has been made by the League of Nations. How thrilling it is to see the representatives of fifty-five countries meeting there day after day, and either in assembly or in separate committees take up the many questions that are submitted to the League and endeavor to convert the genius for war into a genius for peace.

Nearly all were scheming to weaken the arch-enemy, Germany, by despoiling her of territory and creating strong safeguards around her.

The best comparison is that of a legal contest over the terms of a will disposing of a large estate. All the possible heirs were here in Paris:—the legitimate, the illegitimate, and such posthumous children as Czecho-Slovakia and Poland were crowding into court.

Five trustees had, indeed, been appointed to effect a just division—the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States—but these, with the exception of America, were themselves claimants, and the pleas were so conflicting that no human genius, or group of them, could have rendered a decision to the satisfaction of all.

League of Nations Not Complete

President Wilson realized this, and partly because of it, proposed a League of Nations as a permanent body to settle what could not be settled at the Peace Conference.

The League of Nations was formed, but unfortunately the United States failed to ratify the treaty and to join the League.

We were not to participate in this great forward step, and now instead of there being in this world a family of strong nations that are endeavoring to live peaceably together, we are again confronted with the same struggle, the same old disputes, the old contentiousness and a determined effort to establish a new balance of power.

Everybody Is Dissatisfied

It is impossible in the short time allotted me to give a detailed account of how nearly all the countries in Europe are now deeper in the mire than they were before or during the war.

In every one of the countries, there are dividing factions, each of which has a definite plan of action for their government. They are all more suspicious than ever of one another, and nearly all of them are dissatisfied with the terms of the peace treaty.

It reminds one of a fleet of ships that has won a great victory, entered a safe harbor, had a great festival of rejoicing, and when they left the harbor and sailed for their various homes, found themselves in the midst of a great storm, floundering about, buffeting the waves and the wind, fearful of colliding with one another, devoid of any general plan, hoping for the storm to cease and some pilots to come to direct them to safe ports.

The United States must help. This country must furnish the pilots, for it has escaped the storm and has had its ships safely anchored in its harbors.

It is most gratifying that the United States is regarded by all as the only disinterested, unselfish, non-imperialistic

power in the world, who is not suspected of ulterior motives, and who could furnish reorganizers to straighten out the financial and economic difficulties in some of these countries and pilots who could guide them through their seas of trouble.

One can observe outside the official meetings, the splendid fraternizing of these representatives, the give and take policy that prevails, and the unstinted devotion that is given to this great experiment to peaceably solve the many international problems that are submitted to them.

The World's Court has been organized on the right lines, and is demonstrating its usefulness when differences and disputes arise.

But, no matter how important these two institutions are, they have not reached the source of the difficulties. They are right as far as they go, but they do not go far enough.

The League of Nations is restricted by its Covenant. Most of its actions require unanimous approval, and members have the right to retire therefrom on two years notice.

Fortunately, there is now an inclination in the United States to join the World's Court, and in various ways to help as an outsider in the operations of the League.

But, what is really required for the future peace of the world and the immediate better relations of nations towards each other is to organize a body that will ascertain the source of war and its causes, and how to bring the nations of the world into closer relations and under a real working agreement.

It has taken thousands of years and an inconceivable amount of profound study and constant application of a long array of learned judges, lawyers, and legislatures to bring the laws governing the relations of individuals and corporations to its present satisfactory condition.

Each time great advance steps were taken or secured such as the Institutes of Justinian, the securing of the Magna Charta, or the Code of Napoleon, it required prolonged sessions of the ablest leading luminaries of the day, or as in the case of the Magna Charta, domestic revolution.

Therefore, it could hardly be expected that a perfect or near-perfect system of international law could be produced at the gathering in Paris, where practically none of the leading representatives of the various great powers had a majority of their parliaments behind them, and where the Peace Commissioners were expected to pay more attention to punishing the aggressor and to secure compensation for the injuries done them, than to calmly and wisely deliberate with one another as to how to avoid future wars and how to have justice displace force in the relation between nations.

Now is the time to cure that malignant cancerous international growth—War.

THE UNITED STATES MUST HELP TO DO IT.

SHE MUST—irrespective of politics or partisanship, utilize her intelligence and her soul to organize a movement that will dispassionately and intelligently study the requirements of the world and formulate an understanding to which all nations can and will eventually subscribe.

Just as we, in our American states, have, at certain given periods, constitutional conventions to whose deliberations the ablest and most trusted citizens have given their time, so should there be organized an international convention of the ablest people of all profes-

Continued on Page 227

New Jersey Farm News

D. T. HENDRICKSON

AT the recent annual session of the State Grange, Senator D. H. Agans of Hunterdon county was re-elected Master. Practically all the other officers were retained in office for another year.

Monmouth County Pomona, which is one of the largest in the state, has chosen the following officials for the ensuing year: H. P. Conover, Master; Mrs. G. W. Conover, lecturer, and D. H. Jones, secretary. The leaders in the Grange are giving their backing to the legislative program of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture.

Measures for Legislation

Among the measures that have been prepared is a bill to permit farmers to organize themselves into mutual insurance companies to write automobile liability insurance. Another bill provides for a state indemnity for damage done by deer. A vital measure is an amendment to the present law providing for the bonding and licensing of milk dealers. This is to the effect that the failure of a dealer to apply for a license is prima facie evidence of intent to defraud. A bill is also being prepared in reference to daylight saving. Control of weeds along the highways through compulsory cutting just prior to the maturity of the seeds is being considered. Sale of farm products by weight along the lines of the law passed last winter and which went into effect last July, is heartily approved by the farmers. However, the Legislature has been asked to define the term, "standard containers", as it appears in the law. There will probably be a revision of the trespass laws to protect land owners more effectively against infringement upon their property rights.

Monmouth Farmers Exchange Reports

The seventeenth annual statement of the Monmouth County Farmers Exchange shows a net profit of \$21,476.95 for 1924 and an eight percent dividend will be paid April 1st. The exchange now has assets of \$277,444.61. The chief business of the exchange is the co-operative marketing of the potato crop. In Monmouth as in the other potato producing counties of the state, there have come more certified potato seed for planting in 1925 than ever before. The three most outstanding reasons for this fact are the results secured the past three years in the seed source variety demonstrations, publicity on the part of the seed growers intended to show the farmers the advantage, and the comparison where many farmers have tested side-by-side certified with non-certified seed. The Central New Jersey potato crop of 1925 will be distributed to the great Eastern markets under far more favorable conditions than heretofore, if present plans bring expected results. A uniform grade will be established, based on size and quality. There will also probably be a system of inspection at every loading station, using Federal standards.

* * *

Governor Silzer is urging upon the Legislature the creation of county shade tree commissions for the regulation, planting, care and control of trees and shrubbery upon the public highways in the counties of the state. State Education Commissioner John Enright, the son of a Monmouth county farmer, has informed the state board of education that the public school system, including normal schools, cost \$68,175,974.88 in 1923-1924, an increase of \$7,042,976.79 over the preceding school year. Notable advances in administration of the schools are chronicled as requiring teachers, in addition to high school edu-

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cation, to attend six sessions of the summer schools. Distribution of the \$100,000 reserve railroad fund to needy rural school districts is also recounted as a step forward.—D. T. Hendrickson.

Essex County, N. J., Building Up Fine Herd at Hospital Farm

One of the progressive institutional herds in the East is the Holstein herd at the Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove, N. J. The work of building a creditable herd was started only a few years ago and already it boasts of a 1,000 pound individual. Chesney Freda Lothian with a record of 1,296 pounds butter and 26,478 pounds milk at six years of age is one of the recent additions to the ranks of the 1,000 pound producers. She entered the Essex County herd as a junior three-year old from the herd of T. D. Morley, West

Mentor, Ohio. At that time she had a three-year old record of 834 pounds. Freda has started a second yearly test that bids fair to be another 1,000 pound record.

The head of the Essex County Hospital board is King Sweet, who traces to King Fayne Segis and Sir Ormsby Johanna De Kol as his grandsires. King Sweet has five A. R. daughters with records exceeding 640 pounds butter at two and one-half years of age. His offspring not only show strong evidences of production, but they combine type with it as well. They give promise of being heard from in the show ring as they show a remarkable degree of uniformity and a development in the hind quarter that is particularly pleasing to the eye. His daughters possess the kind of an udder that attracts attention because of splendid attachment and shape.

The entire milk production of the herd is used for the 2,200 patients at the hospital. Approximately eighty head

are milking at the present time, and twenty-five of these are on official test.

Maine To Have Building At Eastern States

WITH great rejoicing it was announced at the Massachusetts meeting last week that the funds necessary to immediately erect a \$40,000. State of Maine building upon the Eastern State Agricultural and Industrial Grounds at Springfield has now all been appropriated and pledged.

The state had already appropriated \$20,000 contingent to there being an equal amount subscribed by individuals. The subscriptions have already overrun, and ground will be broken for this building at once so that it may be completed in time for next September's exposition.—David Stone Kelsey.

BABY

CHICKS

Hall's Chickens
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Business-bred chicks from a big, successful poultry farm—with all the vigor and productiveness that hardy breeding flocks, favorable farm conditions and exacting care can put into them.

Every chick from layers *scientifically tested* and pronounced *free from white diarrhea* by State officials.

Hall's husky, disease-free chicks and weaned pullets from generations of high-power producers are best to own but not expensive to buy. Get the facts before you place your chick order. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes.

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Varieties	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

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Our "SUNBEAMS" have pleased our thousands of customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Buff Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00

Mixed Chicks, 25 or more, 10c each straight. We give our personal attention to all orders as well as to the inspection of flocks and the operation of our good incubators. You cannot go wrong in buying "SUNBEAM" Chicks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. There is no risk. New circular free. Member I. B. C. A.

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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000

White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Sheppard Ancona	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Rocks and Orpington, Wh. Wyandot, R. C. and S. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandot, R. C. Reds	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorn and Barron Strain Wh. Leghorn	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	95.00	

Heavy Mixed, 100, \$13; 500, \$62; 1000, \$120. Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; 1000, \$95.

All orders have our personal attention. Free 1925 Catalog. Ref. Farmers State Bk. There is no risk. Old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year.

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18 hours from New York

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Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varieties	Prices On: Postpaid 25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
R. C. Br. Leghorns, R. C. & S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00		

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

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Some Points I Watch During Late Winter

(Continued from page 216)

and my hens lay on an average a little over 180 eggs a year.

Oats are the only grain we have for them, but they seem to do quite well on them. Only once or twice in my three years of poultry keeping have I managed to buy a sack of wheat or a sack of cracked corn to mix with the oats. It was a great treat to the hens, but when it was over, they continued to do their usual steady work just the same.

The first winter I kept hens I never once gave them grit. I imagined that oyster-shell supplied both lime and grit. It is no great wonder that they did not do very well in the laying line that winter. They require grit just as much as food and water. I save all broken china or crockery ware during the summer and it is ready to be broken up for them in the winter. My birds are Single Comb White Leghorns, and I am thoroughly satisfied with the breed. It is healthy and hardy and hard-working.—HELEN MACFADGEN.

Trapping a Hen House Marauder in Late Winter

A FARM boy in Green County, New York, one of the best trapping states in the East, writes me for advice on how to outwit the wily fox and secure his pelt.

Among other things he says:

"I would like to know if there is any way to catch a fox in a steel-trap with dead bait, such as the carcass of a horse or cow. I have been very unsuccessful so far (Jan 3rd.) as they will come within a few feet of the carcass and trap, and then go away. Some local trappers have told me to smoke my traps with hemlock bows, and some say bury the traps in the ground. I have done this and handled the traps with gloves, but still no results".

I should say that the carcass of a horse or a cow will attract foxes, especially in January and February, better than in early winter, because food is scarcer in the latter months of the winter, and foxes in thickly settled sections of the country where there are not many rabbits or quails for them to catch, and where poultry houses are securely fastened up at night, must get very hungry. In such localities foxes are doubtless in a half starved condition especially during periods when the ground is covered deep in snow, sleet and crusted ice. They probably do not get a square meal once a week in some sections, and subsist on berries, frozen apples, turnips and other root crops, etc., so that while the fox likes to kill its own game earlier in the season, in late winter they surely visit the carcasses of such domestic animals and eat the frozen meat.

Set Several Traps

Around such a carcass you should have a number of traps set in the most likely places, and not depend on just one or two. If you see many fox signs around such a place I should say it would be wise to set at least a half dozen traps around the carcass, some close by it and others 10, 15 or 20 feet away, and especially where you see the suggestion of a trail running toward the carcass from some nearby thicket or brushy point.

Each trap should, I think, be set on a slightly elevated part of the ground,

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, \$13; Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, \$18; Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$15; \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Blue Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as well as booking orders now.

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Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

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from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$13.00
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.50	20.00
Barred P. Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
Anconas	6.00	11.50	22.00
W. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	25.00
Assorted	4.00	7.50	14.00

Cheaper in lots of 500 and 1000
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in some breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, State Loaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

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For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS from pure breed, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.

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Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are born heavy producers. We guarantee 100 per cent live delivery of healthy, vigorous chicks on every order.

Chicks from these fine strains will lay in five months' time. Our booklet, "How to raise baby chicks—and make them lay in five months," tells you how to get these splendid results. Sent free upon request, together with "The Chick Outlook for 1925" and list of low prices.

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White Leghorns Rhode Island Reds
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20 popular breeds, high power layers, 20 rare breeds, 4 breeds ducklings. **Nabob Quality**, none better at any price. 97% live arrival guaranteed. Postage Paid. **Free Feed** with each order. Catalogue free, stamps appreciated. Member International Baby Chick Association.
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HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. **A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.**

Ducklings Pekins of Giant frame for rapid growth. Ever laying Indians, selected, pure, non-akin, white egg stock. Catalogue free. **WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.**

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. **ECLIPSE FARMS, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

unless it be in the dim trails which I have spoken of. A fox, and especially if it is his first visit to such a carcass, likes to stand upon a slightly elevated place and size up the surroundings before approaching the carcass. If much snow is on the ground pile up a little flat-topped mound of snow only five, six or seven inches above the surrounding ground, and set a trap on each of one of these mounds. Use an unplanned board for this purpose, not a metallic tool, such as a shovel. Cover the traps with powdery snow. In trails the spot where the trap is should be perfectly level with the surroundings, and look exactly like the surrounding ground or snow. Smoke your traps, and wear clean gloves in making your sets. Also I believe it would be advisable to wrap clean white rags around your shoes when making these sets.

Avoid Human Tracks

Visit your traps every morning, on horseback, not on foot. Ride casually by the place, as if just passing by, and if the locality where each trap is looks just like you left it you can take it for granted that the traps are still in working order, unless a hard crust of ice has formed over the snow. Do not dismount unless this is absolutely necessary. Especially if there is some brushy country near—thickets, fallen tree tops and the like—there may be foxes somewhere near, lying on the lee side of a log or rock, watching you, and if you "monkey" around the place too much on foot you may make them suspicious of the whole surroundings and drive them away.

I do not think it would be necessary actually to bait your traps with any of this frozen meat, but simply set a goodly number of them in the most likely places around the carcass, and especially on the side closest to brush or thickets—the direction from which a fox would be most likely to approach it.

Foxes Are Sly

In riding by such places on horseback I would not stop my horse to examine any of the trap-sets, even from the horse's back, where they look to be all right, for foxes sometimes lie in the neighborhood of such carcasses for days and even weeks, where brushy country is near and other food is very scarce in late winter.

You might also catch a raccoon, skunk, opossum or mink in some of these traps, if there are such animals in your locality.—I. H. Motes.

Sunlight for Early Chicks

NO difference how well we keep the chicks from cold if they are shut away from the sun and open air when hatched very early in the spring we are pretty sure to have trouble with them. This has been my experience where bad weather has compelled me to keep flocks inside for three weeks or more, even though I had them where the sun through the glass could warm them. Sun through glass is not the same as sun direct, and no amount of fresh air can equal the open air for healthfulness. If the brooder is made so they can enter at will and get warm they may be permitted to run outdoors in quite severe weather and they will come back when getting cold.—**RACHEL RAE.**

Good hatches are obtained only when the laying stock has been selected for vigor and made to exercise.



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HIGH-EGG-YIELD

Always as Promised

We do not promise that you will be getting eggs in less than five months from your Hillpot Quality Chicks—yet customers have given us records where our chicks have beaten that.

We have never held out the lure of chick "impossibles" in an effort to increase the sales of Hillpot Quality Chicks.

We do promise Quality—a steady endeavor to produce the best chicks that we can hatch and your money can buy. You'll find them exactly as represented—maybe a little more.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Our sturdy chicks are shipped parcel post prepaid direct to your brooder. Safe arrival of full count guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Your postal fetches our Free 1925 Catalog—write for it today.

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Buy your stock for breed improvement and baby chicks with the "Lay" bred in them from members of the

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ONE MILLION CHICKS FOR SALE

Free catalogue gives list of members, breed kept, number of chicks for sale by each member, with leading article by James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca., N. Y. M. C. Porter, Sec., 115 Church St., Adams, N. Y.

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"FOSTORIA HATCHERY CHICKS ARE BEST" and hatched from carefully selected, pure bred hens of heavy laying strains. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Bl. Minorcas	16.00	77.00	150.00
Buff Minorcas, \$22.00 per 100. Mixed Chicks, \$10.00 per 100; all heavies, \$12. Personal checks accepted. Fine free Catalog. 9th year. ORDER NOW. We will make every effort to please you and to hold your good will and patronage. Give us a trial this season. FOSTORIA HATCHERY, Dept. 21, Fostoria, Ohio.			

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FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have hatched and supplied satisfactory Chicks to our thousands of customers. Hatched from carefully inspected and culled flocks by long experienced operators. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Quality Barron Wh. Leghorns	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
S. C. White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	190.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.50	10.50	47.50	95.00

Parks Barred Rocks from 220 to 250 trap nest hens, 30c each. Pekin Ducklings, 35c each. Illustrated Catalog Free. Only 18 hours from New York.

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CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY

CHICKS

STANDARD BRED STERLING QUALITY

Chicks with vigor and vitality. Delivery prepaid. Send for List. Est. 1905.
SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, TIFFIN, OHIO

GUARANTEED

TO LIVE BABY CHICKS. Get full information before buying Chicks this year. Bank Ref. Est. 1914.
Miller Hatchery, Box 17 Heyworth, Ill.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS



Where you see the above label you can be sure the chicks come up to the rigid standards set by The Ohio State University. BUY HERE.

PURE-BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University, and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS. The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce happy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production. Special Combination Offers—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 2, Gibsonburg, O.

Breeds we offer:
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Mottled Anconas
S. C. Black Minorcas
Barred Rocks
White Rocks
S. C. R. I. Reds
R. C. R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes
S. C. Buff Orpingtons
S. C. White Orpingtons
Jersey Black Giants

The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat or both. Write us.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY—"Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is pure-bred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (Parcel post prepaid):	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown S. C. Leghorns	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff & White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes			18.00		

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. "Ohio Chicks are Better."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 50, HOYTVILLE, OHIO



"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks, 'cause they're the best chicks he knows about."

BUY "GENEVA" PURE-BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS



Postage prepaid to your home. Prices on 50 100 300 500 1000
S. & R. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorn, Anconas\$7.00 \$13.00 \$38.00 \$62.00 \$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorn 8.00 15.00 44.00 72.00 140.00
Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons 8.00 15.00 44.00 72.00 140.00
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandots, R. I. Whites10.00 18.00 52.00 86.00
Mixed, all varieties 5.00 10.00 29.00 48.00 95.00
Blood tested chicks, 2c per chick extra. Pure bred, free range, carefully inspected flocks. Hundreds of pleased customers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog. Reference, Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 12, GENEVA, INDIANA.

"THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early, and be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.



KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Buff and Wh. Wyandots, Buff Rocks	8.25	16.00	46.00	77.00	150.00
Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Kirkersville Savings Bank. Circular: Only 18 hours from New York.						

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	72.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

We have been in business 19 years.

Varieties	Prices on (postpaid)	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds,					
Blk. Minorcas, White Dotts.	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
Sil. Laced Dotts, Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00
Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We batch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.					

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio



BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	.....\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	..... 4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	..... 4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	..... 4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	..... 4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	..... 3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.



ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio



Send for Catalogue and Our Prices

BABY CHICKS

prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 100% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY, Gallon, Ohio

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh's	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh's	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.
SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatla, Pa.

Brooding Chicks in Large Numbers

I HAVE done custom hatching for a number of years and year after year see some of my neighbors meet with heavy loss because they have not got a suitable means of brooding their baby chicks. Perhaps the experience of some who have made a success of brooding young chicks would be of interest to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers. Where only a few chicks are to be reared, a setting hen who will stay on the job to the finish and is without a doubt the best method of incubating and brooding small chickens. When large numbers are reared the modern incubator must be the means of hatching. Whether it is best to buy an incubator, purchase baby chicks or have the hatching done, must be decided by your own convenience, preference or circumstances.

It must be remembered that a bird's temperature runs from 104 to 110 degrees and then they are hatched at a temperature of 103 degrees and if the chicks are once chilled the loss is very likely to be heavy. My own experience has been that a large percentage of setting hens will not own incubator chicks and that often the chicks won't own the hens. Therefore as many hundreds of chickens have been lost from this cause alone, a way that many have tried with success should meet with the approval of the busy farmer and his wife.

Coal Burning Brooder Most Practical

From my own experience and that of many of my customers, we have found the self-regulating coal burning brooders have given the best results by far. A coal burning brooder installed in an 8 feet x 12 feet brooder house will brood 300 chickens. A building of this sort will also be a refuge from hawks and rats, one of the worst enemies of chickens.

Another consideration is the attendant's comfort during stormy weather. While inside a brooder house one can be as warm and comfortable as in their own kitchen.—Arthur Kenyon, New York.

Live Stock Sales Dates

- HOLSTEIN**
March 6 —Louisville, Ohio—Grand View Dairy Farm, F. N. Hersherberger, Prop.
March 7 —Watson, Pa.—H. R. Remley Dispersal Sale.
March 10-11 —Long Valley, N. J.—L. F. Castle Sale.
March 12 —Huntsdale, Pa.—W. A. Woods Sale.
March 17 —Horsesheds, N. Y.—Westlake & Dann Dispersal Sale.
March 18 —Myerstown, Pa.—J. W. Brubaker Sale.
March 18-19 —South Branch, N. J.—James L. Haver Sale.
March 25 —Harrisburg, Pa.—Bonneyard Farms.
March 25 —Copake, N. Y.—Langdonhurst Stock Farm Dispersal.
March 25 —Liverpool, N. Y.—Hawley-Murphy Sale.
April 10 —Mt. Halley Springs, Md.—W. W. Yenigst Sale.
April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa.—Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
May 6-7 —Cuba, N. Y.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Assn. Spring Sale.
May 6 —Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
May 12-13 —Earlville, N. Y., Consignment Sale, R. A. Backus, Mgr.

Continued on opposite page

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns, Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks, Fischel Strain W. Rocks	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C. W. Leghorn hens mated to high egg type Hollywood Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00, Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.				

NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.
D. N. Shanaman, Prop.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. White Leghorn Chicks from free range. Large Type Tom Barron English S. C. thoroughbred hens, mated with pedigreed cockerels. Strong, healthy, vigorous Chicks any week in February, March or April at \$16 per 100; \$77 per 500; \$150 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post, Prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular Free. ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

CHICKS—5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	.....\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	..... 13.00
Barred Rocks	..... 15.00
Buff Rocks	..... 15.00
Broilers	..... 12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

LONG ISLAND PEKIN DUCKLINGS

L. I. Ducklings bred from a heavy strain of L. I. White Pekin Ducks. When full grown will reach from 6 to 7 lbs. Excellent egg producers and fine for the table. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prices sent on request. OAKWOOD HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, R. F. D. 4, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
G. D. Bringer, Prop.

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January.

Send for circular.

E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fabius, N. Y.

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 12c. Rocks and Reds, 14c. Wyand., 15c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. & Reference. Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., Box 12

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 12c. S. C. Brown Leghorns 12c. S. C. Barred Rocks 14c. Mixed Chicks 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed and post paid. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

LAI D PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Catalog Free. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Hatched from vigorous, pure-bred, heavy-laying stock. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. 100% live delivery, post-paid. Catalogue free.

G. M. BLANCHARD, 111 Manchester Rd., Schenectady, New York

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

Mountain Bred Full Blooded AMERICAN CHICKS

Noted for health and vigor because they're produced and bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. From strains that are famous for egg production. All varieties. We specialize in the famous Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn strain which has been returned winner in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. Big discounts given on lots of 500 to 1000. Utility prices:

	25	50	100	500	1000
Hollywd Wh. Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13	\$63	\$122
Bar'd Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.00	15	73	145
Wh. Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.00	17	83	165
S. C. Wh. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18	88	175
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.75	8.50	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.50	20	95	185
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17	83	165
Asst'd. Broiler Chicks	3.75	6.50	12	60	120

Save time by ordering from ad before orders pour in. Low prices on our Special Matings of line-bred, trap nested and pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Write for details our offers on Hollywood S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Special Matings. Get these prices.

Farm Service Company, Route A-2 Tyrone, Pa.

500,000 Chicks for 1925

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES E. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, O.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	15.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	16.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	11.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

JONES

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. G. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

ONE MILLION

INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. **BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK** Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make **BIG MONEY** with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW. **Neuhaus Hatcheries,** Box 47 Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Ref.

White Leghorns	13 cts.
Brown Leghorns	13 cts.
Barred Rocks	15 cts.
Rhode I. Reds	15 cts.
Mixed Chicks	11 cts.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

Like A Fine-Cut Diamond

The quality of Superior baby chicks is the result of twelve years experience in careful breeding and hatching. Our stock includes such world renowned heavy laying strains as Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns. Write for special low prices and free catalog.

Superior Poultry Farms
Box 216 Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS—Pure bred Barron and Utility Chicks. Five popular breeds. Write for low prices and free Catalog. Postpaid, live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY
Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Free Catalog. E. A. SOUDER, Sellersville, Pa.

March 18	GUERNSEY
	—Bowmansdale, Pa.—R. J. Shettel.
April 20	—Timonium, Md.—Louis Merryman, semi-annual sale.
May 6	—VanWert, Ohio—Samuel Hertel Dispersal Sale.
May 14	—Trenton, N. J.—National Guernsey Sale.
May 15	—Trenton, N. J.—Beechwood Farms Dispersal.
May 27	—Washington, Pa., Fair Grounds—Third Annual Consignment Sale.

Help Now or Fight Later

Continued from page 222

ions and callings, irrespective of sex, race, religion, or nativity, men who have in their careers shown the wide scope of their sympathies, their broad tolerance of international relations, their knowledge of the science of government, and are possessed of fine logical, analytical, and judicial minds who would deem it the greatest attainable honor in life to be selected as a member of this body.

These men would not be advocates for a given cause, or mouth-pieces for the Prime Minister or Cabinet of their countries. They would be free of directions and orders from home. They would be great minds representing the combined wisdom and knowledge of the world, working undisturbed by the petty ambitions of men, factions, or countries.

Their separate and joint responsibility to labor for the improvement of all the peoples of the world, would spur them on to loftier, higher, and broader aims for the general good.

The result would be a scientific, honest solution of the proper relation of nations towards each other and towards their own citizens, a mutual cooperation of all for the good of all—and the eventual enthronement of justice in place of force.

If I were a clairvoyant, I would see and describe to you this new gathering, this great gathering for the common good. I would see statesmen at work, who would remind you of when the Beethovens, Handels, Bachs, and Mozarts of the past, were working on their symphonies and oratorios. While these men were faithfully cooperating, they would be constantly influenced by Moses' Decalogue, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, Woodrow Wilson's memorable Fourteen Points, and the cries of the people for light and leadership, and how they finally succeeded in creating a grand paeon whose leading motif was universal love and peace. If we stretched our imagination a little further, we could picture the American people with their souls and minds properly attuned for the occasion, listening at their radios to the broadcasting of this wonderful result, and at the end, each one bowing solemnly and saying "Amen".

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N.Y.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 15c each; heavy varieties, 16c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—the 255 egg strain. Eggs for hatching a specialty. Descriptive folder free. Write JACOB BAUGH, BROADWAY, VA.

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
Jersey Black Giants	\$35.00	\$15.00
"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
"Park's" Barred Rocks	18.00	10.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	18.00	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	18.00	10.00
Black Minorcas	20.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	20.00	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Indian Runner Ducklings	35.00	12.00
White Pekin Ducklings	35.00	12.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

ADA CHICKS for BEAUTIFUL FLOCKS MORE EGGS

ADA CHICKS LEAD THE WAY TO PROFIT NEVER BEFORE SUCH WONDERFUL VITALITY! SUCH MARVELOUS GROWTH! SUCH EGG PRODUCTION! Customers come back this year with larger orders than last season. We deliver 100% alive postpaid to your door. Catalog free. Fluffy, pure bred young hatching chicks that grow fast and lay early. The kind that lay more eggs in winter when egg prices are high. From healthy, vigorous, tested, heavy-laying stock carefully mated by experts for greater egg production. Our heavy home trade is the best proof of our reliability. Reference—First National Bank, any Banker, Citizen or Farmer near Ada, Ohio.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices. Order direct from us. We guarantee chicks free from new European disease. **SAVE WORRY.** Prepaid Prices.

MORE THAN WORTH THE MONEY THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE B ADA, OHIO. **PROMPT DELIVERY EVERYWHERE 100% ALIVE!**

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

OUR MODERN CHICKS

Are hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificates. **OLD CUSTOMERS TAKE 65% OF OUR OUTPUT EACH YEAR.** 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Bank reference. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

THERE was a pause in the work, while several women, with needles in the air, looked at her.

"They say he got shot."

Every woman in the room looked at her with startled eyes.

"Yes, sir," she went on. "They tell me that he went up to old Johnny Ball's, spilled all the milk, dumped a lot of kerosene in the milk house, and then just as he was leaving, old Johnny and the hired man, Bill Mead, caught him."

"Don't believe a word of it," snapped old lady Simmons. "Jim Taylor couldn't do a thing like that."

"Maybe he couldn't but he did," snapped Caroline emphatically. "I got it direct from my cousin, Julia Stanton, and she got it from her husband, and Bill Mead told him, so there. And you forget," she added, "that Jim Taylor lead that band of ruffins who dumped Johnny's milk over in the hollow."

"Yes, Caroline, I did forget," said Mrs. Simmons, but instead of looking at Caroline, she looked directly at Mrs. Greene.

"Still you haven't explained how Taylor got shot," said Ann Jenkins.

Caroline stammered and hesitated.

"Well," she said, "I ain't heard exactly how that was done, but of course he got it some way while he was fooling with Johnny's milk."

"Sounds kind of fishy to me," said Mrs. Jenkins. "But let's change this subject. I'm tired and sick of this milk strike business."

"So am I," said Mrs. Wood. "I wish you all could see the dress I sent away and got from a mail order house. Just as good a fit, too, as they could give me right down in Speedtown. My husband didn't like it though," she added. "Says it's too gay for me."

"Men are funny," sighed young Mrs. Reilly. "My man never notices what I wear. Seems sometimes as though I'd rather he would find fault than never notice at all."

"Speaking of strange critters," said Mrs. Wood, "that's what my man says we women are!"

"Huh! Catch any man saying anything like that to me!" stated Ann Jenkins. "He wouldn't say it but once. He'd get the surprise of his life. If we women are any foolisher than these fool men! Now even the minister—"

Just then the parson put a red head around the door to the basement where he had been kept busy by the women who were preparing the supper.

"What say, Mrs. Jenkins? What say? Did you speak to me?"

"No," she snapped. "Didn't say anything."

"Oh, I beg pardon," he said. "I thought I heard you say something about the minister. Mrs. Jackson sent me up to find out how long it would be until you got the quilt done and were ready for supper."

"It'll take another hour at least," said Ann.

The minister thanked her, and went back downstairs.

"Just like a man," said Mrs. Jenkins. "Always butting in where they ain't wanted."

"Going to the trial next week?" asked Caroline of the room in general.

"Jim Taylor's trial?" quickly asked Mrs. Greene.

"Yes. They say that Judge Rising has set Taylor's trial for dumping Johnny Ball's milk on the calendar so that they will get to it about the latter end of next week."

"Fine chance young Taylor will have with that old sneak," said Mrs. Jenkins.

"That's right," agreed old lady Simmons. "Not much justice in his court."

"Just another example of men's works," said Ann. "How long would a man like

that old politician last if we women could vote?"

"Oh, I don't know," broke in Mrs. Wood. "We women have got about enough trouble now without mixing up into men's business."

"Stuff and nonsense!" boomed Mrs. Jenkins. "I'm s'prized at you! If we mixed up in men's affairs a little more, there wouldn't be so much trouble."

"It's accordin' to how you mix it," laughed Mrs. Simmons. "Womenfolks are at the bottom of a sight of men's troubles, too."

"Ann is right just the same," said Caroline. "If we women could vote we'd get rid of these politicians and then we'd vote out the cursed drink, and after that was done, we'd fix all this nasty smoking and chewing tobacco."

"If women had any spunk," stated Mrs. Jenkins, "they wouldn't have to vote to do that. My man used to smoke, but he wouldn't any more think of doing it now than he would of sassing me back about

"What's the matter, Julia? Anybody sick?" inquired Mrs. Jenkins.

"Dr. Westman is out on a call somewhere," replied his wife somewhat unsteadily, "and Jim Taylor is trying to locate him. Wanted to know if I knew where he was."

"Somebody sick up there?" asked Caroline.

"No," said Mrs. Westman in a low voice, "Jim's mother has just died."

CHAPTER XXIII

Neighbors and friends were come to do honor to the memory of Jim Taylor's mother, come in such numbers that they filled the kitchen, sitting room and parlor to overflowing, and extended well on into the front yard. Some of them were awkward and ill at ease in their Sunday best, and few of them were able to put into words what they felt of sorrow and sympathy for Jim and his sister. But the most of those who crowded the old

What Happened in the Story Last Week

JIM TAYLOR has been informed anonymously by telephone that a few of the more impatient dairymen are planning drastic measures to force John Ball to stop shipping milk. Jim immediately hastened to the Ball farm to try to avoid violence. On the way he is shot from ambush by Shepherd, the local representative of the milk dealers. In spite of his injuries he overcomes his assailant and compels Shepherd to take him to John Ball's in his car (Shepherd's). They arrive in time to see several dark figures running away from John Ball's milk house. Jim runs up to see what has been done. After peering into the milk house he turns about to find himself facing a shotgun in the hands of Johnny Ball. Hearing the commotion, Dorothy comes down to investigate and she herself asks Jim if he was responsible. He refuses to answer. Weakness overcomes him from his wounds in the former encounter and he goes home, leaving with a promise that he will not run away. The next day the Ladies Aid holds its meeting in North Speedtown and the entire discussion centers around the milk strike with much speculation as to just how Jim got his wound.

something else when I lay down the law to him."

This statement seemed to daze the women for a moment, until young Mrs. Greene spoke up and said:

"Well, I for one never would vote for Judge Rising if I were a voter, because he isn't a bit good looking."

The doctor's wife looked up from her work.

"Are we so much different from the men?" she asked. "After all, we're human just the way they are. I think women should have the right to vote if they want to, but after all, I don't know whether the world would be very much different if we could. I think that even now we have considerable chance to influence our husbands' opinion."

"I think Mrs. Westman is right," said old lady Simmons. "Men folks aren't so different than us as they run. It makes me think of a story I saw a while ago in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. A politician said to his friend: 'There is certainly no use talking. The women have much better morals than the men,' and the friend inquired, 'What makes you think so?'. The politician said, 'You can give a man three dollars for his vote and even then you never can be sure how he will vote, but you can give three dollars to a woman and she will vote the way she agreed to every time!'"

Just then the minister's small son appeared in the door of the room. He was out of breath.

"Is—is—Mrs.—Westman here?" he asked.

"Yes," said the doctor's wife, getting up.

"You're wanted—on the telephone—at our house."

While Mrs. Westman was gone, conversation lagged, as the women completed the tying of the quilt. After a few minutes the doctor's wife appeared in the door. Her face was white.

Taylor farmhouse were there to show their love and respect and sympathy, more sincere perhaps than some who could express themselves more easily.

Horses, were tied to trees and to the road fence. A few automobiles were mixed with the wagons. Near the yard gate stood that most ominous and saddest of vehicles.

Conversation among the men who stood about in the yard lagged or was carried on in undertones.

"Too bad," said Wood, "that this come upon Jim right now. It's hard on him, and besides we farmers need him to keep things goin'. This milk strike's gettin' kind of shaky."

"Some one," spoke up Jackson, "said that the old lady had been worried pretty much over the whole strike business, and especially about Jim's coming trial. Probably helped to bring on the end."

"Yes," said farmer Wood, "Jim's got his arm in a sling you know, and it's bein' talked around that Johnny Ball shot at him for putting oil in his milk. Probably Jim's mother heard that too, and it added to her worries."

"Well, the old soul is out of her troubles anyway. She had a hard life," added another philosophically.

"It's mighty tough on the boy and his sister," said Jackson.

Just then a small car stopped near the gate, and a girl in dark clothes climbed out, and waited a moment for an old man with a white beard to get out of the car and join her. Then side by side, they marched up through the silent gaping crowd. The old man looked neither to the right nor to the left, until they came to the kitchen door and disappeared within the house.

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" exclaimed Ralph Royce; and judging from the looks of the other men, they were all "jiggered".

"That's just like old Johnny," continued Royce. "Got to admire the old boy. In spite of the feeling against him, he does what he thinks is right, and comes to

show his respect to an old neighbor who has passed on."

Several nodding heads showed agreement with his statement.

Inside the house there was a rattle of chairs as Fred Winter, the undertaker, bustled about to seat the people. The sibilant sound of whispering added an unnaturalness as some of the women visited behind their hands.

Among those was Caroline Hicks. Caroline was in her glory. For more than a dozen years, she had not missed a funeral in the neighborhood, and for weeks afterward, she would relate to anyone who would listen all the gruesome details.

She leaned forward now to whisper in the ear of Ann Jenkins seated in front of her.

"Don't you think she looks natural, Ann?"

Mrs. Jenkins grunted, but made no audible reply. So Caroline gave her attention to little Mrs. Wood sitting next to her.

"I declare, Harriet, if poor Miz Taylor don't look better than she did before she died!"

"Sssh!" said Mrs. Wood. "Somebody'll hear you!"

Caroline was not so easily stopped.

"They say that this milk strike business and all of Jim's carrying on killed the poor old woman."

"For heaven sakes," grated Mrs. Jenkins, turning around in her seat, "I'm s'prized at you, Caroline! Can't you keep still in a place like this?"

Caroline subsided, but only for a few moments.

"They say that Jim paid fifty dollars for that coffin! He's poor, too. Such extravagance! Why that's more than old Miz Japhet said for Tom Japhet's coffin, and they say as how the Japhes have got a right smart bit of money."

"Caroline Hicks, will you shut up?" growled Mrs. Jenkins, while all the women in that vicinity were looking uncomfortable.

Caroline sniffed indignantly, tossing her head.

"Things have come to a pretty pass," she snapped, while the color showed in her cheeks, "when a body can't talk about the dear departed."

But this remark fell squarely on the broad, uncompromising back of Mrs. Jenkins, and for a time Caroline was still.

There was a stir outside of the door, and the women craned their necks to see newcomers. As they looked, John Ball and Dorothy appeared in the doorway, turned to the left, and passed by the gaping women into the room beyond. Caroline's mouth was wide open.

"I declare to goodness," she said loud enough for all the women around her to hear, "I'd think poor old Miz Taylor would turn over in her coffin!"

Mrs. Wood, with cheeks aflame, suddenly got up and moved down to a vacant chair in the opposite end of the room from Caroline. Two or three women looked as if they wanted to do likewise.

But Caroline could not be stopped.

But Caroline could not be stopped.

"Of all the nerve," she continued sanctimoniously, "of that girl's marching in this place like that, after all she's done!"

This was the last straw for Ann Jenkins' naturally short temper. She snapped her big body quickly around in her chair, faced Caroline, and said to her so that those who were near could hear:

"Caroline Hicks, what do you come to places like this all the time for? To show your respect, or to clatter all the time?"

Caroline dabbed at her eyes with her handkerchief, and said:

"Ann Jenkins, don't you dare talk to me that way! Would you take away the only joy a poor woman has in trying to

(Continued on Opposite Page)

show her respect for the dear departed?"

Ann faced to the front, again, and a silence fell upon the room.

In the parlor were gathered the near friends and the relatives, a few cousins, an aunt, a white-faced, red-eyed drooping daughter, and Jim, the son. In his eyes there were no signs of tears, but those who sat with him could trace the lines of pain in the long, lean face, and knew the effort for control he was making by the set jaw and the clinched fingers of the uninjured hand.

At last the people were seated, the undertaker had completed his arrangements, and the hour had arrived. The minister arose and began to speak.

As his words, spoken in a simple, conversational tone, spread through the house and to the outside yard where the men stood with bowed heads, a hush spread over his audience. There are many preachers who deal in fine words, but who do not seem to have the sympathy and understanding to make those words winged messengers of communications to the souls of men. But there are also a few of them—who are able to make their message reach into the broken hearts to bring comfort in and resignation to the the immutable laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

Jim listened, and as he listened, the suffocating feeling of tension in his throat relaxed. The minister was not speaking of the dead, but to and for the living.

"That which is past is irrevocable," he said. "That which is to come may be faced with greater courage if we but know how and so will it. The span of human life is infinitesimal compared with eternity, and we who found all of our hopes on temporal things are sure to reap our reward in sorrow and disappointment. Our little goings and comings which seem so important to us are of no account in the scheme of things unless they are in ac-

cord with Nature's laws, with God's laws, and are founded upon eternal truth."

The haze of sorrow in Jim's heart seemed to clear a little and he began to think of the comforting words of the minister. After all, maybe such things as milk strikes and temporary disaster are not important. Mother was gone, but maybe not gone far.

Then the minister leafed over his Bible, quoting here and there the passages for those who mourn, pausing frequently to let his hearers think of the beautiful old words.

"For He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are dust. As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. * * * But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting"

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me: Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me"

"We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed."

The minister closed the Bible, and raised a serene face to his audience.

"When I am tired and the cares of the world weigh heavily upon me," he said, "I like to read these passages, and best of all, I like that promise of Jesus when he said:

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"Let us pray."

The minister's voice ceased. The prayer was ended. There was a pause, then a few opening chords on the old parlor organ. Softly, gently, a girl's voice, low-toned, deep-throated and beautiful, picked up the notes:

"Lead kindly light, amid th' encircling gloom,

Lead Thou me on!

The night is dark, and I am far from home;

Lead Thou me on!"

It was Dorothy. As the words and the music of the hymn flowed through the quiet rooms, it seemed to Jim that they were meant especially for him. Certainly to him the night was dark, and he felt the need of light.

Was he dreaming, or was it true that the girl who was singing seemed to be reaching straight across the room, across all the misunderstanding and heart-ache, and the bitterness of months to lay the comforting hand of sympathetic understanding upon his troubled heart?

"Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see, The distant scene, one step enough for me."

Oh, if he could only see just one step ahead! Perhaps he could, if he tried. What was it that Dorothy was trying to tell him?

He looked around and met her eyes, as she stood by the organ. It was true—she was singing for him, and him alone!

On her part, she had forgotten that there were such things as milk strikes and quarrels between neighbors. She remembered only the boy that she had known, a boy that was in trouble and needed comforting.

"So long Thy pow'r hath blest me, sure it still

Will lead me on

O'er moor and fen, o'er craig and torrent, till

The night is gone;"

Maybe that was true, thought the boy. It was not Nature's way to mourn. Yes, that was what Dorothy was trying to tell him.

"And with the morn, those angel faces smile,

Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!"

As Jim listened the awful pain in his heart was eased. He was able to think more clearly. Life could not be all bad. And Dorothy at least sympathized with him—he knew that now—even if she did not love him.

The music of the old hymn and the girl's voice had done what words could not do. The boy and girl were nearer in spirit than they had been before in many long weeks.

(To Be Continued.)

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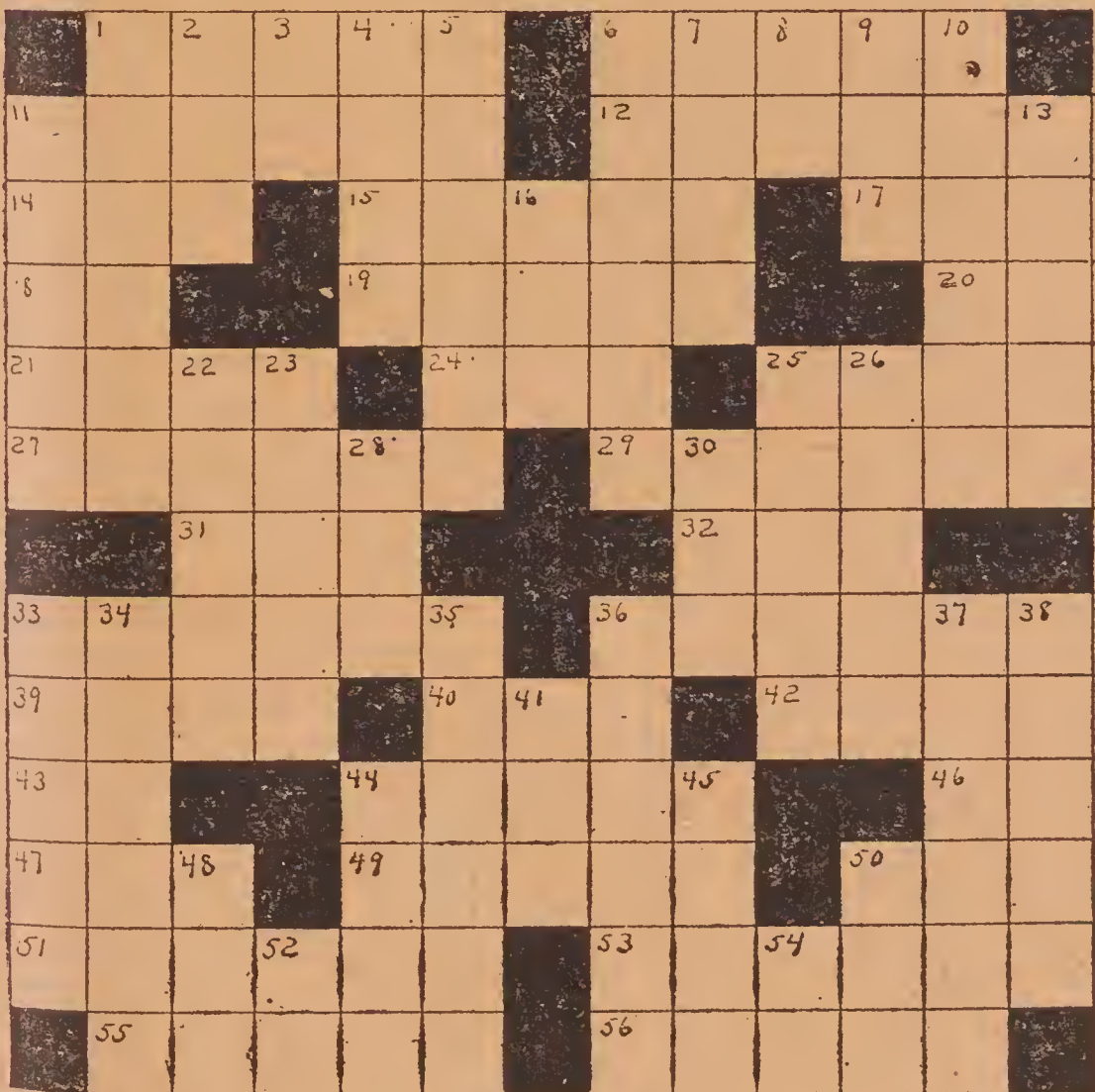
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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Gratify | 26 A friendly call |
| 2 Secreted | 28 Over (poet) |
| 3 Resembling | 30 Female sheep |
| 4 What holds the | 33 Station |
| a p p l e to the | 34 Escapes p u r - |
| branch | suers |
| 5 More easy | 35 T o r r e n t o f |
| 6 What the snow | words |
| falls in | 36 Pulled up horses |
| 7 What a good hen | 37 Tangles |
| does | 38 P l e a s a n t - |
| 8 M a n ' s name, | ly edible |
| shortened | 41 Prefix meaning |
| 9 Limitless period | three |
| or time | 44 Opposite of shut |
| 10 To visit foreign | 45 Heavenly body |
| countries | 48 Consume |
| 11 Miserliness | 50 Objective |
| 13 To look at fixedly | 52 Thus |
| 16 Deceitful | 54 A c o n t i n e n t |
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ACROSS

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 Aspect | 14 A color |
| 6 Speedy | 15 Piece of literature |
| 11 Famous | 17 Boy's nickname |
| which | 18 Each (abbr) |
| died | 19 What the owner |
| 12 Works | of a cow does |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| twice a day | Ing "Native of" |
| 20 A Southern State | 42 Volcano in Sic- |
| (abbr) | ily |
| 21 Biblical charac- | 43 Parent |
| ter | 44 Plant valuable for |
| 24 Organ of vision | its root |
| 25 Assert | 46 Like |
| 27 One who owes | 47 Form of poetry |
| money | 49 What brightens |
| 29 In second child- | up the house |
| hood | 50 Skill in producing |
| 31 Consumed | beautiful things |
| 32 Western state | 51 Tormented |
| (abbr) | 53 Without difficulty |
| 33 Arid waste | 55 Small boulder |
| 36 To Oppose force | 56 Liquid measure |
| 39 Always | (pl) |
| 40 Suffix mean- | |



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My Ideal Husband

Aunt Janet is Told What Farm Women Like in Men

NEARLY a hundred of them! What? Why, ideal husbands of course! Every day since announcing the contest, I've heard about more of them and the delightful thing about it has been that in nine cases out of ten the writer of the letter assured me that there was such a thing as an ideal husband and that she had married him! I only hope that Editor Eastman finds, as he opens the Ideal Wife letters, that the husbands in their turn are as well satisfied with their other—I won't say better—halves as are the wives.

If only there were room to publish all the letters! It seemed as if each one deserved a prize and yet of course we had to choose the best.

Because they seemed to say the most within the limit of 200 words (and very, very many of our letter writers overlooked that limit of length!) we decided upon the three letters printed on this page as prize winners. We have not signed any names as most of the writers asked to remain anonymous. Perhaps they didn't want their husbands to find out and get conceited!

First Prize (\$2 in cash and a book)—Mrs. E. G., Pa.

1—My husband is true—true to himself—his wife and family and everyone that he comes in contact with.

2—He loves his home, his wife and his children. He is kind to every living

paragon, must be honest, industrious, kind and genial among his associates as well as around the home, fond of children and willing to spend the majority of his evenings with his family.

He would be optimistic and willing to lend a hand to other less fortunate than himself. Neither must he be self-conceited. He would be neat around the house and treat his wife as his equal, making her his confidant in business and financial matters, belong to a good lodge, be moderate in his habits and morally clean. He must be fond of good reading matter and be as generous as his circumstances would permit. Last but not least he would never be too busy to put his arms around his wife and kiss her, thus endeavoring to show his appreciation of her hard work and daily sacrifices.

A man possessing these qualities is sure to be a true Christian, which I would expect him to be.—Mrs. S. R.

Third Prize—(A book) Mrs. C., New York

My Ideal Husband is, first a Christian, living a true and consistent life seven days a week.

With this foundation it follows that he is clean and upright, progressive fair-minded, dependable and good tempered. He is a man of value in his community.

He has a fair business sense and the ability to provide comfortably for wife

he has to keep house alone. He is glad for her to have a little vacation."

Mrs. H. E. R. likes, after the important points of character are covered, a man who is musical in some way, either as a singer or an instrumentalist. Mrs. F. P. requires "one who does not stoop to jealousy—'trust and be trusted' his motto", and she also adds the important point, "one who can agree to disagree, who can talk over matters in a cool, sane way and always in private".

He Just Needs Common Sense

"Just commonplace good sense" is required by Mrs. A. M., who also says: "Last and most important of all, he must be just my husband, and willing, when possible to spend as much time in his home, as he was anxious to spend in my father's home during our courtship, and treat me in the same courteous and agreeable manner".

The husband who doesn't forget to show his love and appreciation is often mentioned. Surely we can all agree with Mrs. C. H., who says she is a life-long reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, when she writes "and most of all when his wife gets discouraged he must take her in his arms and cheer her up. My, how a good hug and kiss from daddy will make things much brighter!"

A very interesting letter, somewhat over the word limit, was from a nurse, unmarried herself but a keen observer who has seen a great deal of married life from the inside. She speaks especially of appreciation, sympathy, ambition and the ability to get along with others without friction.

Companionship Essential

Mrs. T. T. speaks of friendship, the ability to get along well together, as well as love. "You know how some good persons get on your nerves", she says, "my ideal husband has a quality for which I can hardly find a man, that invisible bond that links friends together."

"He must keep well informed on important topics of the day," says H. S. and take active interest in community and government affairs. "I want him to be a good companion", says Mrs. I. M., touching on the same point as Mrs. T. T., "to help a sick friend, pet his animals, read with me, laugh with me, enjoy a pretty sunset or a starry sky."

A young girl writes of her ideal and says very sensibly "If it takes two to make a quarrel it also takes two to make a happy home".

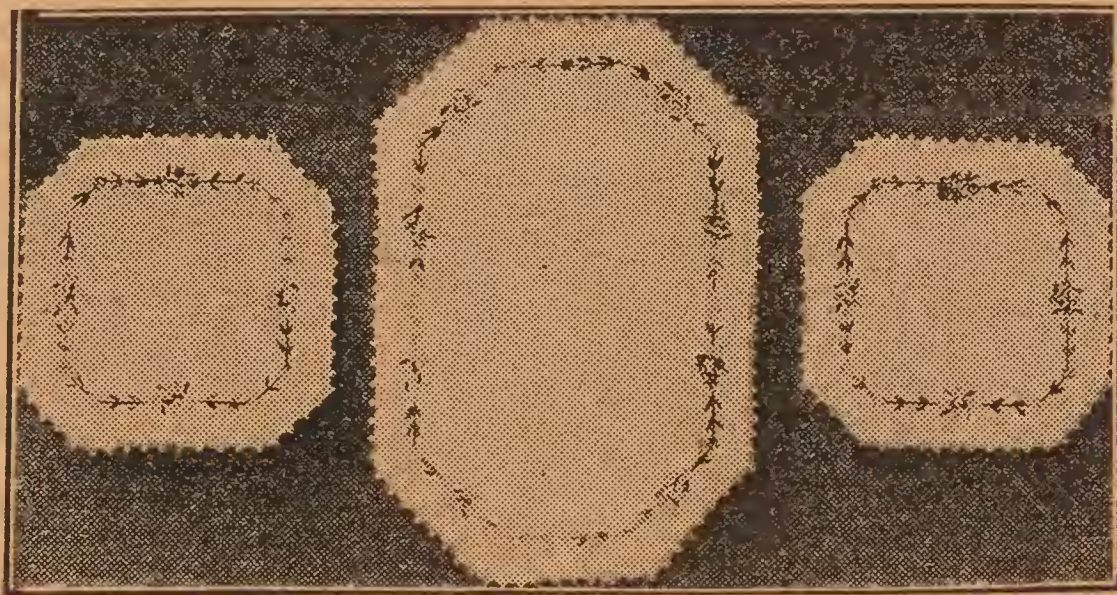
Mrs. D. says, rather wistfully—and her opinion is echoed in several other letters—"It would be nice not to have your husband swear, but this is such a general habit, I suppose it would be hopeless to try to locate a man". Another Mrs. D. says "Of course he must be a farmer," which many other readers agree to, but she adds a quality surprisingly missing in many letters—a sense of humor and jolity. Mrs. M. T. also says that a spirit of fun prevents quarrels.

He Must Not Be Stingy

Many seem to be afraid of the man who is too saving, although all approve of reasonable thrift. Mrs. S. says "his wife should be his partner in spending as well as earning the money, and his children would have all the chances, comforts and pleasures that he could honestly afford".

After stating "first and foremost, no stinginess", Mrs. R. H. says "I want him modern to the extent of admiring bobbed hair. I want him to help instill

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A buffet set of unusual shape, E343-2 comes stamped on cream linen, center doily being 10½ in. by 19 in. Send 75c if you wish this unusual design and add 25c to your order if you wish artistic floss with which to work it.

thing,—I could not respect a man who was cruel.

3—He is respected in our community; is always ready to respond to civic duty when called upon.

4—He is not a church member, but is true to his God and church obligations.

5—He believes in having a home wherein a stranger may enter and be welcome.

6—He respects my relatives and lives his life clean and upright so that they respect him in return.

7—He never forgets I am his helpmate in all things and considers me always—whether the business applies to the home or elsewhere.

8—He never forgets that I love him and surely have his love in return. His caresses are just as dear and sweet to us both as in the days gone by.

9—He is brave in times of adversity and is always ready to respond to a neighbor's call.

10—I cannot help but love him and after fifteen years of married life I surely ought to know that he is still—My Ideal Husband.—Mrs. E. G.

Second Prize (\$1 in cash and a book) Mrs. S. R., N. Y.

My ideal husband, while not exactly a

and children, which means not only the bread and butter of life but some jam also, with occasional "hyacinths to feed the soul", and he gives his wife regularly a certain amount that is unquestionably her own.

He not only loves his home and children but does his part toward making an ideal home life by being considerate, appreciative and helpful in the little things of daily living, and he shoulders his share of the training and discipline of the children.

I will add (which may seem outside the question, but really is most important) that he is, first, last and always, a good son.

This ideal husband is a real one. His wife says "He does not lose his little belongings and I sometimes wish he were more of a talker."

But who would want him perfect!

Mrs. C.

All Had Interesting Ideas

Many others were short, to the point and fair in their appraisal of what makes a man worth marrying! Although I cannot print all of them, I agree for instance with Mrs. G. C. R. of Pa., who says: "He is willing for his wife to go on a visit once in a while. Even if

Planning the Easter Program

Mrs. Yale Suggests Something Besides Recitations---Spring Fashions

MRS. YALE will be remembered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers for her helpful article called "Leave It To The Ladies' Aid," published a few months ago. In her suggestions for planning the Easter program, Mrs. Yale shows the same resourcefulness, but this time she tells how to go about it and leaves the actual details "up to you."

EASTER, with its lilies, hyacinths and rosy azaleas will soon be here, and surely it is time to prepare a program fairly alive with happiness, for the joyous day of resurrection! Young

Of course you have noticed how very popular the pageant has become in the last few years, but perhaps you have had the impression that an Easter pageant would mean elaborate costuming and many rehearsals. On the contrary it is quite simple. There need not be expensive costuming, and as a pageant consists of a series of scenes or "episodes" each of these may be placed in charge of a different person, thus simplifying the rehearsal problem. Usually one final rehearsal is sufficient. The beautiful Easter story can be presented

"Speak a piece? I'll say not!" Of course you have received that discouraging reply when you have asked some of the young folks to take part in a general program. But all young people like to "act" and the presentation of a little Easter drama would surely appeal to these scholars of what is admittedly the most difficult age. The boys can be very helpful in the matter of shifting the scenery, and arranging the lighting effects. The secret of holding the youth in Sunday School consists in giving them something to do!

At the Last Minute

You say you didn't mean to put off planning, committee, but somehow you did? Then let me tell you of a special help for you last-minute folks who are broadcasting a desperate S O S. Of course a cantata or play or pageant are out of the question, but if you have postponed your preparation too long, ask the publishers for an Easter Song Story, and your problem is satisfactorily solved. Perhaps you know that a Song Story consists of a vivid Easter narrative which may be read by a good reader. The story is interspersed by appropriate songs and solos, tuneful and easily learned. These are rendered by a choir and as a rule one rehearsal is quite sufficient. So there you are!

It takes time to plan a program? Of course it does, and so does anything that is worthwhile doing, but what happiness your Easter celebration will bring to the folks of your community. After all, there is no greater joy in the world, is there, than bringing gladness to others? So start your program, and begin in time!—Elsie Duncan Yale.

My Ideal Husband

(Continued from Opposite Page)

into the minds of our children that they must get a college education. And at least once a year, I want him to leave behind, chores, crops, stocks, everything but me and take a week's vacation."

"Where is the wife who does not like to be called a girl?" asks Mrs. E. P. "I've often heard men say 'old woman, can't you do better than this? Instead, my ideal would console me with something like, 'cheer up, girlie, there's always sunshine behind the cloud'. My ideal must be kind not only to me but everything he comes near—even the dumb brutes must be glad to have him near."

Marriage Sixty-Sixty

"Marriage is a sixty-sixty proposition" says Mrs. A. N. while one who signs herself "satisfied" says "he is dependable; if he promises a new dress or hat it is forthcoming."

"First and most important, a Christian," says many, and almost all of physical and moral cleanliness, unselfishness, love of home and kindness to children.

And in conclusion, Mrs. C. P. submits a verse on the subject "My Ideal Husband"

"A Christian both in word and deed, With tender heart for sufferer's need, An honest upright, manly man, Whose daily motto is I can.

His only love, his joy, his pride." home,

Nor cares he far from it to roam, Unless she, too is by his side, His only love his joy, his pride."

Aunt Janet

Sprains. Treat a sprain with vinegar and water by bathing the sprained part freely with one part vinegar to three parts of water.—(Mrs.) A. W.

Easier washday! You save wear-and-tear! Clothes come clean quicker!—when you have the extra help of Fels-Naptha Soap!

SPRING FASHIONS CHARM THE EYE

BEFORE we go further: Have you seen our new Spring and Summer catalogue? It has so many pages that it is itself a "stylish stout" and it has patterns for the plump and the slim, the young and the old. Embroidery designs and hats too. Well worth the nominal price—10c. Add it to your pattern order without fail.

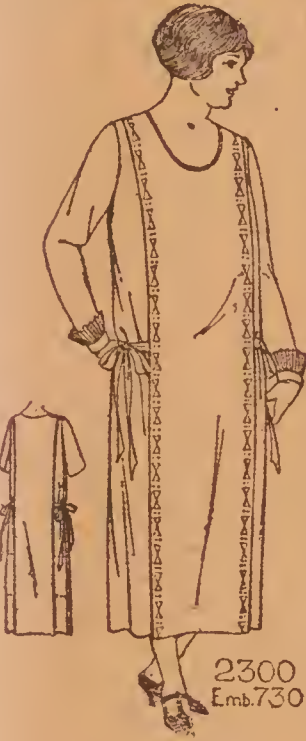
No. 2300. No longer need the stout woman resignedly wear frocks of Mother Hubbard lines, for now-a-days fashion authorities consider her problems and design smart clothes for her needs. No. 2300 is a slip on dress becoming to any figure but especially the full one. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Pattern, 12c. Size 36 takes 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Hot iron transfer pattern, No. 730 (blue and yellow) is 15c extra.

No. 2383 is a one-piece dress with the modern version of the always popular Peter Pan collar. The young girl or girlish woman will delight in its comfort and becoming lines. No. 2383 cuts in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 yards of 42 inch material, with 5/8 yard contrasting. Pattern 12c.

No. 2073. The one piece dress looks best over a straight-line, loosely fitted slip and so easy are these slips to make and wear that no one quarrels with the verdict that they are the correct thing. No. 2073 is so arranged that you can use it either for a costume, with—for instance—a black satin skirt to be worn with blouses, or as an under slip for summer dresses. Sizes to please everybody: 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Use 3/4 yards of 36 inch material for the camisole and 2 yards 40 inch for the skirt. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2386—The picture shows how cleverly this apron cuts to save material. It comes in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern, 12c.

TO ORDER: Be sure names, addresses, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written. Enclose correct remittance and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, Add 10c for the new Spring Catalogue.



For the Stout Woman



The Slim Figure



Under One-Piece Dress



The Useful Apron

and old must have their part in it, and there must be a glad celebration of the day of days.

Now, committee, we musn't put off planning till the last minute, for we want to have something good, this year. So let's begin early!

First Of All

First, we will choose our material, some of the cheerful new carols that the school will love to sing, and some good numbers for our programs. Publishers of Sunday School material will, as a rule, send gladly and promptly free samples of special musical services, and also books "on selection" to pastor or committee chairman. In some cases it may be necessary to purchase a book or pamphlet whose title sounds as if it were "just what we wanted", and it will be money well spent. And again

remember, begin your planning in time. in such a colorful and reverent manner as to make a lasting impression on those who participate and those who see.

A General Program

You'd rather have a general program? Well, that's always interesting, and here too it is usually the best plan to divide up the responsibility, and let each department furnish its own contribution toward the program, thus stimulating a pleasant rivalry. But do avoid the "long, long trail" of recitations which so frequently comprises a general program. Use exercises and drills found in the Easter entertainment collections, compiled by Sunday School publishers. Of course every one enjoys hearing the tiny folks speak "pieces", but for the older children the exercises are admirable.

Not only soap—but soap and naphtha

Colds Stopped in a day

Hill's stops a cold in 24 hours, and Grippe in 3 days. Your druggist guarantees it.

It combines in the utmost way all the essentials in dealing with a cold—cold-checks, laxatives and tonics.

Millions now employ it. In 25 years no way has been found to improve it.

Don't take chances, don't delay. Insist on getting the best cold treatment men have yet developed. And start now. Every hour gained saves much danger and discomfort.

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CASCARA QUININE
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Splendid Material for Dresses, Aprons, Shirts, Play Suits, etc.

Each piece fresh, clean. Order from this ad and we will send you Absolutely Free a Fine Embroidered Collar and Cuff Set.

SEND NO MONEY—When package arrives give postman \$1.98 and a few cents for postage. If you are not entirely satisfied we will return entire purchase price.

MERLE MFG. CO. 54 South River Street, Aurora, Ill.

FREE COLLAR AND CUFF SET

Pine-Camphor Vapor

FUMES KILL GERMS PREVENT COLDS—PNEUMONIA

New booklet tells how to prepare pine-camphor vapor fumes in your home that kills the germs and relieves colds that turn to pneumonia. Relieves those who have colds, and prevents the spread of colds to other persons in the home. These searching vapor fumes will keep your home free of grippe-colds when there are epidemics. Booklet sells no medicine, only instructs what to buy at your home store and how to prepare home remedies at little cost. Will prove a great help to prevent and relieve sickness in the home. When colds hold on and other diseases develop, these pine-camphor vapor fumes with home remedies kill the germs and help you back to health. Booklet treats on hygiene, how to use water for constipation, has valuable recipes. Any one worth more than price of booklet. These home remedies are safe and will bring health into your home. You should have this booklet. Will prove to be more valuable than expected. Worth many times the price. Send post paid for \$1.00. Satisfaction or money returned.

PINE HOME TREATMENT, NEW CARLISLE, O.

Clear Your Skin

Of Disfiguring Blemishes

Use Cuticura

Sample Soap, Ointment, Talcum free. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

BIBLE & TESTAMENTS, BIBLE DICTIONARIES, Bible histories, Bible stories, books for home and church, agents coin money, write quick. JENKINS BIBLE PRESS, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS. Write for free outfit. House Dresses and 100 other fast sellers. No capital required. We deliver and collect. ECONOMY SALES CO., Boston, Mass.

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REGISTERED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE—Honoria's Bud of Blue Rock, No. 209575, Four years old this Spring. Sire—Owls' Trailer of Blue Rock, No. 156448. Dam—Owls' Honoria of Blue Rock, No. 462833. Also 16 heads of full blooded Jersey cows, (would be eligible for registry if records had been kept up), and 4 yearlings. M. W. MEKEEL, Trumansburg, N. Y.

MEADOW BROOK FARM has a few purebred Holstein heifers and young calves for sale. Sire Bonanza King Sylvia. Accredited herd. GEORGE S. GATES, De Ruyter, N. Y.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORION, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

BOSTON TERRIER PUPS—Choice stock. FROST, Greenville, N. H.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—My dogs are vaccinated and are protected against distemper. Healthy, strong pups and workers, natural heifers, English or Welsh Shepherds. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

AIREDALE female, 5 mo. old, English bull and Beagle female, 5 mo., price low. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

FARM RAISED free range Shepherds, also hounds, working dogs on 10 days trial. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT and Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, Martin strain direct, \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. W. SCOTT, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, hens and cockerels, \$4 each. MRS. A. MORITZ, Rahway, N. J.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens and toms, pairs and trios no akin. Highest quality at reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS, eggs, cockerels, chicks. Catalogue for stamp. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, N. H.

BABY CHICKS—We specialize in the following breeds of Super Quality chicks, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds both combs, White Leghorns, Anconas, and White Pekin Ducklings, from pure bred, culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, stock, eggs and chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to L. K. DANIELS, Hammond, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS BARGAINS. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; Pearl guinea; Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, New York.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—From Hollywood and Wyckoffs Pedigreed Leghorns. Ten years hatching experience insure superior quality. Circular free. CLEAR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Souderton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Send for our 1925 catalogue. Box 29, W. F. HILLPOT, Frenchtown, N. J.

WE ARE BOOKING advance orders now. Our beautiful catalogue ready. Write ROSE-MONT POULTRY FARMS, Drawer 14, Rosemont, N. J.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels for sale, \$5 each; also a few pullets, \$5 each. Good, healthy farm raised stock. EDW. BASKER, Ontario, N. Y.

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RINGLET ROCK COCKERELS, Thompson Strain, \$3 each. Berry plants, Dahlias, dwarf early Iris. W. H. COOLEY, R. 2, Albion, Pa.

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PUREBRED S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels. Large, dark red, healthy, birds from heavy producers. \$3 & \$5 each. HIDEAWAY FARM, Chemung, N. Y.

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CHICKS, COCKERELS OR EGGS—Especially Rhode Island Whites or Reds and 14 other pure breeds. Write for shipping dates and price. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

MORRIS FARM 250 to 300 EGG STRAIN PEDIGREE COCKERELS, HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD PULLETS. Government tested and proven layers. If you want the best we have it. Reference every Agricultural College in America and England. Lately inspected by Connecticut and United States authorities, and pronounced free from plague, or any other contagious disease. Big English Leghorns; Tom Barron Winning Wyandottes; Original non-broody Reds; Original strain Buff Rocks. Catalog. Free Bulletins tell how to make money with poultry. MORRIS FARM, Bridgeport, Conn.

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WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS—Wyckoff's strain and Michigan Agricultural College crossed, \$4 per 50; \$7.50 per 100. GEO. W. PRICE, Stamford, N. Y.

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CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, mixed, free range. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS CHICKS—40c apiece. Black Giants are the most profitable chickens you could raise—and these are the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy. America's heaviest weight chickens. Mature early and lay extremely large eggs. Splendid winter layers. Finest market fowl. We are the world's largest hatcher of Black Giants. Prices, 25 chicks \$10—50 chicks \$20.—100 chicks \$40. Only 25¢ deposit required to book your order, then you are sure to get the chicks when you want them. Immediate Shipments. The fine booklet telling you all about Black Giants sent free; or to avoid delay order from ad. GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS, 3022 Neilson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

SPECIAL SALE—Jersey Black Giants, four pullets and cockerel, \$20. Selected stock. R. R. COTTRELL, Raefield Farm, Hunt, N. Y.

BLACK JERSEY GIANT COCKERELS—Wilburtha strain, free range, 3 \$10 or \$4, \$5 each. J. V. REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$8; tom, \$10. June hatched, with size and quality. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED S. C. White Leghorns. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. We are one of the largest breeders of Certified stock in the State. Write for price list. POPLAR HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM, Penfield, N. Y.

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TRAPPERS—My methods of catching foxes and minks have no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SHERMAN, 518 Temple, Whitman, Mass.

SEND ALL YOUR FURS and hides to FRANK REIMANN, Conneautville, Pa., especially skunk, mink and muskrats and receive the best grading and highest prices.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for country work. Must have auto and sales experience. Excellent opportunity. THE LENNOX OIL & PAINT COMPANY, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED a young married man to look after large apple orchard. State experience, references and salary wanted. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., %American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANT PERMANENT JOB? Government constantly appoints Men-women, 18-65, \$117-300. Many vacancies monthly. Let Ozmert "coach" you for coming exams. Write, OZMERT THE COACHER, 258, St. Louis, Mo.

HONEY

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10, \$2; 60, \$8.60; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75, \$7. Delivered third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted, Clover or Buckwheat, 6 lb. can, \$1.35; 12 lb. can \$2.50, postpaid into 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Light amber, clover flavor, 5 lb. pails, \$1.15; Buckwheat, \$1; Mixed Comb honey in 5 lb. pails, \$1.25. Prepaid 3rd zone. Try some. EDW. REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in ear lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make you an offer by return mail. E. WANGER, 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves lawns, flower gardens, pasture, orchards, wheat, corn, oats. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

BIG CUT in our fence prices. Get catalogue. Write BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 3007, Cleveland, O.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25¢ per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO — Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00 Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING, printed on Velox, velvet or glossy. Developing any size roll, 10¢; pack, 25¢. Prints, Vest Pocket 3, 2 Brownie 4, 1A 5, 2C-3-3A. 6 cents. Cash with order. BAIRSTOW STUDIO, Warren, Pa.

PEERLESS FENCE COMPANY pays the freight. Get our 104 page catalogue. PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 8003, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Name of every person retailing milk who desires to increase their business. THE BONDS PRESS, Middletown, N. Y.

OUR SEAL-TITE, semi-liquid asbestos roofing will preserve and add many years life to your roof. Write us about our free trial offer. MONARCH PAINT CO., Dept. 30-62, Cleveland, O.

LEARN how you can make bigger profits with a better silo. Our book, "Savings with Silos" will tell you. HARDER MFG. CO., Cobleskill, N. Y., Box F.

WALSH NO-BUCKLE HARNESES are sold on thirty days FREE trial. Get our book before you buy. WALSH HARNESS CO., 517 Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—a second-hand hay press that could be operated by a tractor. State lowest cash price. JAMES BAILEY, FISH-KILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Positively stick to tin. Beautifully printed in colors. Make attractive packages. Samples, postpaid, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

FOR SALE—One gallon Maple Syrup Cans, \$14.50 hundred. Half gallons, \$12.00. 10 lb. Sugar Pails, \$12.00 hundred, 5 lb. Pails \$10.00. With bails, 50¢ hundred extra. Sap Buckets, \$25.00 hundred. Freight prepaid. HOWARD BROTHERS, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

HAY IS MONEY CROP and easy to move if you are equipped with a good hay press. For booklet and information, address A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS. From the pure, cold waters of Chesapeake Bay—Right fresh from the shell direct to consumer. Not the "store kind," but big, fat, delicious "Fellers"—"Real Oysters."—Say—Folks—they "ARE"—great. That's what lots of readers of the "Old Reliable A. A." say anyhow. \$2.60 gal., 3 to 5 gals. \$2.50 all prepaid. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

1100 EGG, RELIABLE INCUBATOR, heated by two oil lamps, \$85 F.O.B. GEO. E. PRICE, Stamford, N. Y.

PRINTING

DISTINCTIVE Printed Letterheads, envelopes, either; 100, 95¢; 250, \$1.45; 500, \$2.40. High grade samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

SAMPLE PACKAGE and price list of seasonable post cards, 10c. AMERICAN POSTAL CO., North Haven, Conn.

20 BEAUTIFUL EASTER CARDS, postpaid, 25c. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

RADIO

FOUR Tube Radio Set complete with Loudspeaker, batteries, tubes. Nothing extra to buy. First \$85.00 takes it. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN F. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

BOYS—Do you want to win a radio set, fully equipped with tubes and all ready to tune in? Write JIM BROWN, %Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3005, Cleveland, O.

RADIO CATALOGUE listing parts at cost price. Write Dept. 6, WESTINGHAUSE ELECTRIC CO., 103 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good Maryland Farm, 110 acres, price \$6,000. J. BARTZ, Chestertown, Md.

FARM FOR SALE—137 acres, 100 cleared, 37 wood, good buildings, good fences, extra good water, fruit, garage, ½ mile from school, 3 miles from churches, creamery, station, good school, fine sap bush, good road. JAMES WILBUR, Shavertown, N. Y.

WANTED—To lease with option to buy, a farm on State Road. Address HENRY GALLANT, 91 High St., Orange, Mass.

DAIRY FARM—2 Miles from Plainfield; 103 acres; accredited herd. Home 10 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement, Gardner's Cottage; 2 ear garage; 5 horse barn; 34 stanchion cow barn, milking and bottle washing machinery, sterilizer, including 25 pure bred registered cattle, team work horses, saddle horse, 200 laying hens, 65 tons ensilage, 50 ton hay, 250 bushels corn, 3 ton fertilizer, \$3200 worth cut eord wood. Buyers waiting. Federal Land Bank mortgage 5½%. At a sacrifice on account of owners illness. Price \$39,500. Very easy terms. J. J. SCHWARTZ, 240 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J. Phone 3777.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY at Medford, L. I., adjacent to Long Island Railroad, experimental farms, 100 acres cleared land, has been under cultivation for 5 years. Price \$15,000 to quick buyer, easy terms. For particulars on farms see Frank C. Place, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three hundred acre stock farm within one mile of Otego, two sets of buildings adapted to operate as one or two farms: Eleven room house with bath, furnace, laundry, hot and cold running water; about one hundred acres of timber and one hundred and fifty acres of river flat, two orchards, sugar bush, excellent market. A real opportunity. Address GEORGE A. PAYNE, 60 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—25, \$2; 75, \$5, not labeled; 15, \$1.50, 50, \$5, labeled. All different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDEN, Denton, Md.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY, Tip Grower, very hardy. Send for literature. Strawberry, \$3.00 per 1,000. All small fruit plants. Dept. R. HELLENGA'S NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

NORTHERN GROWN—Hill selected seed potatoes, Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Rose Hebrons, Triumphs and others. Awarded grand prize and Gold Medal World's Fair 1915; six firsts State Fair 1924. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—True Danish Ball Head Cabbage Seed. Imported direct from Odense, Denmark. \$2 per lb. postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN HAPPY: Kirchhoff introduces "The King of Outdoor Flowers", by offering thirty meritorious Gladioli, for One Dollar post paid. Our assortment is made up of the following, ten select varieties. Mrs. Norton, apple blossom pink, America shell pink, Panama flesh pink, Mrs. Pendleton blush pink, Chris maroon, Prince of Wales salmon, Schwaben yellow, Mrs. Fryer red, peace white, Halley salmon, Three collections for \$2.75 or Six for \$5.00. W. E. KIRCHHOFF, Jr., Drawer C, Wilson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McDonald Blackberry plants, \$20 per 1,000. L. M. CAHALL, Bridgeville, Delaware.

TEN BAGS of International Multiple-Strength 8-16-8 contain as much plant food as twenty bags 4-8-4. Write us for our booklet. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORP., Dept. A, 61 Broadway, New York City.

NOW IS THE TIME to shelter and beautify your home with evergreens. Our big catalogue free. MARL FERRIS NURSERY, 785 Bridge St., Hampton, Iowa.

CERTIFIED SEED. Wells Red Kidney and Mich Robust Pea Beans. Disease resistant and most prolific strains. Supply of Red Kidney limited. Small orders accepted. H. D. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

Additional Classified Ads on Page 221

Service Department

When The State Can Take Property

I am writing for some advice from you and hope that you can tell us what can be done in this case. Some men are surveyors for a new road. We do not know who is doing it, but heard it was the State—now what we want to know is can they go through any one's property and cut down trees and tell folks that they will have to move buildings without seeing the owners of the land, and say that they will pay just what they want to and cut the land in three corner lots?

This is what seems to be going on here. Some of the farms will be cut into, another will be all three corner lots. Who wants three cornered lots to build on? It will cut our land so about fifteen acres will be dead loss to us and make flatiron shapes out of our farm. They count on going right through all of our second growth that we were taking care of. The State tells us to plant more trees. Why do they want to cut a lot down when they can find places better and will not have to cut any down. About a mile further up the people would be glad because the land is so poor in some parts that it is never used; it just lies there. But through this part every farm is in use now.—L. A., New York.

REPLYING to your recent letter concerning the construction of a road-way through your land, it is our opinion that the State has that right provided it follows the proper legal procedure. Under the power of eminent domain, the State can take private lands for public use.

Such taking, however, must be by condemnation proceedings brought by the State in the proper Court. If such proceedings have not been instituted, you are entitled to prevent any trespass upon your land, even though the trespasser is a State official. When such proceedings are brought, the Court fixes a price the State must pay, and until that price is paid the land remains yours. Our suggestion is that several of the land owners combine and employ a local attorney to protect their interests.

Sales But Not Deliveries

I wish to ask you if the Associated Automobile Owners' Association, 433 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., is among the humbugs. They have sent me a sign to put up but I do not want to put it up unless they are all right. I had intended putting a \$25 advertisement in the Blue Book, but the agent said that subscribing only \$15 to the Associated Automobile Owners' Association sign would bring us more tourists. I will say that I thoroughly enjoyed the tourist business last summer and am preparing to make a business of it this summer.—Mrs. W. E. S., New York.

Upon receiving this inquiry, we wrote to the Reading Chamber of Commerce, Reading, Pa., where the Associated Automobile Owners' Association has its headquarters, and received the following reply from them:

We have had complaints about the lack of service of the A. A. O. A. and some of our letters gave us the thought that it was an organization selling service which was frequently not delivered. For a long time it seemed to be a one man concern and neither the local Automobile Club of over 4,000 members nor our organization are impressed with the value of this association.

This should be about all that is necessary to convince anyone that \$15 or any other amount with this association would be an unwise investment.

Exchanging Wool For Woolen Goods

"IN THE good old days" our grandfathers used to grow the wool which grandmother and her daughters later wove into homespun for the family's use. Then with the beginning of the small manufacturers in this country, grandfather used to take his wool to a small, nearby mill and had it made into clothes for himself and his family or exchanged it for clothes which the manufacturer had in stock.

Occasionally the Service Bureau receives an inquiry from some of our people wanting to know if it is still possible to exchange wool for manufactured woolen goods. In order to get the information to answer an inquiry of this kind we wrote F. E. Robertson, Manager of the New York State Sheep Grow-

ers Co-operative Association, Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. Robertson replied as follows:

"Except as one finds advertisements in the agricultural papers, I do not know of any mill that makes a business of receiving small clips of wool to be manufactured into a product for the individual. Years ago this custom was quite common, but owing to the limited amount of business that might be obtained in this way, I judge the practice has been largely discontinued.

"Occasionally a small mill advertises that it will receive wool and will return to the shipper a certain quantity of manufactured woolen goods. I do not know that they guarantee that the woolen goods will be made from the wool consigned by the shipper. Anyone familiar with the manufacture of wool would understand that these small consignments cannot be spun and woven into cloth with any degree of economy."

A Sound Investment

Financial Department: Will you kindly advise a subscriber since 1873? I have 22 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph (\$134) I wish to invest in Pennsylvania securities on account of inheritance taxes. I can change into Jones and Laughlin Preferred and get about 27 shares preferred stock (7%) which will give me almost as much income. Do you think it is advisable to own 44 shares of Jones and Laughlin stock (having \$25,000 in sound securities) or is this too much of one kind to hold? I am about 70 years old and am looking to safety first. Could you suggest other securities? What do you think of Pennsylvania Railroad and Baltimore & Ohio Common—J. M. C., Pennsylvania.

Jones & Laughlin preferred is a high grade investment. The only objection to your adding to your holdings would be that it would make too large a proportion of your capital in one stock. Why do you not consider Philadelphia Electric preferred? This is a sound investment and as we understand it tax exempt in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Railroad and Baltimore & Ohio common both have investment merit but also carry a certain business risk which we do not feel like advising you to assume.

Enforcing Prohibition

I am an old reader of the American Agriculturist, but have never asked any questions before. Does a man have the right to have several barrels of cider in his cellar and give it to others to drink? It seems a pity when they are stopping the sale of liquor they will allow cider, for it makes many sad homes. What could be done about it? So many different ones will be glad to read the answer.—Mrs. C. A., New York.

Under the recent decision of the Federal Court in Maryland, in which Representative Hill was involved, a man is entitled to make intoxicating beverages in his home for the purpose of giving some to his friends. It cannot be transported from one place to another, however, nor can it be sold. Hence, there is no way to prevent the keeping of barrels of cider in the cellar on one's home.

Where We Were Able To Help

The following are the kind of letters that we naturally like to get and that come in every mail:

"On January 6th we received a money order from the Anchor Specialties Company for the balance due us. We thank you very much for your trouble.

"We have taken the American Agriculturist for five years and consider it one of the best farm papers of the day."—E. C. M., Bradford Co., Pa. Here is another:

"In regard to the trouble with the Eureka Stove Company, I want to thank you for your prompt and helpful service. Last Friday we got the shipping bill, and Saturday the reservoir came. I truly appreciate the trouble you took."—J. W. N., Chautauque, Co., N. Y.

We are human enough to like the appreciation, but better than this we like the feeling that we can be of some real help to farm people.

I Learned this Priceless HARNESS SECRET From a Pail Handle

Made in all Styles
Quickly Adjusted
This Strap was Short-Snubbed

Down after 30 Days' Trial; Balance Easy Monthly Payments

To prove my claim that Wear-More is the strongest harness made, let me send you any style you select for 30 days' free service on your own team. Test it in every way. I take your word for it if not then convinced. Simply return it to my expense. Write today for big, free book, with new reduced prices. See how I've done away with rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. Doubled wear right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edge or around narrow metal units costs you money in break-downs and repairs. See how I overcome this—now I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to investigate, at once, this marvelous advance in harness-making and harness value.

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—see how much money you save. Over 850,000 farmers saved nearly one-third last year—I'm offering bigger bargains this season. I pay the freight, too. Get this new Bargain Book NOW.

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Look for This Tag On Steel Wheels
It is Your Guarantee of Quality
Our Catalog illustrated in colors describes FARM WAGONS

With high or low wheels, either steel or wood, wide or narrow tires.

Also Steel Wheels to fit any running gear. Make your old wagon good as new, also easy to load—save repair bills.

Be sure and write for catalog today.
Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St. Quincy, Ill.

BUY Peerless FENCE NOW

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Good News! Peerless prices still lower. Peerless quality higher than ever—and we pay freight anywhere on Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing and Paints! Write now for new FREE 104-page CATALOG for PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
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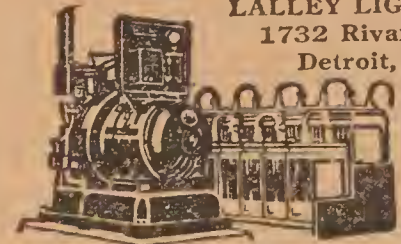
Buy NOW—Direct From Factory—Our Famous Model H. U. 1250 Watt Capacity

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A complete gasoline engine, generator, switchboard and WILLARD battery unit. Proved by 15 years' service. Formerly sold for \$625—now, if you act promptly, direct from the factory for only \$345. Easy to install. Approved by National Board of Fire Underwriters. This big 1250 watt Lalley for only \$345—smaller Lalley plants at much lower prices.

Write for free literature on this and prices on smaller plants. ACT AT ONCE as price advance may be necessary any day.

LALLEY LIGHT CORP.
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Ample electric light and power for Farms, Country Homes, Cottages, Camps, Yachts, etc.

BEST PAINT \$1.95 PER GAL. IN BARRELS

There's No Better Paint Than This at Any Price!

GUARANTEED HOUSE PAINT

These paint products will come up to your highest expectations in spreading and wearing qualities, appearance and fastness of color.

1 Gallon Cans... \$2.10 25 Gallon 1/2 Barrels... \$2.00

5 Gallon Kits... 2.05 50 Gallon Barrels... 1.95

SPECIAL! HB-20. 5 Gallon Kit of Harris Guaranteed House paint, including high grade 4" paint brush with long bristles set in rubber complete... \$11.00

BARN OR GARAGE PAINT
HB-25. Guaranteed Barn or Garage paint in red, yellow or maroon, per gallon... \$1.40

SPECIAL! HB-30 5 gallon kit of Harris Guaranteed Garage or Barn paint and one high grade 4" paint brush with long bristles set in rubber complete... \$8.00

HIGH GRADE VARNISHES!

HB-35. Wearing floor varnish per gallon... \$2.50

HB-40. Inside spar varnish per gallon... \$3.00

HB-45. Outside spar varnish per gallon... \$3.25

FREE! Ask for your copy of our Paint Color Guide Card, showing actual colors of outside and inside paints, stains, etc., No. HB-505 Dept. HB-505

HARRIS BROTHERS CO.
35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

WITTE LOG & Saw

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of 10—saws 10 to 25 cords a day. Makes ties. A one-man outfit. Easy to run and trouble-proof. Thousands in use. Powerful engine runs all other farm machinery. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas.

Pay only a few dollars

Easy Payments down and take a year for balance of low price. Make your own terms.

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Let *World-Flight* dependability help you build farm profits

*A fact which links a familiar farm sight
with this great American aviation achievement*

THE MEN who planned the record-breaking *World-Flight* of the U. S. Army aviators knew the importance of correct lubrication.

With danger lurking in every mile, with new obstacles to be overcome daily, with unexpected conditions developing hourly, the first and foremost requirement was dependability.

Only with correct lubrication could smooth, powerful, *safe* operation be assured.

Every farmer will be interested to know that the Army engineers who selected the oil to meet this supreme test, selected the very oil which today lubricates thousands of farm tractors. They specified Gargoyle Mobiloil "B", the identical oil which so many farmers use daily to assure the most economical operation of their tractors.

During the warm weather months when your tractor must work without interruption, this same Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" gives most economical lubrication to the Avery, the Holt, the Oil Pull and many other makes of trac-

tors, while Mobiloil "BB", which is an oil of exactly the same high quality and character, but a little lighter in body, means profitable operation to the Fordson, the Cletrac, the Wallis and others.

* * *

Airplane engines and tractor engines work constantly under full capacity. They perform heavy-duty, heat-developing service, and the use of unsuitable oil is sure to result in premature breakdowns and wasteful fuel and oil consumption.

To use the grade of Mobiloil recommended for your tractor, your car or your truck, is to secure the same dependability of engine performance that was demanded in the history-making feats of the United States Army Fliers.

Near your farm there is a dealer who will be glad to tell you exactly which grades of Mobiloil are best suited to your work. On his walls, he has the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations which specifies the correct grade of Mobiloil for every make and model of motor.



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Make the chart your guide

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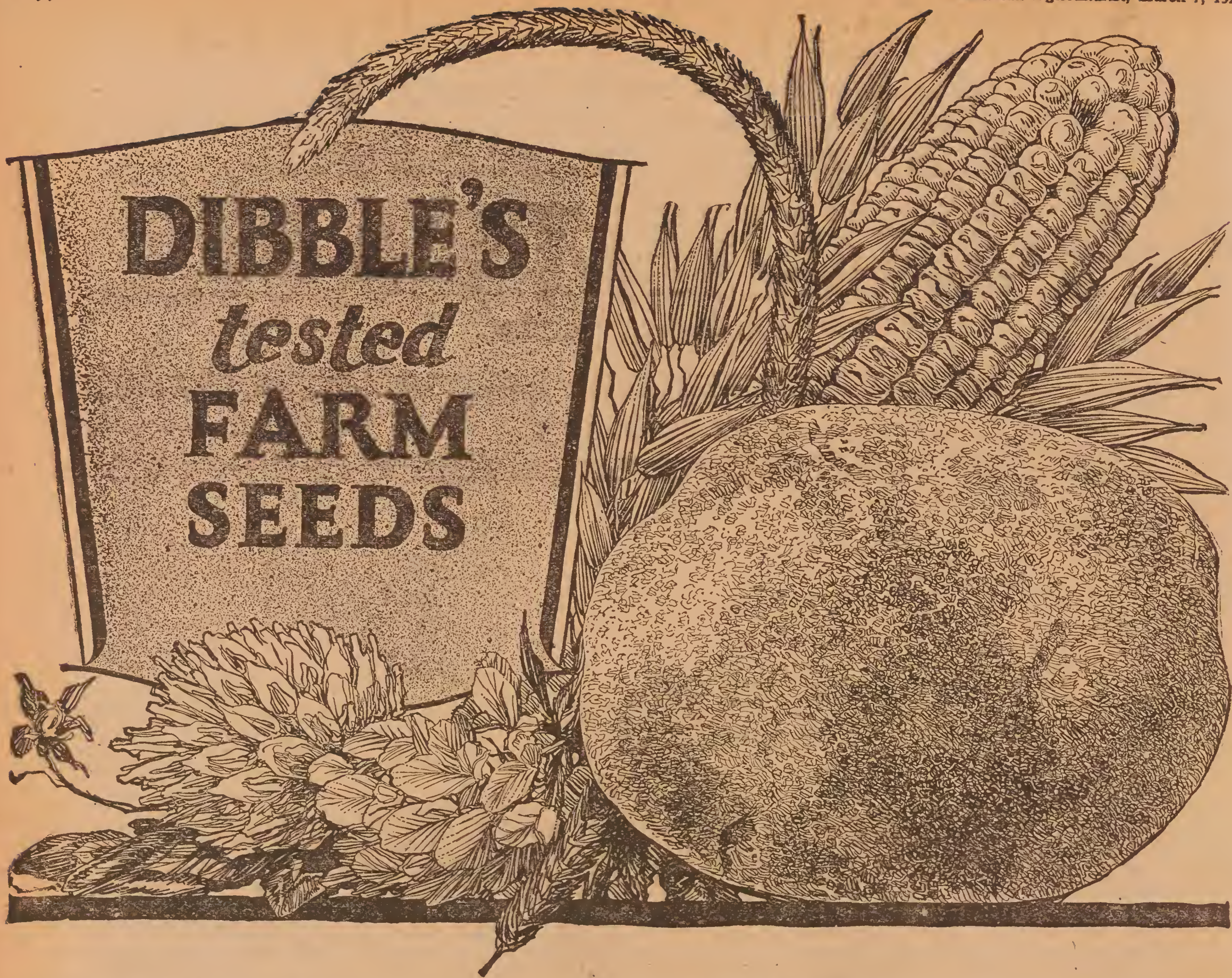
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MARCH 7, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



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The highest grade obtainable and that quality only, at the lowest possible prices is our business maxim, not only for 1925, but it has been our maxim for over a third of a century, during which time from small beginnings, Dibble's Farm Seed Business has built up the largest strictly Farm Seed Trade in America. Quality, Fair Dealing, just and reasonable prices have made our

business what it is and we thank our thousands of customers for their liberal, generous and continued support from year to year.

We are Seedgrowers, over a thousand acres in our own Seen Farms, owning warehouses, elevators and seedhouses with a capacity of over

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located on three private switches connected with two trunk line railroads. We operate our own Seed Testing Laboratory where we test our Farm Seeds and every bag has a tag showing purity and germination.

Dibble's famous money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee subject to any test you choose to make within ten days after the seeds reach you is as fair and square as we know how to make it.

We grow and handle a comprehensive line of Farm Seeds, in fact "everything for the farm," but the following are our leaders.

D. B. Brand Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy Seed, 99.50% pure or better, the Cream of the Crop.

Dibble's Recleaned Timothy-Alsike Natural Mixture, 20% Alsike, less than 1% weed seeds. The Bargain of the Grass Seed Trade at \$5.00 per Bushel.

Dibble's Seed Oats, Heavyweight, the heaviest and most productive American Oat, weighing 42-45 pounds and yielding for our customers from 80 to 117 bushels per acre on a score of farms.

Twentieth Century, Early, 34-38 pound grain and enormously productive at \$1.00 per Bushel in quantities.

Dibble's Seed Barley, Oderbrucker and Canadian Six Rowed. None better.

Dibble's Spring Wheat, Marquis Type, best for the East.

Dibble's Seed Corn, Mammoth Yellow Flint, Improved Leaming, Mammoth White Dent, Drought Proof, Big Red Dent, Early Yellow Dent and White Cap Yellow Dent. Average germination, all lots tested to date, above 90%. Demand tested corn this year of all years.

Dibble's Seed Potatoes. The best 11 varieties, early, intermediate and late, including Dibble's Russet, the best all round potato now in cultivation on American soil, in any quantity, from barrels to car loads. Seed Potatoes are comparatively cheap this year and we are able to quote a number of our best varieties as low as \$2.50 per Barrel Sack, as long as our present stock lasts.

To those who have never used Dibble's Farm Seeds, we say—"Let's get acquainted." Your name and address on a postal card will bring you by early mail, Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog, the leading Farm Seed Book of the year, Samples for testing if you ask for them, and Dibble's Special Price List

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Yours for the best seeds that grow, at live and let live prices.

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American Agriculturist

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"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

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Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending March 7, 1925

Number 10

The Cultivated Blueberry

How to Grow Them in Every Garden

EDITOR'S NOTE—A few days ago we were visiting with a man who spent several weeks last fall on a hunting expedition in the wilds of Northern Canada, and the outstanding thing he remembered from his vacation was not the deer that he killed or the bears and the other game that he saw, but was instead the literally hundreds of acres covered with a great mass of wild blueberries just ripe to be harvested. He said it was one of the most wonderful sights that he had ever seen in any country. Acre after acre of bushes were loaded until they dropped over with the luscious fruit, almost as large as the end of your finger, all going to waste except for the comparatively few that were gathered by the birds and bears. During the fall the bears get into these great patches of blueberries, and with one sweep of their paw, gather a great mouthful of the fruit, which makes a large part of their diet for several weeks.

There is no finer fruit in the world than the blueberry, or as many of our people know it, the swamp huckleberry; but comparatively few folks know that it can be made to grow easily and produce well in the farm gardens. You will be interested in the following article by Mr. Kelsey on how to cultivate the blueberry both as a garden and a commercial proposition.

THE so-called "cultivated" blueberry is of course nothing but our common wild species, as found in swampy places from Maine to Maryland—and farther west and south where there are favorable conditions, and for this reason no one need hesitate in trying them in a small way. In hundreds of widely dissimilar locations the new-found, mammoth, named varieties are growing and fruiting most promisingly—it is only as a commercial crop, that there are still grave doubts.

Joseph H. Putnam, a man of wide observation on Hudson Valley and Litchfield County soils, at the present time agricultural agent of Franklin County,

Massachusetts, states:

"We have not yet had sufficient experience with the cultivated blueberry to be able to express an opinion as to its commercial value. As I saw them growing on Miss White's place at Whitesbog, N. J., it seemed to me that they would be very successful commercially, good for from \$500 to \$1000 per acre, annual crop.

"We have them planted in about every conceivable situation in this county, from the sour hills of Wendell to the Connecticut River Valley, and have had no difficulty at all in transplanting them, as nearly every plant has lived and grown. Some of these are growing in blueberry pastures set in the sod; others in cultivated land of the same type as the native blueberry; others on garden land in the Connecticut River Valley; and so far, reports are unusually unanimously favorable.

"The fruit as it has grown here on budded bushes in Wendell and on cutting plants in my own garden has been fully up to the size that they have reported."

My Own Experience

I have, personally, faith in the ultimate com-

By DAVID STONE KELSEY

mercial success of this splendid berry under cultivation, even though my own experiments, which began on my father's farm in 1881 (central Connecticut) were for years in many ways disheartening. From the original "high bush" blueberry (which I had selected for experiment after many weary leagues of tramping) I at one picking gathered seven and one-half quarts of practically all half-inch fruit, very light blue, firm and of splendid quality. But in spite of propagating experiments that were at first favorable, we finally lost the whole lot (1896) in connection with an orchard we then owned in Saratoga County, New York. The soil was probably too good for them.



Copyright, 1925, by Joseph J. White, Inc.

Capping and packing the fifty cent quart baskets of half inch fruit in a commercial plantation, New Lisbon, New Jersey.

Blueberry A Garden Success

Probably the oldest established planting of cultivated blueberries, outside those at Whitesbog, is at the Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham, Massachusetts, under the direction of Dr. H. J. Franklin. Dr. Franklin asserts his belief that the cultivated blueberry is bound to be a garden if not a commercial success, provided only that the necessary peaty or acid soil can be found, or obtained by transportation.

As there is no difficulty whatever in successful transplanting, and no very serious one to the skillful gardener in propagating the plant by cuttings, it leaves the question solely one of a favorable choice of soils and of the considerable investment demanded.

Get Bulletin 974

The first determined and successful effort to cultivate the "swamp huckleberry" was undertaken by Dr. Frederick V. Coville, chief botanist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1907, and the first bulletin upon this industry was issued in 1910, followed by a much more comprehensive one in 1921 (No. 974).

How To Set the Plants

The plants may be set out either in early fall or early spring, although it is not advisable to ship them distantly in the fall, as the best time

for fall planting is late August to mid-September. Favorably set at this time, the transplants will throw out a vigorous white-root growth in the new location before winter if set, as they should be, in warm, moist soil.

The planting distance recommended is eight feet by four which permits one-horse cross-cultivation the first two years. Mature plants ultimately reach a height of from four to six feet with a spread of about equal distance.

Pruning is a simple matter, the only imperative rule being that, for the first two springs after setting, all flower buds should be rigidly removed—before they open. As younger wood produces the best fruit, removal of part of the old wood should be gradually begun after four or five years.

Few Diseases

So far, diseases and insects are almost negligible. The fact that blueberries do not require spraying should bring a sigh of relief to any planter.

In common with most other fruits, blueberries will not set a good crop unless two varieties are planted side by side, but inasmuch as the experiment stations are now giving out reports upon at least twelve named varieties, there is no trouble in this direction.

Needs Acid Soil

The requirements of blueberry culture are an acid soil, preferably containing peat or the muck of thoroughly decayed vegetable matter, an abundant supply of soil moisture, yet combined with good drainage. The plant cannot abide any suggestion of free lime, alkali or even sweet soil which re-

sults, even on sour land, from the free use of stable manures or calcinated fertilizers.

The blueberry plantations in southern New Jersey are located upon distinctively sandy land that provides the necessary moisture content with perfect drainage. The blueberry insists that the moisture supply be well-balanced, but this may of course be obtained by artificial drainage in wet locations, and systematic irrigation where opposite conditions prevail.

Fertilizers Needed

Notwithstanding their wildness and preference for an acid soil, commercial fertilizers are freely used, the rate being about 400 pounds per acre and the formula the same that is recommended by several experiment stations as especially suitable for cranberries, namely:

Nitrate of soda	100 lbs.
Sulphate of potash	40 "
Finely ground high grade rock phosphate	260 "

400 lbs.

This mixture analyzes about 4-18-5. Acid phosphate may be substituted for the raw rock phosphate, but is not so good. This application of fertilizer is made at the time of first

(Continued on Page 244)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 115 March 7, 1925 No. 10

A Good Garden is Half the Living

FARMERS sell their products at low wholesale prices and buy most of their supplies at high retail prices. There is one way to beat at least part of this unfair system, and that is to return somewhat to the ways of our fathers by making the farm itself supply more of our own needs. That is both practical and possible. Very few of us realize the possibilities of keeping down feed costs by growing more clover and alfalfa. Thousands of farmers buy butter, and worse still, oleo; thousands more use too little milk; and not one of us in a hundred knows the pleasure and profit that come from home grown beef, pork, mutton and veal, all of which can be canned and kept fresh the year around. It is safe to say that there is not a farm in the East that will not grow at least some kind of berries and small fruits.

And it is possible on every farm to have a good garden.

Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell estimates that with a little more planting and attention, enough can be saved on home grown products on every farm to more than equal what is paid out in taxes. And that is some item in these days!

The saving is not the only thing either, for the home grown stuff is better in quality than anything that can be bought. We have heard farmers say that they "have no time to fool around with a garden;" but let us not forget that when we are "fooling around with a garden," we are working for ourselves and that when we are working early and late in the barn or field our labor too often is not for ourselves but for the middleman.

A garden is necessary in good times. It is especially necessary when the difference between what the farmer sells and what he buys is so great as it is now.

New Knowledge for New Problems

THE Indians claimed that the white men brought the weeds, and they were right. Moreover, not a year goes by that there are not several new weeds added to the long list which farmers have to fight. The same is true of insect enemies. Older farmers can remember when there were few or no potato bugs; San Jose scale is of comparatively recent origin; and the corn borer and other dangerous pests have only been in America for a short time. When it comes to diseases, our grandfathers did not have to worry about bovine tuberculosis and a dozen and one other diseases which now constantly

threaten our business and increase our costs of production.

All of this means that modern farming has become a vastly complicated business and is growing more complicated and difficult every year. Without scientific knowledge to combat all of these enemies of agriculture, farming would soon yield to the ravages of disease, insect and weed pests. The colleges of agriculture, the experiment stations and the department of agriculture are constantly studying our problems and devising new ways to meet them. But knowledge is not much good stowed away in a report or locked up in a dry bulletin. It must be gotten to the busy men on the soil who face their problems every day. Farm papers are doing this and so are the farm bureaus.

Few of us realize what the Farm Bureaus have done in getting this practical knowledge to us. Farm Bureau men live right in the counties. They know what YOUR problems are, and what knowledge is practical on YOUR farm and in YOUR county. They are the agents that bring to you, in the form in which you can use it, all of the research knowledge that the thousands of scientists are constantly developing about agriculture.

Of course, these Farm Bureau men are human and make mistakes, but the help that they are rendering, in keeping down the costs of production and thereby increasing the average man's chance of making a living, is tremendous. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST wishes that every farmer could see his way clear to join his county Farm Bureau and every woman the Home Bureau, and then constantly use them in solving the many problems that develop on their own farm. But whether you use them or not, they are right there working all the time for the farmers' interests.

Too Many Potato Varieties

IN A recent speech in Fulton County, New York, Professor E. V. Hardenburgh of the New York State College of Agriculture, said that there were altogether too many groups or types of potatoes. "There are in all," he said, "at least twelve different groups, every one of which is at present being grown in Fulton County."

He suggested that no one thing would help potato growers more in their marketing problem than to standardize their varieties down to not more than three, and exclude all others. Prof. Hardenburgh mentioned as the three varieties he would choose the Irish Cobbler, as a good early type, and the Rural and Green Mountain, as late types. The Green Mountain is more susceptible to drought and disease than is the Rural, but is of high quality. The Russett is the same as the Rural except for the skin. The Green Mountain is probably the best type for a light soil.

Mr. Hardenburgh said that the best protection against running out varieties and disease is to use certified seed. Results of demonstrations over a period of six years show that the certified seed outyielded common stock by an average of seventy-six bushels, or forty-three per cent.

Go Slowly on Bean Acreage

IT IS always dangerous to make suggestions to farmers as to what their acreage on any particular crop for the coming season should be, for Old Man Weather may step in and one way or another overcome all of the facts upon which the forecast is made.

But the knowledge at hand now indicates that bean growers should proceed with some caution in making plans for the coming season. The consumption of beans in this country averages about fifteen millions bushels. When production exceeds this, growers stand to lose. If the Western states plant their usual acreage this year, and the other bean growing states plant the same acreage that they did in 1924, we would produce, with an average yield, two million bushels more than this country would consume. Therefore, it would

American Agriculturist, March 7, 1925

seem that the present bean prices should not be taken into consideration in making plans, for it is very likely that farmers will be better off if they reduce their acreage instead of increasing it.

What About the Barge Canal?

IN Governor Smith's message to the New York State legislature early in January, he called attention to the fact that the state's barge canal is a white elephant, that it carries far less freight than did the old Erie Canal, and that it is yearly costing many times what the Erie Canal did for operation and maintenance. The Governor suggested that a temporary commission be appointed to make a study of the canal to determine what, if anything, could be done to stop the steady outgo of the State money for maintaining this nearly worthless big ditch.

Legislative leaders have also shown that they are alive to the situation by introducing a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of thirteen members to make an investigation of the administration and operation of the Barge Canal. The whole thought is to determine what can be done to increase the usefulness of the canal. We know that every farmer will be thoroughly in sympathy with the idea that it is high time steps were taken to put the Barge Canal on a paying basis.

Corn Seed is Scarce

THE United States Department of Agriculture recently said: "Nothing in the production situation has occurred since 1920 of such significance as this season's short corn crop which will have its effect on the country's animal industries for two years and perhaps longer, a harsh but powerful reducer. It is already pressing sharply on hogs for corn is to livestock what coal is to urban industry."

Let us not forget also that this applies to seed corn and that he who is wise will get his seed corn early.

Albany News on Page 253

EVERY farmer in the State is concerned with the bill for reducing the age limit of boy drivers from eighteen to sixteen years, with the bill for putting a tax on gasoline, and with the bill for keeping the roads open from snow in the winter time. On page 253 there is a most excellent report of the progress of these bills in the State legislature. Don't miss reading it.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the hopeful things that has come out of the European chaos following the World War is the better feeling which seems to prevail between Ireland and England. There have been concessions on both sides with the result that the situation now seems to be better than it has been before in many centuries, for since time immemorial there has been no love lost between Irish and English people. There are many good stories that have come out of this situation, one of the best of which was recently sent me by an English friend who enjoyed the point in spite of the fact that he is an Englishman.

A British soldier, who had been badly mutilated in the World War, having lost both arms and both legs, was propped up in one of the busy thoroughfares in London, soliciting alms. One day an Irishman chanced to come by, and seeing the Englishman in such a shape stopped, looked him over, and then dropped a shilling in his pail and passed on.

But he was soon back, looked him over again and dropped another shilling in his pail. As he repeated this the third time, the Englishman said to him:

"How is this, you have looked me over three times and each time you have dropped a shilling in my pail?"

"WELL," said the Irishman, "I'LL TELL YOU. YOU'RE THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN THAT I EVER SAW THAT'S BEEN TRIMMED TO ME LIKIN'!"

A Good Garden is Half the Living

Good Gardeners Tell How They Do It

PLANTING time in the spring always comes with a rush and there is little time for planting and getting things ready. During this month is the time to decide just what vegetables, and how much of each you will endeavor to grow and get seed, fertilizers, etc., on hand. Do not wait until a few days before planting time and rush an order to the seed house the last minute. They are rushed to death. If an error should be made, you will be late in planting just what you wanted, and the chances are you will have to take either substitutes. There are always hundreds of others who also have been putting off ordering their seed supply until the last minute, and although the seed houses work day and night they cannot fill orders fast enough. If live plants are ordered in advance they will be sent at the proper time, pro-

vided you advise the nurseryman to do so, while if you wait until planting time the supply will probably be exhausted.

Climate Affects Time of Planting

Most farmers know what varieties must be planted early, while the soil is cool and moist, and what sorts will fail to germinate if planted before the soil has become dry and warm. Garden peas, lettuce, spring turnips, mustard, radishes, may all be planted quite early.

Some frost and even a mild freeze does not injure these, especially if protected by a thin covering of leaves, or hay. When the sun comes out, they will grow right ahead and be ready for the table several days in advance of those later planted.

Among the flowers which require very early planting for best results are the pansies, pinks, sweet williams, and few others. This information is usually given on the seed package and repeated in the seed catalogs, which may be had for the asking. These books also give many useful hints as to cultivation and location best suited to best development of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Study the catalogs before planting time arrives. The condition of the seedbed is of great importance in the growing of vegetables and flowers. Most seeds are so small that unless planted in a smooth, well pulverized soil they will not germinate satisfactory.

Fit the Ground Well

The land should be plowed, harrowed and raked until well pulverized to a depth of several inches and with the surface as level as is practicable and free from all obstructions such as clods, trash, etc. It is always a good plan to provide fine, well-rotted manure or scrapings from corners of the lot, or fence corners, to cover the small seeds such as beets, lettuce, turnips, etc., especially if the garden soil has a tendency to pack, as many soils do.

It is well to study the character of the garden

Buy Only the Best Seeds

Buy only the best seeds. The difference in cost between good and cheap seeds is small and it never pays to take the risk of a failure in the vegetable garden from using inferior seeds. Order enough for successive plantings of each vegetable.

Grow a variety and plan for rotation to keep up a supply throughout the growing season. The season of most vegetables may be extended through the entire growing season by planting at intervals, thus having a supply of fresh, tender vegetables from early spring until frost with plenty to store away for winter use. It is always best to stick to tested varieties for the main crop. While some of the newer sorts may prove a success one never can tell until they have been given repeated trials.

It sometimes happens that climatic or soil conditions determine success, or failure, of some garden plants. When to plant depends on location and condition of soil. Here in New Jersey we find it best to make the first planting of seeds of early hardy vegetables along the middle of March, provided the land is dry enough to get the proper condition for planting. Earlier planting may suffer from freezes which may seriously injure the tender plants, and some seasons we plant the first week in April.

C. A. UMOSELLE, New Jersey.

Why Not Try Okra?

IT seems strange that okra is so seldom seen in average garden. It is strictly a southern grown vegetable, but it will thrive in any soil or climate. I am sure it would find a welcome place in all gardens were its superior qualities more generally known. It will stand an excessive drought without wilting a leaf, in fact the hotter the sun the faster it will grow. It will begin to bear edible pods when less than a foot high, and will continue to grow and bear until frost lays it low. The pods grow quickly and should be cut when quite small—as they grow tough and stringy if left on the plant. It will also cease bearing if the pods are allowed to ripen.

The okra seems to be immune from all insect pests, and will stand neglect better than any other garden plant. The pods should be boiled in salted water about ten minutes, then fried a delicate brown. They have a delicious flavor and are decidedly nourishing.

There is a Government bulletin issued on the culture and uses of Okra, which is fully worth the trouble of sending for it.

MRS. M. N. WILCOX.

Grow Some Parsley For Seasoning

PARSLEY seed germinates slowly and the seedlings are fine and this causes so many to fail in growing it that it is not as popular as

it deserves. If we will use more care in planting we can have it. We do not need many plants to give all we will use, and by giving a small bed special preparation we can get the plants established all right. It does not transplant well, so if we try to grow in boxes we must be very careful in setting it out later. If we will heat some soil steaming hot and spread it on the surface of a bed to the depth of an inch it will have no weed seeds coming up until the parsley has time to get well started. As a half dozen plants will do very well a bed two foot square will be ample and can be given some watering later to give better quality in dry weather. Make the soil rich with rotted manure.—L. H. COBB.

Does It Pay to Sow Lettuce Thickly?

WE get so used to sowing lettuce seed thickly in the row and then pulling it or picking the leaves we do not realize how much better it is if planted thinner so each little plant can have room to develop rightly from the start. The leaves are just as tender and crisp and have much more substance, and their greater size makes for much nicer handling. A limited number of strong plants where the leaves are picked promptly will remain productive of fine quality leaves for a long time, while the crowded row will become tough. I never have enjoyed picking over the little leaves where it has been pulled up from a thick mass and when it is as easy to have the plants given plenty of room to develop there is no need for it. Give room and fertilizer and your lettuce bed will be much more satisfactory to you.—R. RAE.

Radishes In Succession

RADISHES to be good need to be grown quickly and used before they are very old. The small turnip and French Breakfast types have small tops and mature quickly, though many think they are not worth the ground they take, but we can sow the seed in the same row with the icicle and pull the small reds before the icicles are ready. They will be very useful grown thus and take no more row than the icicles would alone, and not check the icicles in the least as they have somewhat heavier tops and claim right of way. Radishes should not be planted too thickly anyway, for quality is sacrificed with the long white sorts if they are crowded, and if you



And When You Plan Your Garden Do Not Forget the Pleasure That Comes From the Flowers.

give them the room they need the little reds will have plenty of room to make good between them. I aim to have about an inch between seeds if my soil is rich, reds and whites alternating.

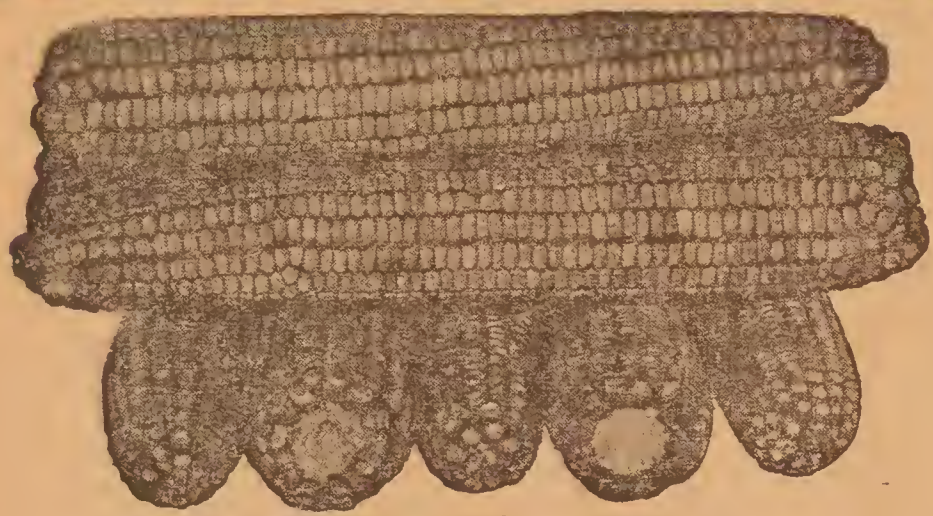
L. HILLARA.

A garden is a beautiful book, writ by the fingers of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter.—DOUGLAS JERROLD.

* * *

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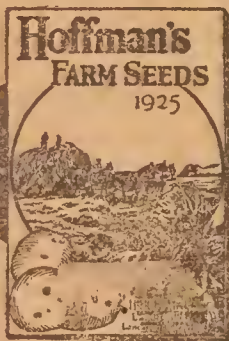
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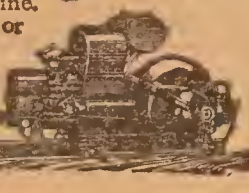
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Vegetables for Cash Crops

Maybe Truck Will Add to Your Income

THE agriculture in territory near

by PAUL WORK

on the Syracuse market, trucks act.

great cities tends to produce the commodities for which a short haul to market contributes the greatest advantage. Thus New York is no longer a wheat state, but has become a great fluid milk state and a great vegetable state. The tendency to grow the perishables nearby is strengthened when soil and climate also favor.

That New York is a great vegetable state is evidenced by the 1919 census figures which place it at the head of the

list when potatoes are included and second in the list when they are omitted.

We would expect New York to be a great state in production for local market. It also ranks high among the shipping states. Figures for 1924 show California and Florida far in the lead, but New York stands with New Jersey and Texas in the next group and its products reach markets a thousand or fifteen hundred miles away.

Another fact that will surprise many is the rapidly growing importance of vegetable crops in

Growing Vegetables A Big Business

THIS is the kind of article we like to print in American Agriculturist. It is progressive and forward-looking, with every statement based on actual facts and good common sense. Professor Work, who is connected with the Department of Vegetable Gardening at the New York State College of Agriculture, is well known to readers of American Agriculturist.

Farming in all of its branches is a constantly changing business, especially near these big cities here in the East, and those farmers who do the best will be those who are best informed on the changes in the conditions in the market and who fit their business to meet the new conditions. There may be a suggestion for a cash crop in this article which will add to your income.—The Editors.

general farm and dairy counties. Potatoes and cabbage have long been prominent in these counties, but Madison has become one of the great pea-shipping sections and the land-locked coves of Delaware are doubling their cauliflower acreage each year, and are looking about for new crops to conquer. Even Jared Van Wagenen, dyed-in-the-wool dairyman that he is, acknowledges a welcome bit of income each year from an asparagus patch.

These are some of the facts and they lead us to ask, "Why so?" and, "What of the future?"

The vegetable world is fast changing. Its crops were formerly left wholly to the intensive market gardener very near the city. His short team haul, his city manure supply and his access to ready labor made him able to produce a wide variety of crops to better advantage than his more rural brother. Market garden lands are now being built into city blocks and the market garden is replaced by another type of vegetable production. Even Irondequoit, famed through many states as one of America's three best garden centers, is fast passing and there will never be another like it.

Modern Transportation Changes Order of Things

The motor truck and the refrigerator car are making it possible for the farmer who is not so near, but who can grow one or two crops cheaply and well, to compete on favorable terms at the Wallabout market in Brooklyn or at the Elk Street market in Buffalo. Ontario County is growing cucumbers and asparagus; Wayne has added carrots to its celery, onions, and lettuce; Niagara is back to the muskmelon game; all because the new era of transportation enables their farmers to take advantage of peculiarly favorable conditions of soil and climate, of cheaper land and ample space for manurial as well as market crops.

Nevertheless, the conditions are not so peculiarly favorable as to bar the keenest competition. If lettuce is high

usually roll from Erie County a hundred and fifty miles away, and if it is cheap at Syracuse, buyers take the surplus to Albany. Thus there is in progress a great evening up of supply and demand, tending to balance a glutted market against another that is starved. Moreover, there is now free flow to smaller consuming centers. A Syracuse concern maintains a retail fruit and vegetable store in Ithaca and trucks make daily trips to keep its counters piled high.

Greater Demand for Vegetables

Farmers welcome the opportunity to grow cash crops and there are new competitors every year. Population grows; the proportion dwelling in cities increases. Teachers, lecturers, settlement workers, magazines and newspapers all preach more vegetables and the growth in total consumption far outstrips the growth of population. The Vegetable Growers' Association of America is a booster for vegetable advertising and the National League of Commis-

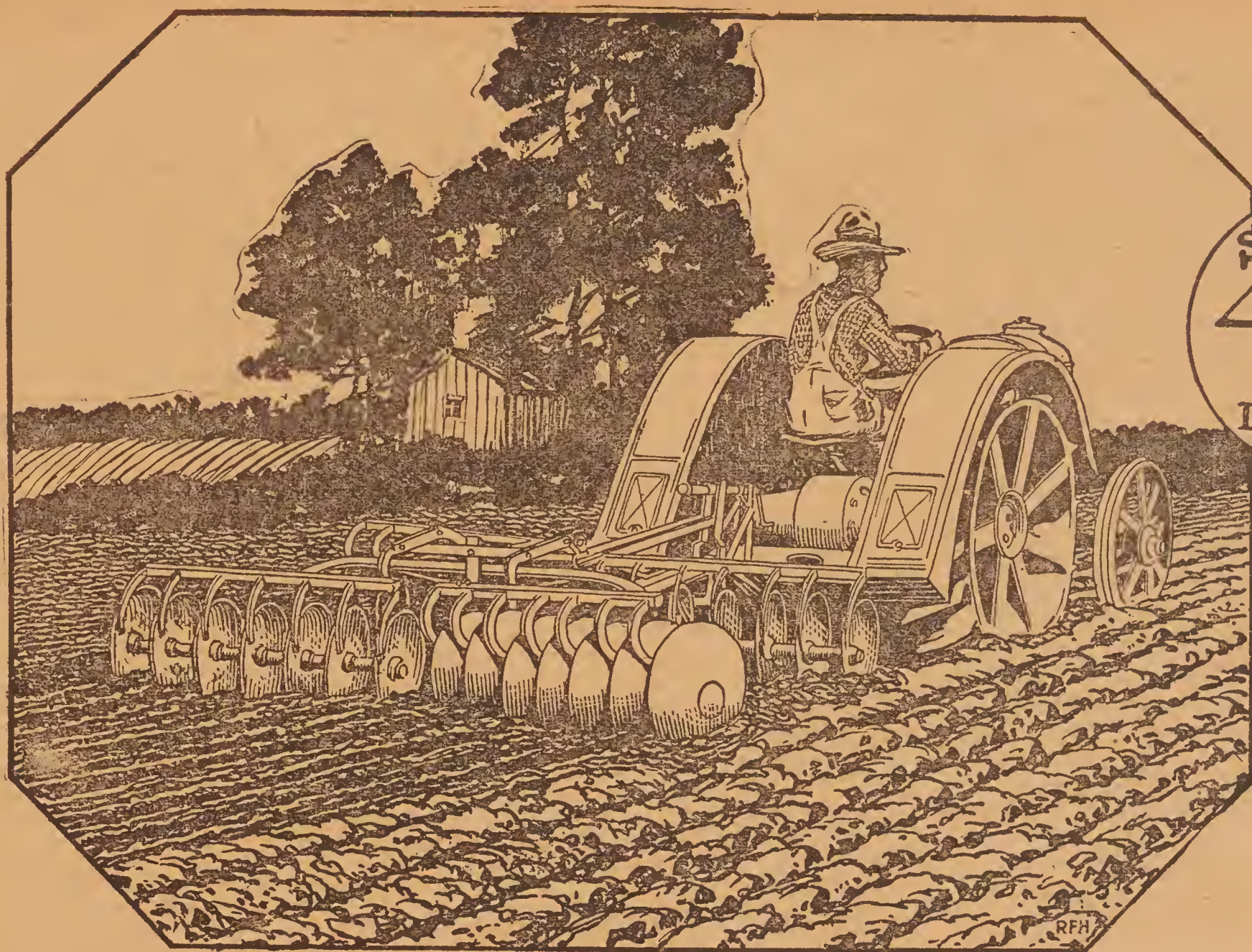
sion Merchants plans launching a two or three million dollar campaign to popularize vegetables and fruit. Twenty-eight thousand cars of lettuce marked a disastrous season of oversupply in 1923 and twenty-nine thousand cars rolled in 1924 to much more even absorption with a correspondingly better price situation. Yet little is to be expected by way of high prices in the future. Success will be based on cheap production, not on favorable market quotations. This fact points the way to real prosperity for those who are able to master. The competition of the high-cost man must fade. This will be increasingly true as accounting spreads and farmers learn to kill a crop" as well as "kill a cow" when either fails to make a strong case at the annual casting up of the balance sheet.

A Word of Warning

Hercin lies a word of warning. None need launch upon a new enterprise unless he is sure his conditions are right and unless he is prepared to go the limit in learning and supplying the needs of his crop, and this at minimum cost. As Eastman implied a few weeks ago, there is and will be little sympathy for the cry of the lame duck who wails: "I could make money if prices were what they should be." There are too many nimble-footed ducks whose heavy yields cheaply produced will swell the supply and keep prices low enough to move great quantities into the ever-widening channels of consumption. Gardening as well as dairying "is now a business."

How to fit crops to conditions is the problem of the present, as well as of the would-be vegetable grower. Each crop must be studied and its preference as to soil and climate must be learned. These facts must be matched with the farmer's own situation. 1. The demand must be estimated both as it is and as it is likely to be. Lettuce and celery and cauliflower have stepped forward faster than the more staple onions, cabbage and potatoes. 2. Consider also the season of maturity in relation to shipping seasons of other producing regions. Texas spinach is market-

Continued on Page 244



\$
495
F. O. B.
DETROIT

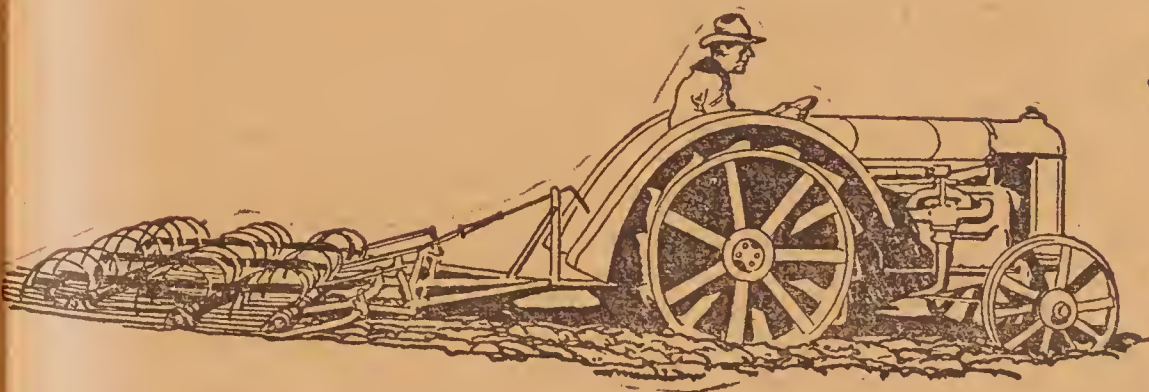
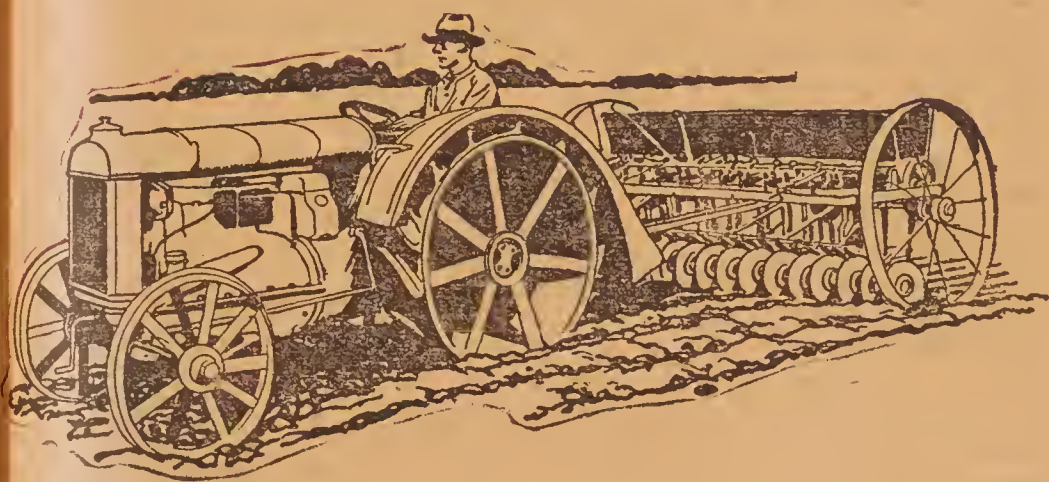
The Lesson of Lean Years

Lean years—such as those passing—often lead to long profits because of the lessons learned in cutting the cost corners.

Progressive farmers have found that good farm machinery, particularly the tractor, does more to reduce costs and increase yield than any other one thing.

With the Fordson they have found that they can not only do general tillage operations faster and better, but can use it for belt jobs and routine work of all kinds at a big saving in both time and effort.

So it is no wonder that farmers generally are facing an era of better prices with every confidence that the things they have learned in the lean years are going to lead to better profits in the better ones ahead of them.



Ford Motor Company
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See the Nearest Authorized Ford Dealer

Fordson





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THE use of sulfate of potash produces tubers of cleaner appearance and of more uniform size—many soil and crop authorities report.

The above illustrations, taken from actual photographs of potatoes grown by L. E. Davis of Van Buren County, Mich., show the value of sulfate of potash.

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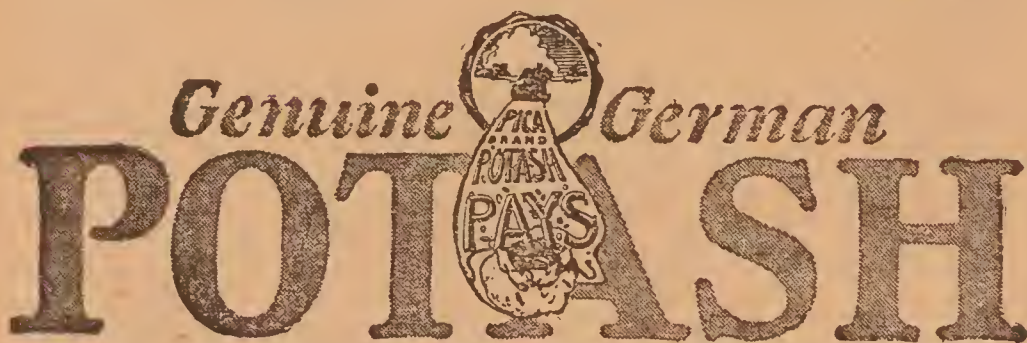
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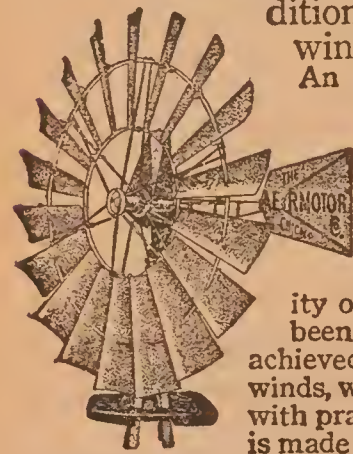
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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The **Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to

run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra for tree in all orders. Fill Big tree catalogue has over 100 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses to R. H. SHUMWAY Rockford, Ill.

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is Jung's Wayhead. Big red fruit ripe as early as July 4th. Nothing earlier to be had anywhere. As a special offer will send you a pkt. of this Tomato and pkt. of Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Parsnip, Superb Asters and Everlasting Flowers, all 10 pkts. for 10c. Due bill for 10c with each order. Money back if not satisfied. Catalog of Seed Bargains FREE. Send today. J. W. Jung Seed Co., Farm 1 Randolph, Wis.

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Alpha Barley, Cornelian Oats, Cobbler, Russet, Green Mt. Potatoes, Cornell No. 11 Corn, Home-grown Cabbage.

Write for interesting catalog. K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, Honey Lake Falls, N. Y.

POTATOES—Beauty, Bliss, Cobler, Green Mt., Ohio, Rose, Russet, King, Spaulding, etc. C. F. CO., Farmers, N. Y.

What Is A Farm Without An Orchard?

R. L. HOLMAN

SPEAKING from my own experience I find that raising an orchard for home use is a very simple matter. In fact, I don't know of any thing that can be more easily handled in the system of farming as practiced by the average farmer.

My own orchard has required very little of my time away from other work. It took only about a half day to set out enough trees to last me the biggest portion of a life time. The attention my orchard needs such as pruning, spraying, etc., does not require as much time in ten years as the same spot planted to a garden would require in one. Yet, none of us would be without a garden, though I doubt if the garden, either from a money making standpoint or for the supplying of home needs gives as good results.

Then again, the ground taken up by my orchard has not been useless for other purposes. It has been planted or sown to other farm crops, not only while the trees were getting ready to bear but afterward. In view of these facts, I often wonder what excuse the average farmer can offer for not having an orchard. I notice huge number of them do not have a sign of a fruit tree and the most universal excuse I hear is that it takes too long for the trees to begin bearing. It does take longer than is ordinarily required with other farm crops, but we have to pass that time away any how so why not let the trees be growing?

Planned for the Whole Season

In setting out my orchard eight years ago I got trees of several different varieties so as to have fruit throughout the entire fruit growing season. Then planned for several different kinds of fruit. I set out apple, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, crab apple trees and a number of grape cuttings. I also set out strawberry and raspberry plants and have renewed these whenever necessary to keep us the supply.

You can image how good it makes one feel to be able to pick his own supply of fruit off of his own trees. We have enjoyed these thrills from the time our first peach trees began to bear about three years after they were set out. We have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the fruit come in increasing amounts year after year as the different trees began to bear. This year our young cherry trees for the first time gave us enough cherries to make several cherry pies. Our plum trees were loaded for the first time with big juicy Japanese plums, and we made some plum jelly. We are also beginning this year to put away some grape juice from our own vineyard. We got more pleasure in gathering the three last named fruits than any other because they are such a rarity in our neighborhood.

Home Orchard Saves Money

As for apples and peaches we will have them canned and preserved in abundance this year. We have sold our surplus fruit but as we planted our orchard for our own use we are not banking on it as a money making proposition except in the money it saves us.

This year I have a splendid crop of soy beans in my orchard growing all around my trees. The beans alone will give me as big a return per acre as any other spot of equal size on the farm and so I feel like my fruit is almost clear profit.

Trimming Old Trees

How shall we trim old Baldwin trees?

Prune them like any other old trees with allowance for the nature of the varieties. Remove all dead wood and suckers, head back if necessary, thin the small branches at the ends of the big limbs and cut out crossing or interfering branches. Read Cornell Bulletin 415.

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Send for 1925 Catalog

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65,000 of our large 1925 stock have been examined and certified True to Name by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association. Each of these certified trees bears through one of its limbs a lead seal put there by a representative of this Association. The seal states the true name of the fruit and STAYS on the tree until it bears True to Name fruit as guaranteed by us.

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We've sold a lot of fruit trees in 45 years. Talk with Kelly tree growers about their dealings with us. Our Scientific handling from seedling to tree insures your success. Constant official inspections show always best possible methods and stock. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition.

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Cultivated Blueberry

Continued from page 237

cultivating in spring. If the soil is unusually peaty, less manure is required.

If cultivated in both directions, little hand hoeing is necessary, although small plants should be worked about two or three times each year—enough to provide a rust mulch and keep down all weeds until mid-July.

Yields and Prices.

It is better to prevent all fruiting until the third year. Under the most favorable conditions, 50 to 60 32-quart crates per acre should be expected the third year, and these figures increase until the plants are at least six years old. As to the age of a plantation, the oldest known are, so far, but twelve years old and still going strong, while wild plants are known to have fruited consistently for over fifty years.

As to markets and prices, so far the fancy markets have been wildly struggling for the privilege of paying from \$10. to \$12. per crate wholesale, the fruit retailing at from 40c to 55c per quart. As all the attractive qualities of wild blueberries are retained in the improved, cultivated fruit, the already waiting market is sufficient to consume all that can possibly be produced on many thousand acres. The blueberry is firm and solid, maintaining itself in perfect condition for shipping for several days, and resisting adverse conditions almost equal to the currant.

Fern Balls for Pin Money

If one lives along a much travelled auto route or near a filling station, extra money may be earned by the making and

selling of fern balls.

Get as many small sponges as you wish to make balls, and taking one of these as a foundation wrap wood soil, secured from the roots of trees, around it forming a ball. Around this wrap roots of small ferns and tiny vines such as the moxie berry, squaw berry, the snake plum vine, and a little fine trailing pine. Hold these in place by carrying a thread of green raffia around then as you wrap the ball, and leave a strand of the raffia by which to hang the ball when it is complete. Sift parsley or carrot seeds into the tiny holes in the completed ball and keep in the shade and well dampened until green and and thrifty looking.

Balls made in this way will keep beautiful all summer and bring a good price. —L. M. THORNTON.

Vegetables For Cash Crops

(Continued from Page 240)

ed between the fall and winter seasons of Virginia spinach. Madison County peas would have little chance in mid-June. 3. Distance to shipping point and kind of roads must be considered in relation to bulk to be hauled. There is sometimes a carload per acre to be moved. 4. Shipping and selling facilities must be weighed. 5. The labor requirement must be compared with the available labor supply. Berries and beans for cannery are good crops for Brant and North Collins, where hundreds of Italians live. 6. How will a crop fit into the general plan of the farm? Spinach likes an alkaline reaction and potatoes are scabby in limed soils. They make poor running mates in a farm rotation. 7. Is the crop difficult or easy to grow? The difficult ones are best—for him who is

willing to master their management. The easy crops are likely to be in greater oversupply and had better be left to the easy-going fellows unless one is prepared to offer them when others are off the market or is able to surpass in quality and service.

More vegetables will be eaten every year for some time to come. The enlarged demand will not be best met by increase in acreage or number of growers, but rather by increase in efficiency and in yields on the part of producers who are ready to take advantage of every advantage toward better seed, better fertility, better pest control, better marketing service. Institutions and growers organizations are helping in these directions and there are still opportunities for eastern farmers to make vegetable crops contribute to the relief of the economic stress that has for five years beset our whole agricultural structure.

Selecting Garden Seeds

MOST people depend on the seedsmen for their seeds rather than to take the extra pains and labor necessary for saving them at home, and ordinarily this plan is to be recommended. The seeds which are saved for this purpose by men who are continually at this work are more likely to be satisfactory than those saved by the average owner of a small garden. The selection, cultivation and curing are all done by experts with the different crops who can make use of an amount of knowledge not possessed by others and it is well also to lay out your garden plans and order your seed early.

It frequently happens, however, that the owner likes to save some seeds of his own. He has favorites among the plants in his garden and finds pleasure

in propagating them. The products of such will yield a satisfaction not otherwise to be obtained. A row of lettuce, a hill of corn or potatoes can never mean as much to the man who merely plants the seed he has bought as it does to the one who has been acquainted with the ancestors of these plants for generations back.

Choose Varieties For Purpose To Be Served

It is first important in raising seed, to determine what feature of the plant is to be kept in mind. Is it to be improved in earliness, productiveness, size, quality or hardness, or is it to be termed an "all around" plant? One which is to retain many good features without sacrificing some to emphasize others? However, this may be, a course should be determined upon and this kept constantly in mind. In selecting the fruit for seed it is not enough to make a choice of a single specimen; this may be a freak and really not desirable. The first ripe tomato may be borne on a vine which produces all its other fruit comparatively late. A single pepper may be extra large, though the others on the bush are small and so on throughout the garden. The single specimen is not a reliable guide to go by, but the value should be judged by the whole plant and what it does. In growing plants for this purpose the selection for seed should be the first consideration, and the plant reserved for seed should not be called upon to supply the table also, but allowed to give all of its strength to maturing the seed. In this way the best only will be saved and this variety should be kept improving.

—V. M. C. Tompkins County, N. Y.

F. E. ROBERTSON

SOME 1,600 sheep growers in New York state have been engaged in cooperatively grading and marketing their wools each year since 1920. During those five years they have handled over 2,495,800 pounds, or about 500,000 pounds each year. With this period of experience behind them they may well take time to consider whether after all the principles of cooperative marketing as applied to the grading and selling of wool direct to mills is more to their advantage than the old practice of selling ungraded clips to the local dealer for cash.

When a large number of individuals undertake to assemble and pool their product subsequent to having it properly conditioned for sale they voluntarily assume the details and expenses incident to warehousing, grading and marketing. In brief through their organization they elect to set up the necessary machinery to perform this service; they assume the risk that was formerly carried by the local dealer, and expect to control their own marketing.

The Element of Time

Engaging in such an undertaking the first situation confronting them is the time element required to prepare their product for market. The individual does not receive cash in hand on delivery of his product to the cooperative assembling point. It is possible, of course, for the individual to receive a partial payment if desired but the final settlement cannot be made until the product has been sold and the accounts figured. The individual sheep grower who elects to participate in a cooperative undertaking voluntarily assumes the risks and possible delays in selling the product, and he does this in the hope that his final net returns will justify the belief that the farmers can successfully market their own crops.

Cooperation on Prices

It is not always easy to accurately compare the average net prices obtained from wools sold cooperatively direct to mills, with the average range of prices paid by local wool buyers for the wool buyers pay in every instance. If the wool buyer is a keen business man he will endeavor to buy at the lowest possible price and will pay less where there is little or no competition. His success depends on his being able to make a good purchase. The following facts are given to illustrate the difference between the price farmers actually received for wools sold cooperatively, with the range of prices paid by local wool buyers:

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Average sale price per lb. c	36.3	36.3	45.3	49.5	53.5
Average overhead exp. per lb. c	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.8
Average net all price wool c	32.0	32.2	41.6	45.2	49.3
Local buyers price range	16-24	16-24	28-35	35-48	35-45
Saving through cooperative grading and selling c	8-10	8-10	7-12	3-10	6-15

In studying this comparison it must not be overlooked that the range of prices paid by local buyers was undoubtedly higher than it would have been had there been no local competition from the cooperative association of sheep growers. Therefore the difference is not as wide as it otherwise would have been. Wool buyers react to competition when it is necessary.

Success Up to the Membership

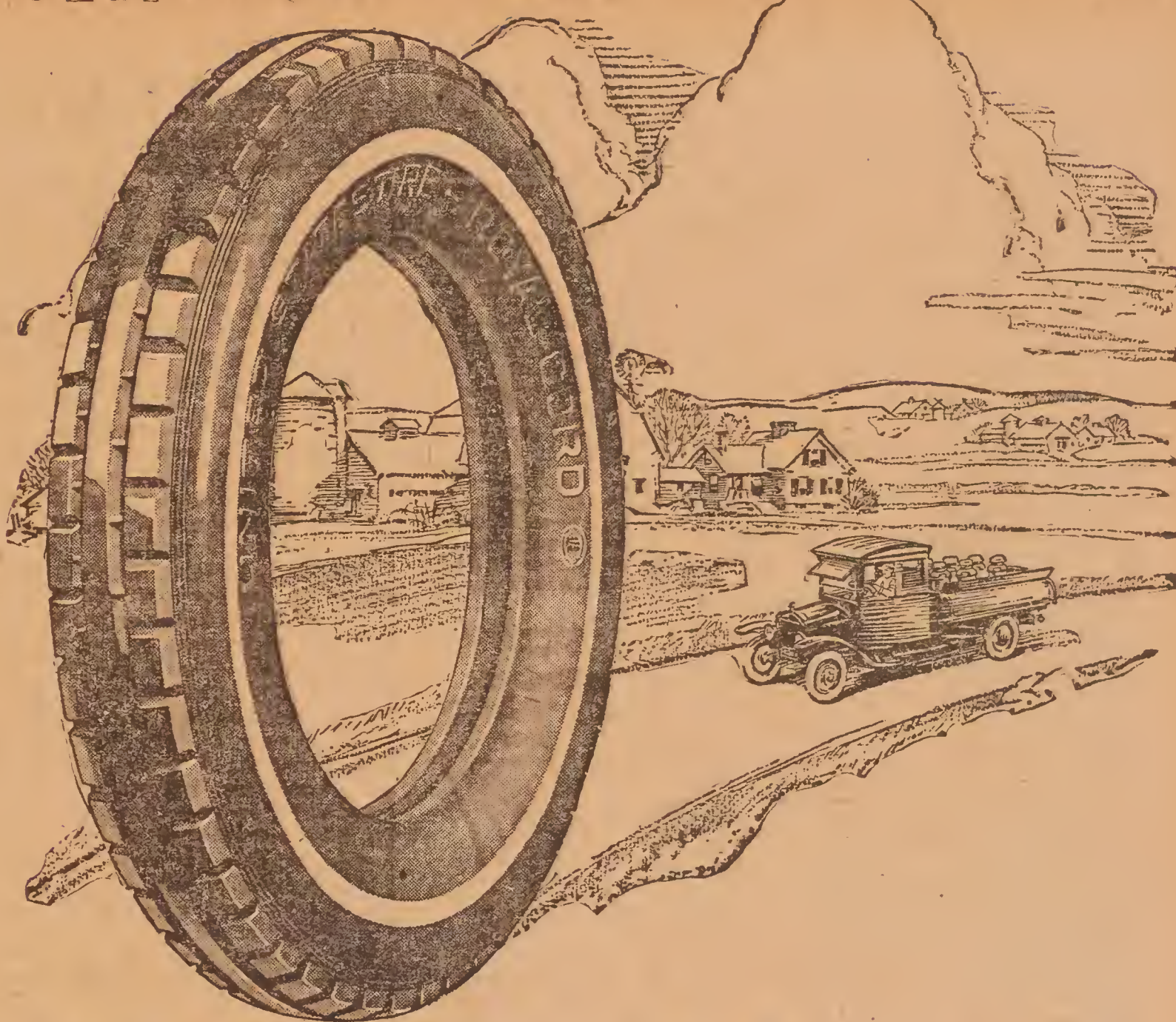
In the final analysis the proof of the success of cooperative marketing rests with the farmer members. They assume responsibility when they participate with their neighbors in the undertaking. If their motive is entirely selfish, and the majority of the mem-

bers are of that same state of mind, the chances for success grow slim for the reason that there will be too much fault finding and petty criticism.

Insofar as the marketing of wool is concerned the sheep growers of New York seem well satisfied that they are making progress. They have done well during the past years, and on the strength of this experience they are planning to campaign for additional members in their several county associations, for the greater the volume of wool handled the lower the cost per pound will be. In addition to obtaining good prices for their wool they know that they have helped create a reputation for well graded New York wools and this in turn helps to make a greater demand and better prices. In brief wools are being marketed cooperatively in New York state with very good success.

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(11) 245



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Compare an improved De Laval side-by-side with any other. See it yourself; and when you do you will not need an expert to tell you which one is by far the better designed and made, sure to last longer, do better work, and prove the better investment.

And if merely seeing does not convince you, go a step further and try a De Laval side-by-side with any other. Not one buyer in a hundred ever does that and fails to choose the De Laval. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange a trial for you.

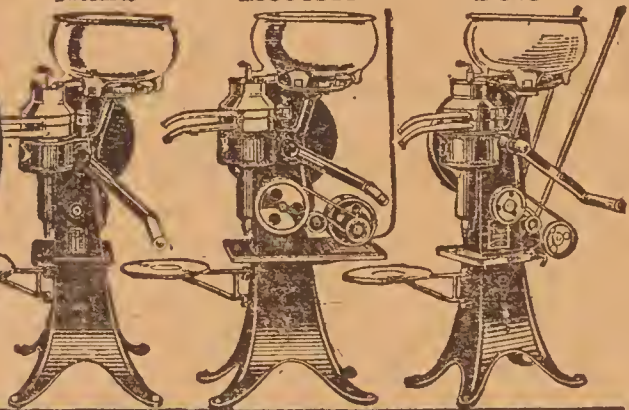
Then after you have seen and tried the improved De Laval, after you have convinced yourself that it is better than any other, trade in your old separator as partial payment on the new machine, which you can buy on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of the savings it makes.

If you do not know the name of your local De Laval Agent, write the nearest De Laval office below.

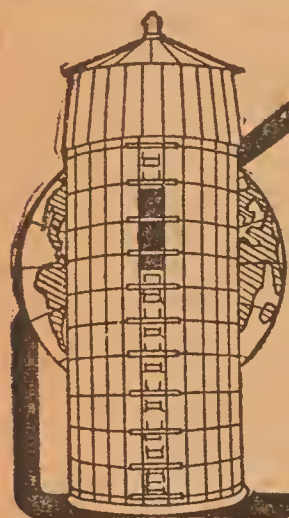
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POWER MILKER \$142

Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the hansom way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

Ottawa Mfg. Co. Box 607 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

How Much Must a Cow Produce to Keep Her Out of the Robber Class?

THE editor has asked me to answer the question recently submitted to him: "When does a mature cow cease to pay her way and get into the boarder class?"

I think the answer to this would depend of course not only upon the cow but upon the price of milk. During the War there were hundreds of cows that probably paid a small profit which are now being kept at a heavy loss to their owners. I agree with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when it says that the future of the dairy industry is bright, but not for the owner of cows that are on the margin between profit and loss. Most of the time these cows will be on the wrong side, even though there may be a few months at a time when they will make a little profit.

In figuring whether a cow is a boarder or not, her butterfat production must be considered as well as her volume of milk. For instance, a cow that gives 5,000 pounds of milk with an average test of 4 or 4½ per cent cannot be classed with another cow that produces 5,000 pounds of milk with a test of something like 3 per cent.

I would say, however, as a definite answer to the question, that a man with a dairy averaging only 5,000 pounds of milk per year per individual is going to have a mighty hard time of it to make both ends meet, not only in the next year, but for all time to come. The average production in this State is between 4 and 5,000 pounds. Such average cows are not paying now, and they are not likely to pay.

If we could once get in a position whereby we could make people realize what a good food milk is, then dairymen would come into its own again. But at the present time, there are too many cows and too much milk for market demands. Therefore, if many of these cows that do not pay their way were slaughtered and a good high tariff was maintained, the dairy business would again be profitable.—E. E. Roe.

Better Cattle and Better Farm- ing in Noah's Country

SAVING a starved land with selected cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry and an elementary farm school of 1,100 youth who produce as they learn and learn as they produce, is a feature of the Near East Relief's Constructive program that we heartily applaud for its wisdom, economy and promise. America has been a generous giver of food and care for the thousands of orphaned children in Armenia; now it is helping these growing youth to grow their own food, or, as the old farm saying goes, "to cut their own fodder," and, while they are cutting, to cut twice as much.

A Grand Duke's experimental stock farm of 16,000 acres, which is said to be as fine land as is to be found in any state, has been given by the government gratis. One of its barns will shelter 500 cattle. American and Armenian agricultural college graduates are in charge. It grazes some 700 "beef" cattle picked up from the run-out stock available in this skinned and starved country which has been fought over for years and suffered the loss of 80% of its live stock. Out of the "best" of these 100 milking cows were selected. The rest were killed for the once-a-week ration of meat for the vast orphanage of 13,000 children sheltered in the old Army barracks at Alexandropole. Eight Brown-Swiss and Semmental bulls were brought in Switzerland a year ago. These breeds are well suited to these highlands and for the purpose. To build a producing herd 100 good milk and breeding cows are needed. These can be had from Switzerland, Moscow and

A GOOD Stave Silo LOW in Price

Superiority of workmanship and quality of materials make Crasco Silos good for unusual service. Made of selected tongue and grooved stock and bound with steel rods. Doors close tight and open easily. Convenient door front ladder.

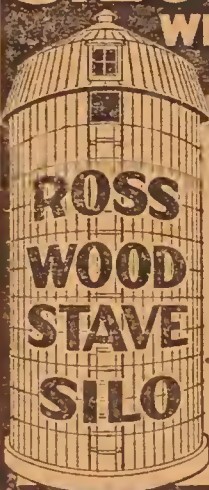
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We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for Price \$100.00

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

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Write now for Special Winter Discounts
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Bulgaria for about \$100 each. Holstein and Shorthorn bulls are wanted and possibly, Jerseys and Guernseys. These have been offered by breeders of high grade stock in America. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., E. R. Meridith, Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin and others will contribute producing animals from their herds. Cheese making is profitable here as a ready market at good prices is to be had at Tiflis but 120 miles away by rail.

Forage grasses are being introduced, vetch, timothy, clover, alfalfa and corn. Over 4000 tons of native hay was cut last year. Pit-silos provide for green winter feed and will extend the milking season by half and double the production. The best native cows gave but ten to thirty pounds of milk. The improved stock will add wealth to the land. The soil is immensely fertile. From the improved seed brought in beets of 20 pounds and turnips of 24, and 40 bushels of potatoes to the acre have been raised. Quantities of improved seed have been raised and over 1,000 pounds given the native farmers from the surplus. The bulls are at their service.

Women do much of the farm work in all Europe and will here. Therefore it means much that 440 older girls are being trained in the Farm School in the best American methods of dairying, gardening, poultry raising and home-making as well.

The ranch produced 335 tons of grain and 250 tons of vegetables for the orphans living last year. But its best production was hundreds of youth trained to go out into the world as intelligent and thrifty demonstrating farmers and stock breeders. Wherever they may set up their homes on land given them by the government and they will raise a bigger crop by the methods they learned here the neighbors will look over their fence and ask how they did it. This Farm School will last long after the Near East Relief is forgotten, and a better and doubly productive strain of stock will be noted among the "cattle on a thousand hills" in the lands where Noah began his great task of "replenishing the earth" with "two of a kind" and not of as good kind of kine as America and Europe can furnish.

Mr. James C. Penney and Dr. McAlpin assure us of the soundness of the project which has now gone far beyond the experimental stage. It is working well and working good to fatherless children and to an impoverished people. A sum of \$50,000 is being secured for the project in America.

This Herb Is Good Stock Medicine

HOW many farmers gather thoroughwort? We have saved many veterinary bills by using this. As soon as I notice one of my cows or horses ailing I take two or three handfuls of the leaves and stalks, cover with boiling water, set on back of stove, cover tightly and leave for fifteen or twenty minutes, then give a quart two or three times before they eat. Usually three doses straightens them up. This is particularly good for overfed animals and indigestion, also constipation.—H. T. G., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales Dates

HOLSTEIN
March 6 —Louisville, Ohio—Grand View Dairy Farm, F. N. Hersherberger, Prop.
March 7 —Watsonstown, Pa.—H. R. Remley Dispersal Sale.
March 10-11 —Long Valley, N. J.—L. F. Castle Sale.
March 12 —Huntsdale, Pa.—W. A. Woods Sale.
March 17 —Horseheads, N. Y.—Westlake & Dann Dispersal Sale.
March 18 —Myerstown, Pa.—J. W. Brubaker Sale.

March 18-19—South Branch, N. J.—James L. Haver Sale.
March 25 —Harrisburg, Pa.—Bonny-meade Farms.
March 25 —Copake, N. Y.—Yangdonhurst Stock Farm Dispersal.
March 25 —Liverpool, N. Y.—Hawley-Murphy Sale.
April 10 —Mt. Halley Springs, Md.—W. W. Yenigst Sale.
April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa.—Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
May 6-7 —Cuba N. Y.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Assn. Spring Sale.
May 6 —Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
May 12-13 —Earlville, N. Y.—Consignment Sale, R. A. Backus, Mgr.
March 18 —Bowmansville, Pa.—R. J. Shettel.
April 20 —Timonium, Md.—Louis Merryman, semi-annual sale.
May 6 —VanWert, Ohio—Samuel Hertel Dispersal Sale.
May 14 —Trenton, N. J.—National Guernsey Sale.
May 15 —Trenton, N. J.—Beechwood Farms Dispersal.
May 27 —Washington, Pa., Fair Grounds—Third Annual Consignment Sale.
June 9-10 —Hardwick, Mass.—Dispersal of Mixer Farm Herd.
May 29 —Lockport, N. Y.—Randleigh Farm, W. R. Keenan, Jr., Owner.

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J. C. PENNY

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States Expo., 1924
Grand Champion
Nat. D'y Show, 1924

Emmadine Farm Wins in 1924

1. 28 prizes at New York State Fair.
2. 42 prizes at Eastern States Exposition, losing only one first.
3. Both Grand Champions at the National Dairy Show.
4. In making world's production records.

Shorewood Resolute
71989—Grand
Champion Eastern
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Nat. D'y Show, 1924

EMMADINE FARM becomes world renowned through its endowment by Mr. Penny, which makes it a perpetual breeding establishment and outstanding Guernsey Farm.

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Mr. Dodge, who achieved reputation and distinction during his many years of successful management of that great Jersey breeding establishment, HOOD FARM, where so many great records were made under his supervision, continues to find Sugared Schumacher Feed the most desirable and satisfactory source of carbohydrate for the milking herd, the dry stock, and the young, growing stock at Emmadine Farm.

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You pour it on right over the old roof and spread it out with a roofer's brush. You do it yourself in a few hours—no labor cost—you end your roof worries for 10 years to come. Remember, Seal-Tite is not a paint.

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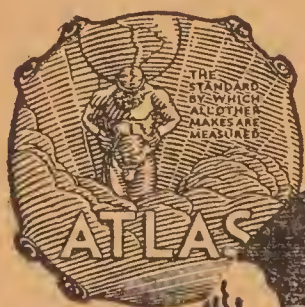
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Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runs. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$5.50 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

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Concrete, the permanent material, is cheapest in the long run, and its first cost is not high. To make concrete you need only clean sand and gravel or stone, water and Portland cement. Low-priced materials, all of them. Atlas Portland Cement actually costs less today than it did thirty years ago.

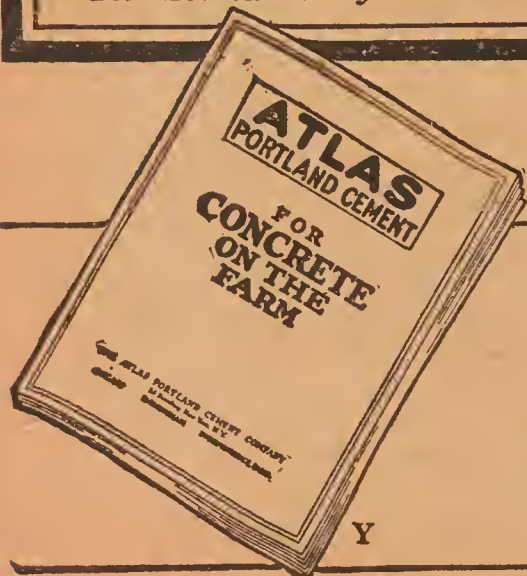
For a new barn, or a sanitary floor in the old one—for a corn crib, water storage tank or silo—for a hog house or feeding floor, use concrete made with Atlas Portland Cement.

Of course, you will not use concrete for temporary improvements—but since it is worth while to do most jobs permanently, it is worth while to insist on getting Atlas Portland Cement for the work. Its high quality record during more than thirty years' use on the farm is one of the reasons why Atlas is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

Send for a copy of "Concrete on the Farm," the free Atlas book on permanent construction. It may help you to save money, to increase your profits, to add definitely to the value of your property.

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Please forward your free book on general concrete work about the home and farm.

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Weaning Pigs to Advantage

WHEN young pigs are properly handled from the start, they may be weaned to advantage and with no appreciable loss of development and at the same time may be placed on a regular diet consisting of the various feeds that they require.

I have found it is a good plan to give the young fellows plenty of access to a roomy trough and provide them a feeding ground all their own. The pigs will usually begin to eat from the time they are two weeks old, other feeds in addition to the nourishment supplied them by the mother hog. This should be encouraged, giving them fine sloppy material with some ground grain for strength and bone development. These are the things that develop fine, hearty, healthy shoates that later become pork makers and add to the farmers income.

A Creep Of Their Own

A trough and feeding ground may easily be given the little fellows by making an opening in the main pen large enough to enable them to pass through in a comfortable manner. In the trough provided, they may be given for their first feeds a little warm skim milk adding some middlings to it or other materials, such as ground oats, corn, etc., and they will eat it all up readily once they form the habit. Be careful not to overfeed. That is a worse habit than to practice underfeeding. Give them just what they will clean up readily. More middlings may be added as the pigs grow older. Next they will begin to eat a little cracked corn or corn that has been soaked together with other grains and the first thing we know, they are consuming quite a quantity of feed, thriving of course, growing frame and bone-developing properly into what they should be. As they grow older they will learn to rely more and more on the grain we feed them and finally the weaning task comes to an end and the mother is left in a good healthy condition and becomes strong again. By the time the pigs are eight weeks old, sometimes sooner, the pigs will have weaned themselves.

Milk Is Good For Pigs

There are many commercial pig feeds on the market. All of them are good that I have ever used. They must be good because there is competition and besides, they are scientifically prepared, calculated to assist bringing the pigs through the weaning period in first-class shape. These feeds are usually fed the same as those we prepare from the materials we happen to have at hand on the farm. Skim milk should form the basis for all these preparations where possible and fed in the form of a gruel while the little fellows are quite young. Nothing does the little fellows more good than to give them a warm sleeping place and enough feed to satisfy their appetites.—H. W. Swope, Pennsylvania.

How To Increase Concrete Strength

THE strongest concrete will be obtained by the least possible amount of water in the mixing to produce a plastic mortar or mix, but after the concrete is placed the concrete should be kept wet for at least ten days, if great strength of wear or strain is needed as in highways.

By keeping concrete damp for the first ten days adds 75 per cent to its compressive strength, and adds 65 per cent, to its resistance to wear. Three weeks of constant moisture will add still greater strength and resistance. Constant sprinkling may not be possible. Cover the concrete deeply with dirt, sand, hay or anything that will hold moisture and it will serve the purpose desired.—Elmer Whittaker.

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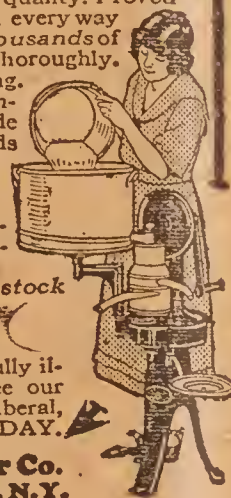
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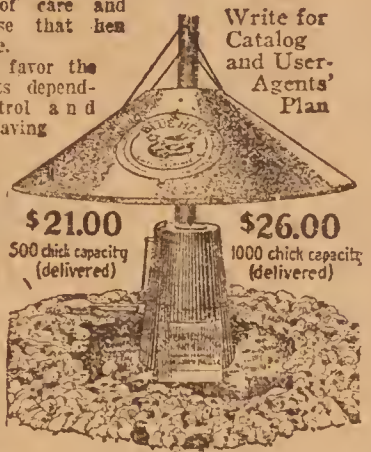
with a constancy of care and singleness of purpose that hen nature does not give. Practical poultrymen favor the Blue Hen because its dependable, automatic control and economical, labor-saving store enable it to raise healthier chicks with less expense.

LARGER and HEAVIER
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Quantity production, due to the boosting of satisfied customers, makes possible these low prices.

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80 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water, Copper Tank, Self-Regulated. \$5.95; Eggs 90-100; Chick; \$7.95; 140-Chick; \$9.95; 230-Chick Hot-water Brooder. Save \$1.95; Order both 140 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$19.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$29.95 80 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$15.95

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Don't despair—when birds are pale, eat well, go-light or "down flat" Happy Hen Worm Remedy will save them; satisfaction guaranteed; \$1.10 post-paid. Write **HAPPY HEN REMEDY CO., Room 110, 36 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.**

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Dept. 7101

We Raise Early Chicks for Early Broilers and High Prices

By A FARM WOMAN

SELLING broilers that weigh between two and three pounds the early part of June, for sixty cents a pound is more profitable than selling six months old cockerels at thirty-five cents a pound, even though the cockerels weigh twice as much as the broilers. But those early broilers mean early chicks and early chicks require lots of care. Chicks hatched the first week in March require very close attention the first month especially, on account of the cold weather.

I use a 240 egg size incubator and plan to set it the second week in February. As a rule, few if any, hens are broody at this date, and I have found that the incubator represents at least equal economy of time and labor compared to the setting hens. Of course, some folks don't fancy the care of an incubator, so they depend on good baby chicks. The fuel it takes to run the incubator costs less than the feed it would take to keep a sufficient number of hens to cover 240 eggs.

A Handy Way to Turn Eggs

Of course, the thing of first importance is to have eggs, the fertility of which one can be reasonably sure of and that are known to have been gathered before becoming chilled.

The eggs should not be over two weeks old, the fresher the better, and ought to be turned daily while waiting to be put in the incubator.

A handy method of turning eggs is to use a regulation egg case (12 dozen) with cover firmly fastened. This can be turned first on one side and then the other. Turning each egg by hand is a waste of time and energy.

Thorough study of the instructions which come with incubators will enable any adult to operate one. The eggs should be tested after they have been in the machine a week, and again about the fourteenth day. After testing the first time I boil the infertile eggs ten minutes and set them aside for feeding the young chicks. I consider an 80% hatch very satisfactory.

Avoid Too Much Heat

My experience has proved to me that it is safer for the hatch when the thermometer registers between 90 and 100 degrees for a few hours than it is for it to go much above 103 degrees. The lower temperature retards the growth of the embryo chick, but the higher temperature weakens it and will very soon kill the germ. However, the safest way is to watch the machine closely until it holds an even temperature of 103 degrees, except after cooling.

If the temperature has been kept at 103 degrees, except for an hour or so immediately following the cooling of the eggs, some eggs will be pipped the nineteenth day.

By the morning of the twenty-first day all chicks should be hatched. However, do not entirely despair if it takes a little longer for the chicks to arrive.

(Continued on Page 254)

How to cut down mortality of Baby Chicks

and build up greater vitality and disease-resistance

Following last month's announcement of the startling results secured in increasing fertility and hatchability by feeding the breeders Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, Professor Harry R. Lewis now makes another announcement of equal interest and benefit to all poultrymen. It is on the results he secured in cutting down the mortality of baby chicks.

Professor Lewis, formerly Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, is one of the best known authorities in the country and a successful commercial poultryman as well. He is interested both in the scientific and in the "dollars and cents" solution of vital poultry problems.

WHEN careful tests made with Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for increasing fertility and hatchability showed an increased hatch of 25.2 per cent under most unfavorable conditions, Professor Lewis was completely convinced of the benefits to be gained from feeding Dry Yeast to his breeding stock.

In all, 19 of the 148 chicks from non-yeast-fed breeders died during the first three weeks—a mortality of 12.8 per cent. But only 22 of the 408 chicks from Yeast-fed breeders died during the same period—a mortality of only 5.4 per cent—*less than half the mortality rate of the others!*

The benefits from feeding Dry Yeast to breeders are not only transmitted to baby chicks through the eggs, but the yeast may be fed to chicks as soon as they start eating, being added to the regular scratch, or dissolved in water or milk.

Dry Yeast not only contains Vitamin-B, the vitamin of growth, in its most concentrated form, but promotes better assimilation of food and has laxative qualities of definite value in building vitality and disease-resistance in baby chicks.

A complete report on the tests carried out by Professor Lewis at his farm, Davisville, R. I., has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast comes in 1 lb. and 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. kegs, and 100 lb. barrels. Full directions in every package. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us, enclosing check, cash or money order with coupon below. The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y.

Mortality Cut in Half

Then he determined to carry these tests even further, to see what the effect of feeding Fleischmann's Dry Yeast to breeders would be on the vitality and disease-resistance of the baby chicks hatched—and on the rate of mortality.

The result of these tests for cutting down mortality was startling.

A total of 556 chicks were placed in brooders. 408 of these were hatched from eggs from Yeast-fed breeders while the remaining 148 were hatched from eggs from breeders that *had not* been fed Yeast. The chicks were handled and fed exactly the same.

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST



PRICES

	U.S.A.	Canada
1 lb. packages	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.20
2½ lb. packages	2.00	2.40
25 lb. cartons	18.50	22.00
100 lbs. in bulk	69.00	82.50

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-39
69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell Street, Seattle, Wash.

☐ Please send me your new bulletin on increasing fertility and hatchability and cutting down mortality.
☐ Enclosed find \$..... Please send me pounds of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, postage prepaid.

Name.....
Address.....
Dealer's Name and Address.....

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GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT

WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

It is sharp and clean, and absolutely the best substance that can be procured for grinding the chicken's food in the gizzard, and thus aiding digestion, and it is so white that there is no waste, as the chicken finds and gets it all.

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GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT is superior as a shell-maker. It produces uniformly hard shells that will not break easily, and does away with any need of oyster-shell, magnesium, or any other such materials fed for shell-making.

BALANCES THE RATION—INSURES DIGESTION

GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT has a definite mineral content of Sulphur, Carbohydrates, etc., which gives the proper balance to the food required by both chicks and adult birds to keep them in good health, and enable the chickens to produce the best eggs and more of them.

GRANGERS MFG. CO., Box 1002, Hartford, Conn.

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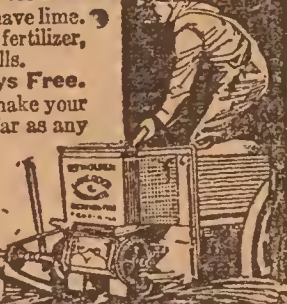
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New York Farm News

League Withdrawals Light—Notes by M. C. Burritt

TOTAL cancellations from active poolers up to and including February 24, the latest report available as we go to press, Number 770. This number is much smaller than was recorded on the corresponding date of last year. It indicates that poolers are showing wisdom in standing by their organization.

Western New York Notes

M. C. BURRITT

IN the first lull of old winter which mid-February has given us, a lot of pruning has been done. Some growers are almost through pruning. A few are drawing brush and the man who has done none has missed an unusual opportunity. The ground was covered with a good crust of snow, thus keeping the pruner out of the mud and the air was balmy almost like spring at midday and yet crisp at night.

I like to prune trees. In his "The Apple Tree," Bailey tells why: "In the care of the fruit tree there is no practice which brings the grower into such intimate knowledge of the plant as that of pruning and thinning. The operator sees the tree as a whole, taking it all in; then he sees it in small detail in all its parts, even to the spurs and buds. With simple good tools, sharp and keen, and with a practiced eye, he applies a deft and swift hand-craft, cutting true, making a fair, clean wound leaving the tree comely and ready for its highest effort. The pride of good workmanship may find expression. The operator feels also the sense of mastery that is in him whereby he corrects the tree, removes the wayward parts, keeps and encourages all that is best. To engage in this kind of education requires that one approaches the work with due preparation of mind and I think also with consecration of heart."

* * *

Most of us prune mature apple trees without having any definite principles or even ideals for the tree in mind. And yet the experienced grower makes but few mistakes. In the main he allows the tree to assume the natural form for the variety, thinning out the branches to let in the light, removing crossing or rubbing branches, suckers, dead wood, etc., and preventing bad crotches that are likely to split down. Of course many growers have systems of their own most of which are modifications of this general plan, plus heading back, or with central leaders. Many would find it very profitable to read Cornell Bulletin 415 by Dr. W. H. Chandler, "Results of Some Experiments in Pruning Fruit Trees." Professor Chandler has probably lived and worked with fruit trees more than most of us and knows his trees intimately. He is a scientist and a close observer with an unusually practical turn of

mind for a scientist.

One thing that is constantly in my mind, as I prune is, where the fruit buds are and the fruit is therefore likely to be borne, if at all. Then will there likely be too many on this branch, and should I remove some of the probable competition. And finally can I get at it to spray it thoroughly and thus make it perfect fruit; for only a high percentage of A grade fruit can make the crop a profitable one if one is going to care for the tree in other ways.

Farm Prices Suffer Slump

Farm markets have experienced the general slump. Wheat is off about twenty cents from the high point. The cabbage market is slow and draggy. One shipper has had to sell as low as ten dollars a ton. The apple market has felt the effects of the warmer weather. Prices have been pretty well maintained but the movement to market is much slower. Cattle especially high-grade or pure-bred tuberculin tested ones are rather scarce and high. One cannot buy much of a cow for less than one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Egg prices are beginning to fluctuate widely mostly downward—a sign of spring.

The weather has been so mild for nearly two weeks now that the snow is pretty well gone except where there were drifts. This leaves wheat bare where it is not covered with ice and is likely to mean considerable injury to this crop. —M. C. Burritt.

Lewis County Notes

Farmers who are fortunate enough to possess a woodlot are busily engaged these days in getting out a season's supply of fuel. If they are lucky enough to have a few surplus cords, they can find a ready market for it locally at from \$4.50 to \$5 per cord. Owing to the unusual high price of coal which has reached \$15 per ton for some grades, it has created an unusual demand for stovewood, one man having contracted for a large amount and is shipping it to Rochester in carload lots.

Large quantities of hay are being pressed in different sections of the county, one gang of pressers having just finished pressing 175 tons for one farmer. Not very much being moved owing to market conditions.

Owing to the long protracted drought that continued all through the autumn until nearly Thanksgiving time, not very much plowing was accomplished, many farmers have scarcely turned a furrow, which will mean busy times next spring.

Considerable reforestation is being done on the east side of the Black River. One farmer has ordered 30,000 spruce seedlings through the State Conservation Commission and will be distributed from the State Nursery farm located east of and near Lowville.—CHARLES L. STILES.



THE DANGER POINTS

AMATEUR SPORTSMAN—You needn't look anxious. I shall keep my head.
GUIDE—Oh, it ain't Y^{OUR} head that worrying me. It's mine and the dog's!

—JUDGE

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. *It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.*

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.20
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER HOLDING ITS OWN

The butter market is holding its own. One of the encouraging features is the substantial reduction in storage holdings as well as satisfactory clearance of street stocks. Consumption has been comparatively good. Opinions of men in the trade are quite unanimous that there is nothing in view at present that can be held responsible for any material change in the situation or line of values. Receivers, however, are reluctant to hold goods. They are selling freely to keep stocks moving. It cannot be said that the butter market is strong. It would be folly in view of the statistical situation. Receivers are willing sellers on each day's market which has resulted in holding down street stocks to a lower point and made possible an appreciable reduction of storage holdings. Had this procedure not been followed during the past few weeks, there is no question but what the butter market would be utterly demoralized. There seems to be a greater feeling of optimism than was true three or four weeks ago. Creameries scoring higher than 92 are bringing as much as 42c and selling quite freely at 41½c, while 41c represents the general trading price for 92 score butter. Below 92 score prices range from 34c for low grades to 40½ for 91 score.

EGG DECLINE FURTHER

The egg market has declined at the rate of a cent a day since our last report, 41c now representing the fanciest nearby closely selected whites. The main reason for this is that receipts are increasing continually. Advices indicate that shipments are on the increase. In a downward market of this kind it is very hard to interpret or define values clearly. What may represent one line of goods in the morning may be altogether different in the afternoon. Pacific Coast whites have had much to do with the decline in the market. Receipts from the Coast have been heavy and naturally full supplies of high grade goods of this kind will have a depressing effect on anything that comes into close competition.

Brown eggs have been holding up comparatively better than whites, although final depression on the market was so marked that colored receipts also suffered a slump. Nearby hennery whites are worth all the way from 35c to 41c depending on quality, interior and exterior, as well as size, shape, etc. Gathered whites are worth anywhere from 33c to 37½c while pullets are bringing from 33c to 34c. Fancy nearby brown eggs are bringing from 36c to 38c.

We repeat our recommendation of the last two or three weeks that producers compare their local market with the New York Market. We know of several instances where country markets are above New York City quotations.

POULTRY SITUATION BETTER

The live poultry situation is a little better than it was a week ago, especially on fancy fowls. Receipts have not been over heavy. As a matter of fact on the 25th there was hardly enough live poultry available to go around, which naturally caused a hardening of prices. If receipts stay about the same as they are, there is no reason why the poultry market should

not hold up. Where fowls are strictly fancy, they are worth 34c, a cent above last week, whereas average fowls are worth 33c. Even Leghorns which are usually 2 or 3 cents below the fancy colored fowl market are worth the same as the average run.

Fancy chickens, colored and smooth legged are worth from 35 to 38c, but very few of this class are being received. A lot of chickens arriving are quite staggy. Average run goods are worth around 30c.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There is no change in the potato market since our last report. The entire trade throughout seems to be quiet, especially at the piers. The 33rd street yards reported trading in fair proportions and values have been ruling fairly steady. Even Long Island's have been having slow movement. Maines in bulk are bringing anywhere \$1.10 to 1.25 per cwt. A few sales have been reported slightly above the top mark but these do not represent the average market, while Maines in 150 pound sacks are worth from \$21.0 to 2.40. The wide range of prices is indicative of the fact that quality is variable. States in 150 pound

sacks are worth anywhere from \$1.65 to 1.90 although some fancy shipments are said to have been bringing a little better than the outside figure.

BEAN MARKET DULL

There is no change in the bean market since last week. Pea beans are still held at \$7.25 for fanciest marks while common grades are turning as low as \$6.75. There is not a whole lot of trading going on. Red and white kidneys are hitting a rather slow market, although values are unchanged from last week. Red kidneys are bringing \$10.25 to 10.75 depending on quality. White kidneys are also the same, varying from \$8.75 to 9.50. Marrows are worth \$9 for common stock and graduate upward to \$10.25 for choice marks.

HAY MARKET WEAK

Liberal arrivals have prevented any improvement in the hay market and as a result conditions are about the same as they were about a week ago, \$27 representing the top of the market for timothy in large bales. Other values are practically the same as they were last week.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS reasonably priced. Our book of berries free. Write to W. F. ALLEN CO., 170 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

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WRITE for our big strawberry catalogue. E. W. TOWNSEND CO., 15 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

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DAHLIAS—Surplus private collection, \$1.25 per dozen prepaid. Labeled, all different, limited number, exceptional value. BENJAMIN HOUGHTON, Burtonville, N. Y.

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FIFTY BERKSHIRE, Chester White and Poland China grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$6 each. Express prepaid. C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, mated not akin, bred sows, servicable boars, Collies and Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Service boar, bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either sex. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

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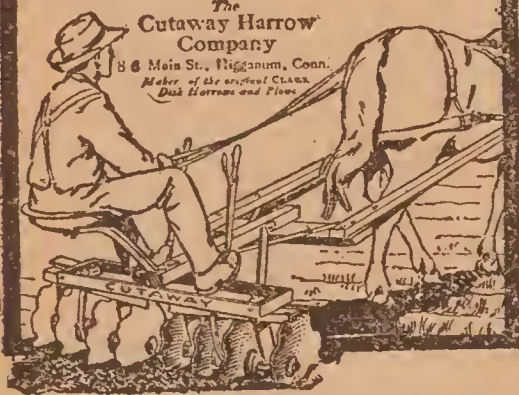
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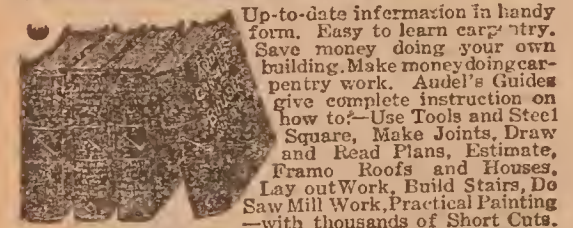
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New Jersey Farm News

Farm Legislation Well Under Way

AGRICULTURAL legislation now pending in the New Jersey Legislature is reviewed in a statement by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture sent this week to its membership throughout the state. The report shows that several farm bills had been well advanced in the Legislature by late February and that a number of other measures now in Committee were receiving strong backing from the State Farm bureau and the New Jersey State Grange, a combined membership of over 20,000 farmers in New Jersey.

Excerpts from the review, signed by Dr. W. H. Whiton, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee, representing both organizations, follows:

Insurance Bill Passes Senate

"Among the measures in which farmers are vitally interested is one which would authorize agriculturists to form mutual insurance companies to handle their own risks. This measure passed the Senate without amendment and promises to be brought out of Committee in the Assembly shortly. A bill amending and supplementing the present milk dealers' licensing and bonding act so as to require a license and provide for enforcement of the measure, has passed the Senate and is now in the Assembly. Live stock men throughout the state have been intensely interested in an Assembly bill which increases the penalty upon the owner of a roving bull to \$100. This bill has passed the Assembly and is making progress in the Senate.

"One of the measures of general interest to all farmers is a Senate trespass bill, which would protect owners of cultivated land against trespassers in substantially the same way that the hunting laws now give protection against wilful trespass on posted property. The measure is making progress and should be acted upon further by the early part of next month.

Ask Repeal of Dog Law

"Under the present statutes, owners of dogs are liable to a fine of \$20 when their dogs run at large even upon their own property. This restriction has worked a serious hardship and the farmers have asked for its repeal. A bill to this effect is now in Assembly Committee.

"The Senate now has under consideration a series of companion measures which would enable the Department of Agriculture to deal with the recent poultry plague in New Jersey. An Assembly bill would authorize \$3500 to finance this work. The measures are progressing satisfactorily. Southern New Jersey farmers have sponsored an Assembly measure which would provide a method for validating claims for damage by deer, under proper precaution against fraud, and permitting voluntary payment by the counties where damage occurs.

Short Course Students Graduate

THE New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick graduated with appropriate exercises on February 19th some sixty students from its short courses in agriculture. These courses covered general farming and dairying, poultry husbandry, and fruit growing. Certificates were given to those students in each course who successfully completed the prescribed course of study.

Practically all of these students, some of whom were mature men, will return to New Jersey farms to put into practical everyday use what they have learned in their twelve weeks of intensive work at the State College. No other work done by the State Colleges of Agriculture is of more benefit to the general farm business and to farm communities than are the short courses of

instruction. They enable men and boys to get away from the farm during the dull period of winter to acquire the most up-to-date and practical knowledge of their business and return with this better training in time to make the plans and open the work of the new season.

The New Jersey State College, its Dean and Director, Jacob G. Lipman, its Director of Short Course work, F. G. Helyar, and all of its teachers, are to be highly congratulated upon the work they are doing in these short courses in returning men to the farms with practical training and a wider outlook upon the great business of agriculture.

Observations of a Census Enumerator

Because the writer has been a county crop reporter for many years, he was asked to take the census of the farms of his township.

Few Farmers Keep Books

One of the most noticeable facts learned was that very few farmers keep books, or know fully about the receipts and expenditures of their farms, so as to be able to tell what they received for the sale of eggs or dozens, or of pounds of milk sold, except where they kept the stubs of milk checks or the 13th check from the Dairymen's League. Very few could tell what they paid out for labor, feed, fertilizer or repairs. Nearly all could tell the amount paid for tax by referring to the collector's receipts. All agreed that local taxes are too high. Only a few were unwilling to tell the amount of debts owed. The writer was pleased to learn that not so many farmers are in debt as one might expect after the three past years which were lean ones for farmers.

Several of the surprises were the very few colts or young horses on farms, and how few young boys and girls over 16 there are on farms. Another surprise which follows naturally the last one, is how few farmers make their own butter for family use, due to lack of help in the house.

Great Lack of Sheep

One sheep was found in the township only, where hundreds were kept within the writer's memory. Only three farmers are feeding steers this winter where many are fed some years. But the very poor corn crop reported on farms having low fields in corn last year, tells why not more steers and hogs are being fed, as some farmers on good farms must buy corn to feed their stock until fall.

The variation in the number of dozens of eggs laid by 100 hens was so different on farms that one wonders, if it is due to feed or breeds. Very few turkeys are kept or raised on farms where large flocks used to be raised. They seem harder to grow than years ago. Generally, the writer was treated with proper respect, and questions were answered freely and fully as they could be without account books being kept, though one often had to add the weight of milk sold from month to month to the dozens of eggs by months.

On the whole, it was a new and pleasant experience to get into all the homes of the township, to meet old friends and make new ones, to prescribe for the sick persons and horses, as the writer did in several cases help children with school problems and visit schools, all of which were done over muddy roads, rough roads and some good picked ones. Several farms are for sale for less than the good buildings on them are worth.—J. N. Glover, Pennsylvania.

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Shall Boys Drive Cars?

Albany Hearing on Farm Bills Draws Crowds

RURAL interests were largely represented at a hearing in the state Capitol here today before a joint meeting of the Senate General Laws and Assembly Motor Vehicle Committees on all bills now pending before the State Legislature affecting motor vehicles and motorists.

By T. C. STOWELL

Indeed, it was measures affecting the rural interests particularly that attracted the largest numbers and greatest attention, such as the proposal to reduce the age limit at which an operator's license may be issued, provision for snow removal from country highways and the contemplated tax on gasoline, especially in relation to the possibility of its raising revenue to assist in snow removal.

Motor Operator's License Proposed

A bill which affects residents of the rural section about as much as any, so far as its direct results are concerned is that of Assemblyman Kenneth H. Fake, Republican, of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, to make 16 the minimum age at which an operator's license may be issued, instead of 18, as the present law provides. Mr. Fake's bill would establish a junior operator's license for minors 16 to 18 years of age, would permit the holders of such licenses to operate motor vehicles between the hours of sunrise and sunset in going to and from school or in the ordinary business of their parents, the application for a license to carry the parents approval. The holder of a junior license could not operate in a first class city.

Discussion For and Against Lower Age Limit

The State Federation of Labor went on record in favor of the proposal, as well as some automobile clubs. The New York State Automobile Association placed itself on record against the bill. Its representative, Oscar J. Brown of Syracuse, said that the association opposed all bills seeking to lower the age limit for operators' licenses.

"For fourteen years," he said, "it has been the principle of the State that no one under 18 years of age should drive an automobile. This committee would do more for the good of the state by considering raising the limit rather than lowering it."

E. A. Moree, representing the Empire State Automobile Merchant's Association, took issue with Mr. Brown. He declared it is more a question of fitness rather than of age, whether a person should be permitted to drive a car. Indeed, he said, it is probably a much greater safeguard to permit children gradually to become accustomed to a car and to be trained into driving than suddenly to give them the authority.

"Children used to be born with silver spoons in their mouths," he said. "Now they are born with automobiles in their mouths."

Lower Age Limit an Aid to Farmers

Assemblyman Fake explained the provisions of his bill and told how it would assist farmers in doing their work. "It is ridiculous," he said, "that a farmer's boy or girl, 16 or 17 years of age, who shares the duties of farm life with his parents should not be permitted to drive legally in the country to assist in carrying out these duties." He said he would amend his bill to strike out the "sunrise to sunset" provision.

Snow Removal a Big Issue

Another question that brought keen discussion was that of snow removal, two or three proposals being before the committee providing various means of financing such activity.

"The importance of keeping the roads open during the winter has become increasingly evident," declared Mr. Moree. "When you groundhog the automobile these days, you groundhog business."

James J. Dadd of Rochester, Secretary

of the autobus association of the

State argued that the state has an obligation to keep the country roads open in the winter for the automobile omnibuses in view of the large license fees they pay.

"If the state," he said, "is going to charge bus owners a big license plate fee to travel over the highways all year round, the state should either make it possible to travel on the roads all year, or refund a portion of the fee for the time the bus owners can not use the highways."

Two Gas Tax Proposals Considered

Two proposals for a gasoline tax were considered. One, introduced by Assemblyman Milan E. Goodrich, Republican, of Westchester, would impose a tax of two cents a gallon on all gasoline sales, to be collected at the source. The present registration fee graduated according to weight of cars, would be changed to provide for a flat fee of \$3 for each pleasure vehicle, and a greatly reduced graduated fee for commercial vehicles.

The other bill, introduced by Assemblyman Bert Lord, Republican, of Chenango, former head of the state motor vehicle bureau, would fix the gas tax at one cent a gallon and retain the present registration fees.

Gas Tax Generally Approved

Virtually all of the interests represented expressed approval of the principle of a gasoline tax. Some, however, favored the Goodrich bill, while others favored the Lord bill. The State Automobile Association did not go on record as favoring either bill, but did oppose the Lord measure.

Harry B. Crowley, representing the Automobile Club of Rochester, declared that a gasoline tax is bound to come, sooner or later. "We can't get away from the principle," he said. "It is a pay-as-you-go policy, and it is right." He caused something of a surprise in the committee by declaring that he understood a gas tax bill would not pass the present session, and therefore advocating a committee to study the whole question.

Some Amendments Proposed

Assemblyman Goodrich indicated that he might amend his bill to provide a registration fee of \$3 for cars weighing up to 2,500; \$5 for cars from 2,500 to 3,500; and \$7 for cars weighing more than 3,500 pounds.

Mr. Dadd approved both bills, provided two amendments could be made. One would provide for a cut of 50 per cent in the registration fees proposed in the Goodrich bill for omnibuses. The fees are already cut about 50 per cent from the fees in the existing law. The other amendment would increase the proportion of the funds collected from the bills which would be used for snow removal on main traveled highways.

Large Farm Delegation Present

A large rural delegation appeared in behalf of Assemblyman Lord's bill, including among others: From Cattaraugus County—J. W. Watson; from Chenango County, W. G. McHugh, Clark A. Tinker, Clive Swan, George Adams; from Otsego County, William Dickson, Frank Taber, County Highway Superintendent V. L. Hoke, County Attorney D. J. Kilkeny; from Oswego County, N. Ackerman, Henry Bradford, Wesley Manwarien, County Highway Superintendent A. A. Howard; from Lewis County, County Highway Superintendent L. P. M. Gaylord, Fred Grubel; from Washington County, Highway Superintendent F. W. Harris.

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But never before could horsehide be satisfactorily used in work shoes. For it always tanned up too stiff. After years of experiment, however, we found a way to make this tough leather soft as oiled rawhide. It's a secret process developed in our own tanneries. It not only makes the leather soft. It keeps it soft. Even after many wettings Wolverine Cordovan horsehide shoes dry out soft as velvet.

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Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas		7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks		8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons		9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

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Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds		4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons		4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145
No. 1 Mixed		3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
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Broilers or Mixed Chix	11.00 per 100

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Early Chicks for Early Brooders

Continued from page 249

I have had fairly successful chicks hatch the twenty-third day.

It is not wise to feed until the hatch has been out thirty-six hours. At the end of the thirty-six hours I give each chick a drink from a pint of water in which one teaspoon of baking soda has been dissolved. An elderly and experienced chicken raiser told me of this and I agree, with her, that it is at least a partial preventive against digestive troubles. I know of others who put lime in the first drinking water.

After the chicks are back in their pens I feed sparingly of the chopped hard boiled eggs—that were tested out of the incubator. They receive no other feed than the boiled eggs for the first four days. After this I feed rolled oats and the best grade of commercial chick feed, plus scraps of bread or vegetables from the table, until the chicks are two weeks old. Finely chopped green vegetables should be fed occasionally, if the weather is such that the chicks cannot have access to grass. About the third week, cracked corn and wheat is added to their food.

Do Not Let Chicks Get Wet

The chicks should have access to plenty of clean drinking water, but it is imperative that special "chick waterers" be used, or if shallow pans are used that they be filled with small pebbles. The chicks can reach between pebbles with their bills, but their feet must be on pebbles that are not covered by the water. In my first "inexperience" I lost quite a number that were crowded into the drinking vessel enough so as to become wet and weak. The others soon trampled them to death. And a number of tiny chicks toppled over on their sides from an easily preventable cause is a disheartening sight to the ambitious chicken raiser.

Look Out for Rats

Unless your brooder house is "rat proof" rats will destroy many chicks in one night, if they can find a way to enter the sleeping place of the chicks. They have also stolen my "henless" chicks in broad daylight.

Putting rat poison out has disadvantages as great as its advantages—on the average farm. So often the rats will drag a piece of the poisoned bait to a place where older fowls or stock may get it.

We have found the persistent use of temptingly baited traps and good cats the safest exterminators of rats.

Beginning the first night that the chicks are placed in the brooder house, we set several rat traps. Of course, care must be taken to "spring" the empty traps before any chicks are let loose each morning.

A rat proof brooder house is the best investment, if one can afford it.

Keep Mash Before Them

When the chicks are a month old, dry mash can be kept before them all the time. In preparing this I like to mix enough to last several months. The following mixture has proved good: 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds middlings, 50 pounds ground or rolled oats, 100 pounds wheat bran and 50 pounds of meat scrap.

We empty the ashes from the furnace and the wood range where the chicks may dust themselves and pick up the bits of charcoal.

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Bar'd Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.00	15	73	145
Wh. Plymouth Rocks	6.00	9.00	17	83	165
S. C. Wh. Wyandottes	6.00	9.50	18	88	175
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Black Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17	83	165
Asst'd. Broiler Chicks	3.75	6.50	12	60	120

Save time by ordering from ad before orders pour in. Low prices on our Special Matings of line-bred, trap nested and pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Write for details our offers on Hollywood S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Special Matings. Get these prices.

Farm Service Company, Route A-2 Tyrone, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.50	20.00
Barred P. Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
Anconas	6.00	11.50	22.00
W. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	25.00
Assorted	4.00	7.50	14.00

Cheaper in lots of 500 and 1000
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

BABY CHICKS

	100	50	25
Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.			
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES E. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, O.



BABY CHICKS

prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALLON HATCHERY,
Gallon, Ohio

White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter Red Bank, N. J.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

SMITH BROTHERS Baby Chicks and Ducklings. Many thousands weekly. Popular & Rare Breeds, Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Bantams & Game. Prices reasonable. Wellington J. Smith Company, 610 Davis-Farley Bldg., Electric Incubators and Brooders. Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICKS STANDARD BRED STERLING QUALITY

Chicks with vigor and vitality. Delivery prepaid. Send for List. Est. 1905.

SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, TIFFIN, OHIO

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS—Pure bred Barron and Utility Chicks. Five popular breeds. Write for low prices and free Catalog. Postpaid, live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

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Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

MARCY FARMS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

The beautiful hardy money-makers. The largest breed of pure-bred chickens. Jet black plumage, yellow skin. Best for table use—persistent layers of big brown eggs. Leading winners for years at Madison Square Garden and other big shows. Write for free descriptive folder with moderate prices of breeders and stock of all ages from one day up; eggs for hatching, and etc.

MARCY FARMS
Box 34,
Matawan, N. J.



MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book

Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds. MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio



LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
Box T, Linesville, Penn.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N.Y.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY,
McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility, and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Sour milk or curd is an excellent feed and takes the place of meat scrap. One year our cheese factory made butter for a time and the patrons received the skim milk free. I heated this sour milk in wash tubs and removed the curd. This curd made splendid feed and the chicks were ravenous for it. They got so they would not eat but little of their cracked corn and wheat and lived on curd almost entirely — but after two weeks of curd diet, I found a number of dead chicks in the sleeping boxes one morning, and noticed that the whole flock looked sick. On picking up several I found their skins to be bloated. I pricked several of these gas bubbles and this seemed to relieve the chick. I withheld the curd for five days and most of the flock recovered. After this I fed less of the curd.

Diarrhoea Takes Its Toll

White diarrhoea destroyed many of my chicks the first year I tried the poultry game. As soon as I notice any of my chicks looking droopy-winged and sleepy now, I remove them to a "hospital box." I treat the remainder of the flock by withholding feed for four hours, then seeing that the chicks drink freely of water in which one teaspoon of Epsom salts has been dissolved to a pint. Keep this drink where they can get all they will take, for one day. The flock will seem "dumpy" for a day after this, but keep them warm and dry and quiet feeding just as little as will keep them alive. It usually takes four days for the disease to run through a flock. This method has proven the best for me, but I do not guarantee it to be always effective.

Even under the best of feeding conditions and diet, cannibalism often develops in a large flock of confined chicks. The only way I combat it, is to remove from the others any chicks who have the tiniest particle of blood showing.

Get Chicks Outdoors

As soon as the weather permits, chicks should be in direct contact with the earth. A pen made of old boards a foot high, the size of a discarded screen door which can be used to cover it and keep out older fowls, is useful as it can be easily moved to fresh grass plots.

Even when they are large enough to have "chicken sense" incubator chicks need to be shut in when it rains as they will not protect themselves as "hen raised" chicks will.

Hawks often destroy the chicks after they are large enough to roam. The best remedy is a shotgun in the hands of a good marksman.

Ten days before my broilers are due to be dressed, I place them in a portable pen and feed all the soaked corn they will clean up. The corn should be soaked at least forty-eight hours, and should be fed often but in small amounts. The pen should be moved so that the supply of clean grass is never low, and plenty of clean water should be where the broilers can help themselves.

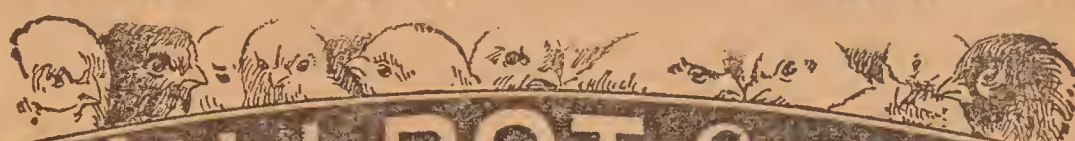
Be sure of your market before beginning to fatten.

My favorite breed is the Rhode Island Red, but I believe any of the heavier breeds produce good broilers.—Mrs. J. E. Baltzell, New York.

Keep the Good Mothers

THERE are a great many farmer's wives who still prefer the mother hen for rearing the chicks. There are good mothers and bad ones, and if you

(Continued on Page 256)



HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED CHICKS

HIGH-EGG-YIELD

Do Their Ancestry Proud

High as are the standards of the parent flocks from which they come, Hillpot Quality Chicks often surprise even us by their splendid performances after our customers get them. Reports we receive cover the whole range of chick qualities—quick growth, early laying, heavy egg production, happy profits—indicating how really broad is that "Quality" in the name of our chicks.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

FREE—1925 Catalog all about them. Send for it today. Explains and illustrates how you will get your Hillpot Chicks by parcel post prepaid with safe arrival of full count guaranteed within 1200 miles.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

PRODUCTION BRED POULTRY

Buy your stock for breed improvement and baby chicks with the "Lay" bred in them from members of the

New York State Co-Operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

ONE MILLION CHICKS FOR SALE

Free catalogue gives list of members, breed kept, number of chicks for sale by each member, with leading article by James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. M. C. Porter, Sec., 115 Church St., Adams, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFICATION PAYS



PURE-BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University, and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS. The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce happy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production. Special Combination Offers—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 2, Gibsonburg, O.

Breeds we offer:
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Mottled Anconas
S. C. Black Minorcas
Barred Rocks
White Rocks
S. C. R. I. Reds
R. C. R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes
S. C. Buff Orpingtons
S. C. White Orpingtons
Jersey Black Giants

The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat or both. Write us.



BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

We have been in business 19 years.

	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	25	50	100	500
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, White Dotts.	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Sil. Laced Dotts, Buff and White Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 12c. Rocks and Reds, 14c. Wyan. 15c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. & Reference. Free

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Millerstown, Pa., Box 12



STAR MATING

S. C. Tom Barron

White Leghorn Chicks

Pedigreed baby chicks from world famous egg-laying strains. At bargain prices if you book your order now. Besides Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas and many other popular breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog—prices.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS
Box 216, Zeeland, Mich.

Buy--OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Varieties Prices on 50 100 500

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. & S. C. Reds 7.75 15.00 72.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons 8.25 16.00 77.50
Mixed 5.75 11.00 52.50

Members of the International Baby Chick Association

POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE.

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY

Box 4, BLUFFTON, OHIO



White Leghorns.. 13 cts.
Brown Leghorns. 13 cts.
Barred Rocks.... 15 cts.
Rhode I. Reds... 15 cts.
Mixed Chicks.... 11 cts.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

Meadow Brook Chicks

"Once you try them, you'll always buy them" S. C. W. Leghorns—W. Wyandottes—Rocks—Reds. We are better able than ever before to supply our customers with high-grade chicks from healthy, selected breeders at attractive prices. Send for circular and price list.

MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Stockton, N. J. Route A.

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
Jersey Black Giants	\$35.00	\$15.00
"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
"Park's" Barred Rocks	18.00	10.00
"Sheppard's" Aneonas	18.00	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	18.00	10.00
Black Minorcas	20.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	20.00	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Indian Runner Ducklings	35.00	12.00
White Pekin Ducklings	35.00	12.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

ADA CHICKS


ADA CHICKS LEAD THE WAY TO PROFIT
NEVER BEFORE SUCH WONDERFUL VITALITY!
SUCH MARVELOUS GROWTH! SUCH EGG PRODUCTION!
Customers come back this year with larger orders than last season.
We deliver 100% alive postpaid to your door. Catalog free.
Fluffy, pure bred young hustlers that grow fast and lay early. The kind that lay more eggs in winter when egg prices are high. From healthy, vigorous, tested, heavy-laying stock carefully mated by experts for greater egg production. Our heavy home trade is the best proof of our reliability. References—First National Bank, any Banker, Citizen or Farmer near Ada, Ohio.
SAVE WORRY. Order direct from us. We guarantee chicks free from new European disease.

White, Brown, Buff, Black,	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks and P. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, W. I. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices.

PROMPT DELIVERY EVERYWHERE 100% ALIVE!

THE ADA HATCHERY
ROUTE D
ADA, OHIO.



National Bank.

REAL QUALITY CHICKS


Why buy Inferior Chicks when you can buy Real Quality Chicks at about the same price? Full Live Delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varities	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff and Br. & R. C. Br. Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Single Comb Anconas, Sheppard Famous Strain	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Mixed Chicks	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

Black Langshans, 50, \$9; 100, \$17. Order right from this ad with perfect confidence. Ref. First National Bank.

The Golden Rule is our Motto. Write today for Free Catalog and full prices.

QUALITY CHICK HATCHERY, DEPT. B, WAUSEON, OHIO



National Bank.

"THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND LAY"


They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early. and be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY



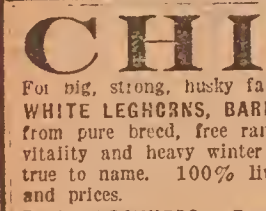
BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Pure bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. These pullets will make excellent Winter layers. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference. Only 20 hours from New York

Varities	Postpaid Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	72.00	150
Anconas, (Extra Good Sheppards)	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	

Extra Selected Stock, \$2.00 per 100 higher. All are hatched in modern machines. each order carefully packed personally. Free circular.

WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, BOX C7, ZEELAND, MICH.



CHICKS

For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS and R. I. REDS from pure bred, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.

PIELL BROTHERS, Box A. A., PITTSBURGH, N. J.

BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

FAIRHOLM POULTRY YARDS, William Cole, Fremont, N. H.



ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio



Baby Chicks

Hatched from High Egg Record Flocks

Wh. & Br. Leg., 12c. Buff and Blk. Leg., Blk. Min., S. C. Reds, Bar. Rocks 14c.	Wh. Rocks & R. C. Reds, 15c.	Wh. Wym., Buff Orps, B. S. Limb. 16c.
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Live delivery guaranteed

Send for Free Catalog.

The Lantz Hatchery
Est. 1906
Tiffin, Ohio.

are depending on hens better pick out the good mothers and keep them. Mothers that continually fight other hens are only a trifle worse than the mother that will let all the chickens on the place eat with her flock. The ideal mother will defend the food from old fowls and from large chickens, but is not on the war path for small chicks or for any that stay in their place. I have had such and we kept them and one old hen reared four flocks one summer, staying with a flock hatched the eighth of September until they were almost as large as she was, and she didn't lose one until they were large enough to fry. Old No. 12 was kept busy rearing families for five or six years.—Rachel Rae.

Running the Incubator

THE modern incubator is a good investment. Each machine has its certain characteristics and if the manufacturer's directions are followed there should be no difficulty.

A good incubator does not require a "special room". Common sense is needed in locating it so that sudden changes in temperature will not throw it out of adjustment. The best location is a well ventilated room with a fairly steady temperature of around 60 or 65 degrees.

Run the incubator for few days before you put the eggs in it. Bring the heat up slowly and spend plenty of time making the final adjustment at the proper temperature.

Test the thermometer carefully if you are using it for the second season. This can be done by using a regular physician's thermometer.

Be sure you do not stand the incubator where the sun's rays can hit it.

Manufacturer's directions will take care of the moisture problem. This does not mean, however, that it can be operated in a damp cellar.

If you operate your incubator in the house or any of the farm buildings, be sure you get a permit from your insurance company. It will not cost much and it is a good precaution.

Make sure the room is well ventilated but not drafty.

More About the Hens and the Eclipse

AS a child I had heard my father tell of a total eclipse of the sun as related by his parents, and the incident of the hens going to roost particularly impressed me so I had it in mind to see with my own eyes how they would behave during the recent eclipse.

Talking about it with two neighbors who each have good sized flocks we fell to wondering what they would do if lighted so the two of us who light our hens from sunset until about 8 o'clock agreed to take the gasoline lanterns to the hen house as soon as the eclipse became visible and leave them until it was over and then compare notes with No. 3 who does not use lights.

According to the agreement the man of the house lighted the hen house at the beginning of the eclipse but had to be away from home that time until about 10:30 a. m. and I became so complete absorbed in watching the sky that I forgot all about watching the hens.

There were some light clouds that added much to the effect but in no way interfered with Old Sol and a perfect view of his eclipse and with the strange wonderful beauty of the heavens and the weirdness of everything it was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. It would be interesting to observe another, in the

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY,

Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

500,000 Chicks for 1925



Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,

Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varities	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS,
Flemington, N. J.

ORDER CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS S. C. White Leghorns

Our A. A. Matings and Certified Matings are the combination of the best blood lines in the U. S. Buy quality from breeders of free range stock. Chicks that are full of production blood. The kind you want. Get your order in now and avoid the rush. Catalog on request. Member of the N. Y. S. Cooperative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.

W. W. HAWLEY, JR., BATAVIA, N. Y.

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 238, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. **A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.**

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January.

Send for circular.

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summertime, as without snow on the ground the darkness would naturally be deeper and the general effect different. Small wonder that the Ancients were panic stricken at the occurrence of such an unexpected phenomenon.

The Hens Are Forgotten

By the time the man of the house returned it was all over and how I did hate to own up that I hadn't thought of the hens until it was too late. The laugh was all on me as the others had closely observed theirs. The one who also lighted his hens took up his post of observation near so as to watch them without missing anything else and reported that fully one half of his flock of 250 went to roost on the roosts while the rest huddled on the floor. Now why should they have done so, with full light on before darkness began to fall when they never do at close of day. It is possible that they "sensed" something out of the ordinary in nature to go to roost like that in a brightly lighted house.

The other neighbor who does not light his hens, said the greater part, probably three-fourths of his flock of 200 went on to the roosts and the rest huddled on the floor. His family said that because of watching them he missed the best part of the eclipse.

I greatly regret forgetting to watch ours, but can say of our neighbors that "their word is their bond."

Reading Mr. Ohm's inquiry if any one watched their hens prompted me to reply as this may be of personal interest even through unsuitable for printing—as not being the account of an eye witness.—A Farmer's Wife.

Don't Let the Mites Kill the Setting Hen

THIS is done so many times. Only last summer I knew of two hens dying from mites sucking their life out while they were setting on eggs. One died the very day her eggs were to hatch and the eggs were lost, but the other hatched the chicks and was so light that they were taken from her and given to another hen. She died in a couple of days though. These hens were set in the henhouse shut away from the other hens. The owner did not know the henhouse was very badly infested and never dreamed his hens were suffering slow death. It is never really safe to set hens in the henhouse where hens roost nor to use the regular laying nests, for mites congregate on such hens. Remove in the daytime and set in fresh nests and you will have few mites in the new nest and no likelihood of their becoming troublesome while she sets.—Rachel Rae.

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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XXIV

A while later, it might have been an hour or an eternity, Jim stood alone by the gate that led to the rural cemetery at North Speedtown. The funeral was over, his friends had come, had done what they could, and had gone.

He knew he must travel soon up across the fields and begin his chores, but he dreaded to go back. He did not see much purpose in doing the chores, or any of the other work for that matter, that stretched ahead during the long years. Grief and heart-sick discouragement sat heavily upon him.

Suddenly he felt like a little boy again, a little boy who had lost something that he loved. His shoulders began to heave, and, like a little boy, he threw himself flat on the grass and allowed the hot tears to come.

After a time he became calmer and rolled over and sat up. Across from him, squatted on his heels, and looking at him, was Dave Messenger, the sheriff.

"Kinda figgered I'd find you here," drawled the older man. "Always the hardest time is right after all the excitement of the funeral is over. Feller has to bear up when folks are around, but after they're gone, he can kinda let down and mebbe get some of it out of his system. Don't I know it. Been all through it, Jim, two or three times. Don't often talk much about it."

He stopped while his somber gaze wandered over the western hills.

"Somewhere over there, Jimmy," and he waved his hand, "I left a little boy quite a spell ago, and more recently my wife. . . She was a partner that I set quite some store by. . . and one that I trailed around with quite a spell.

"So I know how you're feelin'," he continued more cheerfully. "Don't seem now to you as if there was much to look forward to, but there will be. . . The sun will shine; the birds will sing; and the good old grass will grow green again. . . only it'll take a little time for you to see it."

Jim was grateful for the kindly voice. Strange how the little man just naturally understood.

"If it wasn't for sister, I'd go away, Dave," he said. "Seems as though I couldn't face the old round of work any more. Got too many memories."

"Memories have to be lived down, Jimmy, and I've found out you can't do it by runnin' away from them."

Jim looked out across the ancient stones of the old churchyard and then as his grief welled up again, he cried:

"Oh, Dave what's the use of it all, anyway? Look around here. This is where we all end up."

"There are worse places to end than this," said the other quietly.

But the boy did not hear, or paid no attention.

"When I was a kid," he continued, "I learned that piece of Gray's, 'The Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'. Never thought of it much until lately, but the way I feel now, he had it about right. Ever read it? It went something like this:

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield, Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;

How jocund would they drive their team afield!

How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!"

"Yes, I've read it, but it's poor stuff for you to be thinkin' about now."

"Maybe it is," returned the boy, "but every word of it is true of the men and women that lie here. You're something of a stranger in this country, Dave, so maybe these old Yankee names don't

mean so much to you. But I know them so well that I can pretty nearly shut my eyes and call the roll of the Yankee farmers that are buried here: Royce, Brown, Ball, Manning, Taylor, Japhet, Rightmire, Leonard, Mead, Barrett, Jackson, Stone, Thompson, Miller, Lynch. They and their fathers came into this country not so many years ago with a 'hip, hip hoorah, boys', and like it says in the 'Elegy', the woods did bow beneath their sturdy strokes, and with many a loud joke they did drive their teams afield, and broke the stubborn glebe with their furrows. But where are they now, Dave? I ask you, where did it get 'em?"

He waved his hand over the quiet yard, and answered his own question:

"They're all here."

"Yes," agreed the other gravely. "they are all here. Their bodies are," he said simply, "but after all, they did live while they lived. They had troubles, but they also had their fun. Prob-

So the two men climbed the fence on the other side of the road, and went up across the brown October fields to Jim's home.

"Got some overalls that I can put on?" asked Dave.

When Jim protested that he could not let the sheriff work, Dave insisted.

"Knew a little about ranchin' myself once. Guess I ain't forgot it all. Seem good to get into the old duds again."

The only overalls that Jim could find were big enough for two sheriffs of Dave's size, but he put them on, and turned them up at the bottom. Then he and Jim went to the barn, drove in the cows, and set about the milking. As they milked, Dave, naturally given to long silences, kept up a steady stream of talk to help the boy, and he knew by the response which he got that at least a part of the time Jim was forgetting his troubles.

The cows were soon milked, and

the ranch. The blow killed my wife. We had worked a long while together gettin' a little ahead, and she was just too discouraged to start over again."

Dave stopped talking for a moment, then went on:

"It got into the newspapers somehow, so of course you've heard how I run up and down the earth till at last I put most of the gang where they ought to be. At the same time, I got a lot of others of the same kind where they won't be robbin' poor folks for quite a spell. Probably heard the story, haven't you?"

"Yes, Dave, I've heard it. You certainly had a lot of stick-to-it-iveness."

"I s'pose some folks wouldn't call it by so good a name. Probably they would say I am vindictive and revengeful. Maybe I am, but I like to think I've followed those human snakes for years, to put them and others of their kind where they couldn't ruin anybody else's lives."

"Your friends wouldn't say you were vindictive, Dave, but I must say, I'd be a little worried myself if I had been up to some deviltry to know you were on my trail."

"Finally landed in Speedtown," the sheriff went on. "I let it be known that my job was done and that I wanted to settle down for a little peace and quiet. But that wasn't quite all of the truth, boy. That trail that I started some six years ago is not quite ended yet. But at last I'm beginnin' to see the end, and it's right here in Speedtown. Yes, sir, the job is pretty near done, boy, and I'm glad. It was a long, hard trail, and I'm gettin' kind of tired."

In the dusk, Jim could see the little sheriff going through the motions of re-filling his pipe and lighting it. After a little while, he went on:

"Never told this to but one person before, Jim. Wouldn't now, except that the chapter is coming to an end in a few days and mebbe my telling it to you will help you to forget your own troubles a little while."

"It does help," said Jim.

"Not much use, to kill a brood of young rattlesnakes," resumed the sheriff, "unless you get the old ones, too. They'll just breed a lot more. As soon as I began chasing that gang that swindled me, I found that they was only part of a big machine, but for a long time I couldn't put my hand on the master machine. Finally when I got little Ernie Machias, he told me enough so I could begin to see where the trail went."

"Where was that?"

"To Speedtown," said Messenger.

Jim sat up in his chair with surprise.

"So I came back to Speedtown, and got me this job of being sheriff."

"Folks wondered how you got the nomination," stated Jim.

"That's part of the story."

Messenger got up and began to pace up and down the porch.

"Needed the rest, all right, God knows. But my job was not done yet. There could be no rest for me until the fangs were pulled of the worst snake that ever preyed on men and women."

"What do you mean?" asked Jim.

The older man paused in his excited walking, directly over Jim. When he spoke there was the deadly venom of years of accumulated hatred in his voice.

"What do I mean?" he said. "I'll tell you what I mean! Old Judge Rising stands at the end of a long trail, boy. He has played a pretty game, but his bluff is goin' to be called, and I'm the man that's goin' to call it!"

The boy sat forward tensely in his chair.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

What Happened in the Story Last Week

JIM Taylor's injury and the fact that he was caught apparently red-handed in Johnny Ball's milk house after the milk had been spilled and kerosene poured around the premises, is the main subject of discussion at the meeting of the Ladies Aid of the church of North Speedtown. In fact the strike is the main discussion, including Jim Taylor's impending trial. The conversation and discussion about the entire milk situation is at its height, when a telephone message brings information that Jim's mother had just died. At funeral services, Johnny Ball rather shocks the community in view of his trouble with Jim, by attending with his daughter, Dorothy. Dorothy sings at the funeral services and Jim, hearing the song, feels that she is singing for him. In fact, "the boy and girl were nearer in spirit than they had been before in many long weeks".

ably got quite a lot out of life, too. So much that I'll bet that most of them would have lived it over again had they been given a chance."

Then he stopped a moment while he fished in one pocket for his tobacco pouch and in the other for his pipe.

"And besides," he concluded, "there might be worse places than right here. These folks had their day with its play and its work, and when night came they laid themselves down to rest in this quiet spot, watched over by the sun, the wind and the stars. Pretty good place to rest; and rest is pretty good. And also, Jimmy," he added with a little twinkle in his eye, "They are the first peaceful folks I have found; nice, quiet, peaceable citizens!"

"But come on, boy, let's get out of here. Where are you headed for now?"

"Home to milk the cows," said Jim bitterly. "Not that I have much milking at this time of the year," he added. "Been stripping them out with one hand since I got hurt. 'Not even a death in the family can interfere with the daily grind of chores in the cow country."

"Good thing there is work to do," answered Dave cheerfully, as he got up and started toward the road. "It takes up the mind. I figgered, Jimmy, that mebbe it would be kinda lonesome up there at your place tonight, so I'm just goin' to invite myself to stay all night with you."

Jim made no reply for a moment, and the older man continued.

"Need a change myself, and a good visit."

The boy knew why the sheriff had invited himself to stay with him and was grateful. Maybe it would help.

"Glad to have you, Dave," he said, "If you are sure you want to. My sister is staying with one of the neighbors tonight, but Aunt Janet is stopping over for a day or two, and she can probably get us together something to eat if we are not too particular."

"Suits me," said Dave. "Used to rustlin' for myself, anyway."

turned out into the night pasture. Jim fed and bedded down his horses, and the two men went into the house.

Aunt Janet, aged but spry and cheerful, had put the rooms back into their natural order, and had a warm supper on the table. They all sat down, Dave still talking of past experiences. He and Aunt Janet visited so cheerfully and to such purpose that Jim had eaten a good supper almost before he realized it.

It was a warm October evening, and after supper, the two men lighted their pipes and in comfortable chairs, with feet on the old porch railing, they sat in silence enjoying the soothing influence of the quiet evening.

After a time, Dave said: "Jim, ever hear how I came to settle in Speedtown?"

"No," said the boy. "I heard some stories about your chasing some swindlers around the world, but I never heard anything that wasn't to your credit, and I never heard why you happened to settle here."

"Never told it to anyone before," said Dave, "except to Winslow, and I only just told him the other day. But I sort of feel like talking tonight, and if you want to listen to the ramblings of an old man, I might tell you."

"Go ahead," said the boy. "I'd like to hear it."

There was a little silence while Dave puffed reflectively a few minutes on his pipe.

"Probably you've heard," he resumed, "how some fellers came to visit me back in the days when I was ranchin'. I'd always been used to takin' everybody at face value. These boys seemed to be likely fellers, and I took quite a shine to 'em. Wife said right from the start that there was something about them she didn't like. Funny how some women sense things that don't appear on the surface, ain't it?"

"To make a long story short, after they'd been around a while, they put up a phoney deal and I fell for it; took about all of my money, even had to sell

"So that's it!"

"Yes, sir, that's it. You people here hate him because of what he has done to business and politics in this section. But that was just small peanuts to him. Folks think that he has a hundred thousand dollars or so. The fact is, he is several times a millionaire." The sheriff paused and then concluded his sentence, emphasizing every word, "and it's all blood money! He got it by directing an organized gang of swindlers and bunko men, whose dirty hands have robbed needy folks in almost every city in America. He lived in a rural section like this so that no one would suspect him."

As if his vehement speech had made him a little ashamed, the sheriff turned and sank into his chair.

"But now I've got him," he said quietly. "I gave the facts to lawyer Winslow yesterday, and he wanted me to wait until after election. I can't do it. Waited too long now."

The sheriff kept quiet for so long that Jim thought he was not going to continue.

"Still I don't see, Dave, how you got to be sheriff."

"All I had to do was to drop a hint to the judge that I knew a little something. He doesn't know how much. But he didn't dare interfere with the nomination."

"So all you wanted of the sheriff's office was to bide your time to expose the judge. Is that right?"

"Yes," said Messenger.

"When is the exposure going to take place?"

"Sorry, but I can't tell you that. You and Winslow are the only ones that I have ever told anything about this. Say nothing for a few days, and then I don't care who you tell."

The sheriff stopped talking, and with the end of the story Jim's own troubles came back to him.

"Speaking of Winslow," he said, "you know after—after Mother—died, Winslow went to Judge Rising—and tried to get my trial postponed—for a few days."

"Yes," said the sheriff. "I know all about it. I might add, too, Johnny Ball came stumping into town yesterday and after talking to Winslow he went right up and bearded old Rising in his den, and also demanded that your trial be put off."

"And the judge wouldn't do it," said the boy. "Bury my—mother—and go on trial—all in the same week. . . Nice life."

"There, there," said Dave. "I wouldn't feel too bad about it. Might as well have all your troubles in a bunch and get them over with. Your case was listed on the calendar on the regular term. It might be a little hard to change it, and after all, there ain't much point in changin' it. Besides, old Rising made a mistake. His keepin' your trial on the calendar just to be mean may help you. All of this will make sympathy for you, and say what you want to, sympathy counts with any jury, especially when there ain't nothin' against you but circumstantial evidence."

"I don't want any sympathy," suddenly flamed the boy. "All I want is a little justice."

"Goin' to git that, too," soothed the sheriff. "But better go to bed now, hadn't we? Been a hard day. Need your rest."

Jim stood up and stretched. He felt sore all over, and tired, as if he had been through a long sickness.

As the two men stood looking out into the night a moment before they went inside, there came a patter of rain on the tin roof of the porch overhead.

"Seems as though I—I—I can't—stand it Dave—to have—m-m-mother

—out there in the rain."

The little sheriff reached up and put his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"There are worse things, Jim, than the sun and the wind and the rain. Besides, she's where she doesn't mind—so come on now, let's go to bed."

A little later, as Jim lay in his bed, before the sleeping of emotional exhaustion claimed him, it seemed to his over-wrought imagination that he could hear a girl's voice singing, low-toned, deep-throated, beautiful:

"So long Thy pow'r has blest me, sure it still

Will lead me on

O'er moor and fen o'er crag and torrent, till

The night is gone."

And as he listened, it again seemed true that Dorothy was singing for him, and for him alone.

CHAPTER XXV

Sheriff Messenger stood in the door that led from the big courtroom into the entrance hall. This hall was packed with men, and the little sheriff was

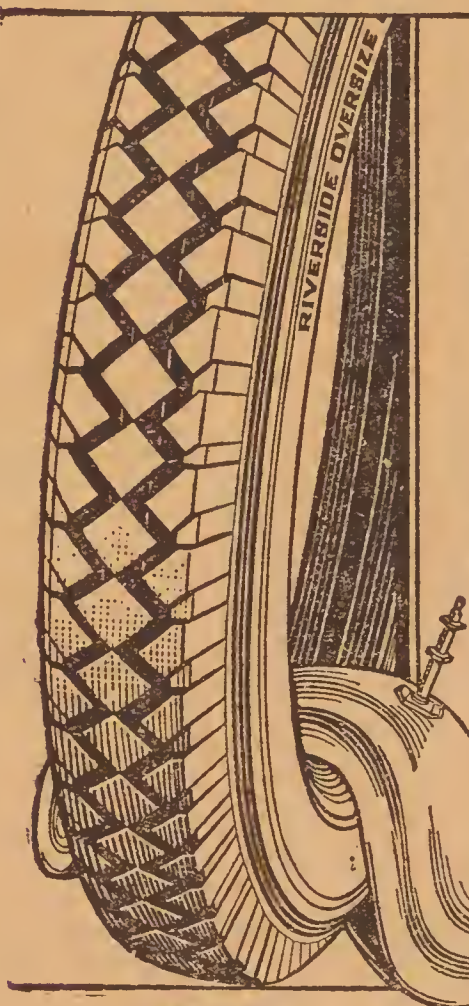


HIS WAY OF PUTTING IT

FIRST TRAMP—Bill, what's "insomnia?"

SECOND TRAMP—Insomnia? Why, where a feller can't sleep at night over 4 m or twelve hours widout wakin' up.—JUDGE

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Chas. F. Poor,
Danvers, Mass.

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Life's Pay Checks

A Sunday Visit with the A. A. Philosophy Man

Editor's Note: Dr. By REV. J. W. HOLLAND a hole in your pocket, Holland will be glad or the failure of a bank may blast your happiness. The Bible tells us, "He that longeth for silver shall not be satisfied with silver."

BEFORE we get anything out of life we have to put something into it.



What we put into life is our personal interest and work. The things we take out depend largely upon the value set upon us by others. There are three checks that we may all receive for our part in the work of the world.

The first one is material. We call it cash or gold. It is necessary to pay the bills as we go. Yet, how few of us ever reap large wealth as the result of our toil. Most large fortunes are collected from society rather than really earned, and they rarely bless their possessors, or their children.

If wages is all you get for your work,

The second pay check is worth more. It is the inner joy we get out doing our "stint of toil." Blessed are ye who love your work enough to whistle or sing about it.

I pity the poor souls who get no "thrill" out of sweeping a floor, plowing a straight furrow, stacking grain, baking a good cake, washing a child's face, or writing a sermon.

The big pay for doing a good thing is in feeling good while doing it.

If you get pleasure out of your work, envy no mortal on the planet.

The third check we get is the appreciation from others of the value of our toil.

A successful business man who has a large family to educate said to me recently, "I seem to be only an animated check-book."

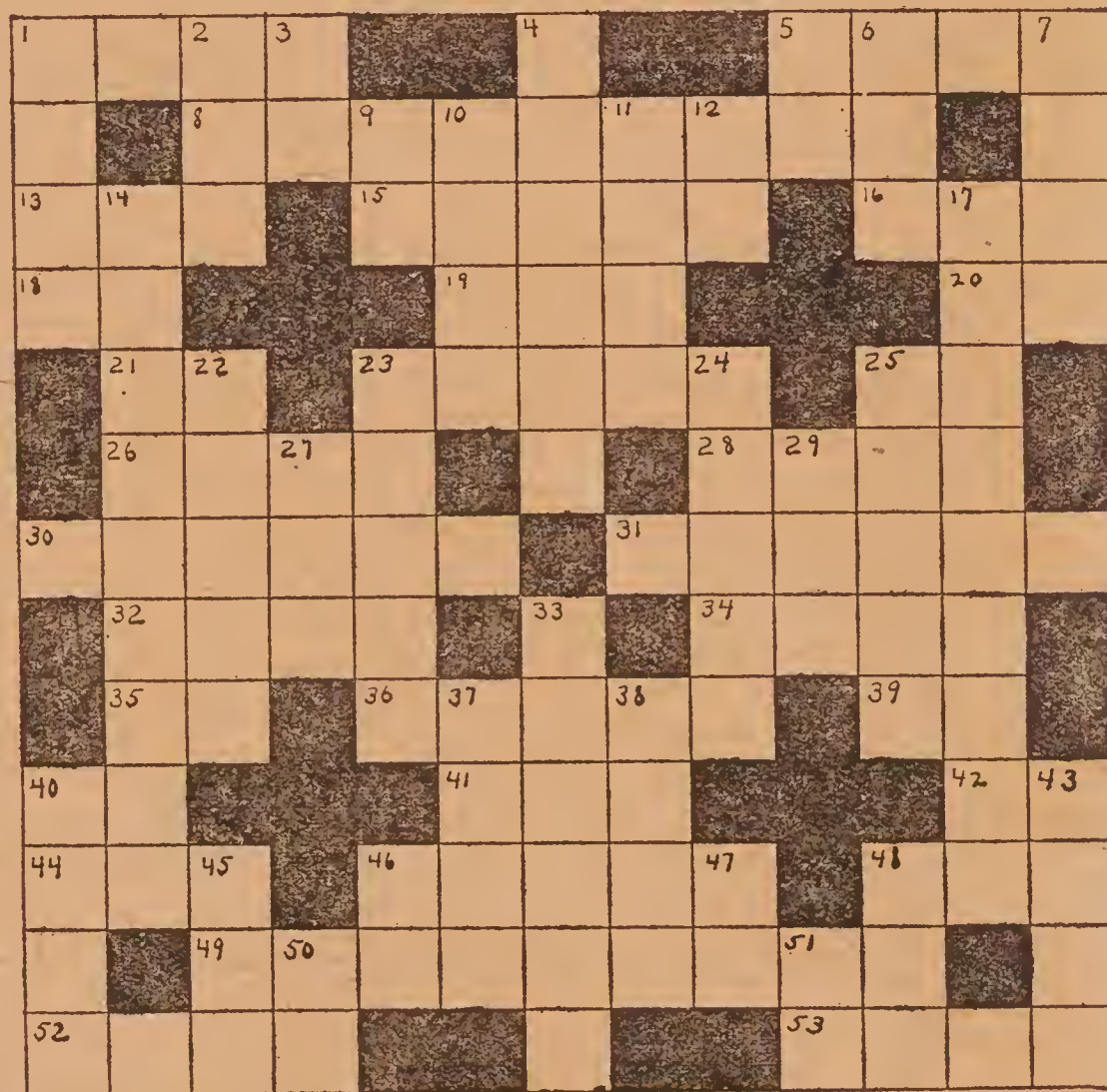
What that man needs is what all people need—loving appreciation for the work he is trying to do.

The prophet Isaiah said, "They help

(Continued on Page 262)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 3



Copyright American Agriculturist, Inc.

This time there are four 9-letter words! Pretty soon, you'll need a Webster's Unabridged! But you use all four of these words many times during a day, so it should not be hard to guess them in a puzzle. Then there are four 6-letter words leading in from each rim to the center, and everything else from two letters up. Unless your head is absolutely No. 24 down you will not be stumped by this puzzle!

ACROSS

- 1 Out of danger
- 5 Bit to subdue
- 8 What we go to school for
- 13 They exist
- 15 Heads
- 16 Take part in a play
- 18 Southern State
- 19 Pronoun, feminine
- 20 Exclamation
- 21 Preposition of place
- 23 Radiated light
- 25 Indefinite article
- 26 Part of the ear
- 28 Angry crowds
- 30 Small animal
- 31 Plant just coming up
- 32 Horse's favorite diet
- 34 Part of a school year
- 35 Time since the birth of Christ
- 36 Valuable dark wood
- 39 Chemical symbol for tellurium

DOWN

- 40 Degree of a minister
- 41 Before
- 42 Right (abbr)
- 44 Employ
- 46 Causing death
- 48 A straight
- 49 Selling produce to consumers
- 52 Praise
- 53 Curved
- 1 Fasten firmly
- 2 Doctor's payment
- 3 Boy's nickname
- 4 Nautical measure of distance
- 5 Company (abbr)
- 6 Character in one of Chaucer's writings
- 7 Two
- 9 Opposite of down
- 10 Money
- 11 Age between ten and twenty
- 12 Exists
- 14 Carriers on which produce is shipped
- 17 City people awaiting produce
- 22 Member of a wandering tribe
- 23 The best kind is
- 24 Nothing inside
- 25 To bear prematurely
- 27 What goes in a horse's mouth
- 29 Crude metal
- 33 Classified
- 37 Part of a bird's head
- 38 Tidy
- 40 Lustreless
- 43 Not this
- 45 Australian 3 toed bird
- 46 French (abbr)
- 47 Island off N. Y. S.
- 48 Number of years lived
- 50 Advertisement (abbr)
- 51 New Brunswick (abbr)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle on opposite page.

Don't blame your children

if they decide that life on the farm is not worth while

HERE IS FAIR WARNING: Every year thousands of young men and women, brought up on farms, move to the cities. In the cities they can find the comforts they demand. On the average farm they cannot.

It's up to you to make life on your farm worth living.

And the one greatest, single step toward comfort and health and happiness is Colt Light.

Colt Light is clear and soft. It lights without matches at a touch. It makes every room livable twenty-four hours a day. It reduces morning and evening work a third.

Colt Light brings with it a small carbide-gas stove that is

ready for work whenever the fire in the coal range is low. It brings also the Colt iron that heats itself quickly and makes ironing easy.

Yet it costs less to install on the average farm than the cheapest automobile. And it costs less in operation than enough kerosene lamps to light the house properly.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt light plant is sold direct to the consumer at factory prices. One of the 175 Union Carbide Sales Company warehouses is located near you. Union Carbide is always uniform. World's best quality. Highest gas yield. It is always packed in blue-and-gray drums.

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Variety Adds Spice

Why Not an Herb Patch In the Garden?

EDITOR'S NOTE: A well-filled herb garden and consequent well-filled jars of dried herbs or their seeds DO present such possibilities for us who must often rack our brains in order to vary the family diet and keep appetites appeased.

We can learn much from the French who have mastered the art of making delicious stews and sauces. Most of us content ourselves with a few tested and tried flavors and seasonings and don't realize just how much pleasure we deny ourselves by not using freely what we could so easily have, herbs to furnish variety to the menu as well as to the garden.

The skill of the local herb doctor is almost a thing of the past, so let us usher in the art of herbs in cooking!

EVER so often we find the poets and romancers crying that one give them—

—a garden, an old-fashioned garden,

Where the thyme and the balm and the sweet-basil grow—

and ever so often, in very considerably-increasing numbers, Anglo-Saxon countryside about, you, who may have an eye out for the same, will discover gardens of exactly that sort!

Ever since the Great War, particularly, people very nearly everywhere have been brought to realize that it does not detract from beauty at all that things comprising it should be useful as well!

Tansy at the far rear fence-line is quite as lovely as the yellow daisy: a touch of tansy gives a tang to the vegetable pottage whose savor cannot be denied.

Marigold is assuredly quite as lovely for the garage wall or the barn-edge as the cosmos or the coxcomb; you may not need a very great deal of it on your kitchen shelf, but it's never a bad idea at all to share tidbits with the next neighbors around.

So with other and other and yet other sweet-pot and aromatic herbs; until today certain of the big American seed concerns serving space squarely in their catalogues for the plants of this sort, and urging folk to set out their seeds. As a particular inducement to this cultivation, it is indicated that the very largest part of such plants are perennials; and that once obtained in the garden they may be preserved there for years.

"A" Stands For Anise.

Just what, then would these good experts recommend for such a garden and how should one care for the same? Taking the list as we find it given, there is the lovely anise first of all. You who seek a border for, say, the cannas at the porch front or the geranium bed at the side, cannot go amiss with the anise.

"It is used medicinally", we read, "as an agreeable aromatic; the official part of the plant being the fruit. This is known by the name of 'ani-seed', and has a strong aromatic taste and a powerful odor. By distillation, the fruit of the anise yields a volatile, oily matter known as oil of anise".

Incidentally, lest the white ribbon friends have a compunction against anise in the garden because of the liqueur bearing that name, it is remarked that the 'star-anise' of the beverage manufacturers is a wholly different plant, belonging to a different order, in fact. It derives its name from the flavor and from the fruit spreading out as might a star.

Dill Is An Old Timer

The dill,—so profitable to the lover of pickles and the like for proper season, for his garden,—was one of the garden plants with which the Pharisees were wont to pay tithes. Along the use with the pickle, as given, it serves as an admirable spice or savor to soups.

'Balm' for the garden side, where of the lady-slipper type, needs no recommendation to garden lovers where so'er.

Lest you consider it commonplace, recollect that authorities tell us there are no less than a hundred thirty-five listed varieties of this plant. What is more, it 'may be trained, by pinching and pruning, into various shapes, making it bloom the more profusely and adding to its appearance.'

Stems of the one species the FULVUS IMPATIENS, were used by the English for tumors, to reduce inflammation, and there is a strange balmy, soothing, relief come by the use of almost any of the rest. Touch-me-not, or snap-weed is one of the family here; no garden can suffer for the flowers and the strange pods, that burst apart on merest touch!

Borage, Not Barrage

Follows on the balm, the borage. 'No one, ever tasting the soft, downy delectable leaves of this plant, thoroughly sours by the vinegar of a salad will be willing to forego the treat again.'

If horehound and similar plants are ornamental, then is the borage also.

Borage is, by origin, a European herb, somewhat stout and coarse perhaps in appearance, true, but making up for all of this with its charming blue flowers.

Familiar Names Appear On this List

After borage comes the sweet basil and the caraway. The basil species are all of them natives of the tropics or of the warmer temperate parts of the world, and are characterized by the pleasant aromatic smell and taste.

Like other plants of the group, they are cultivated for culinary purposes most of all, being used in seasoning;—but they form no ill addition to the garden, especially were tucked in to cover some otherwise uncovered nook of ground.

Caraway is almost too familiar a spice for more than the mentioning here.

Space forbids the detailing characteristics, story and uses of all the other plants on the list. The roster, however, as it stands, is interesting and helpful:

Catnip—alias catmint
Chervil—for flavoring soups, etc.
Coriander—seeds aromatic
Fennel, Sweet—seeds for flavoring.
Fennel, Florence—flavor like celery.
Hyssop—Medicinal qualities.
Horehound
Lavender—for oil and water.
Marigold
Marjoram (American sweet)
Opium poppy—for seeds on rolls.
Rosemary—Aromatic oil.
Rue—has medicinal qualities.
Saffron—Medicinal uses and dye.
Sage—Culinary herb, much used.
Sorrel—Cultivated for acidity; used in salads.
Summer Savory—Culinary herb.
Winter savory.
Tansy for bitters.
Thyme—breaded.

Out of which you may make what selections eye or palate suggests. Any of them will re-pay the planting.

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Satin and embroidered Creme
all around bottom. Colors:
Black-with-red trimming, black-
with-blue trimming, cocoa-with-
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bust; also for misses and
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W. H. Toppin, Merchantville, N. J.

Styles That Bloom in the Spring

And What Women Does Not Wish To Be a "Flower of Fashion"?

WHILE it is a bit early to don new spring clothes, it is fun to peck ahead on the calendar and to hear about the lovely new things that are waiting for you in the city shops. Such a choice of fabrics and designs! And such colors! The most unusual shades of red, blue, orange, green, and violets weave the very spirit of springtime into fabrics and garments.

Of course you find the colors dressed up in new names. Pervenche blue is really a first cousin to the periwinkle and powder blues so popular last season. Ginger-snap brown is a direct descendant of that delicious snap found in our grandmother's cookie jar. Wigwam is another new brown, and tiger-eyed tan used in many of the spring coats, is a relative of beige and light brown.

Red holds a decidedly important place among the spring colors. Some shops say that it will be a red spring. It is seen in the brightest shades of Chinese lacquer for sport clothes to the duller brick tones for trimmings.

Grey is better than ever. Navy, tan, and black still hold favor. Pastelle shades predominate in flannels, kasha, serges and similar fabrics for sports wear. Salmon, sage, turquoise, yellow, geranium, and tea-pot dome green come in deeper shades with something of a chalky appearance that makes them less daring and more becoming.

Kasha wins the popularity race in fabrics. This material resembles flannel though much softer in texture. It is used in the natural shade and new colors for ensemble suits, sport dresses, top coats, and capes.

Jewel-tone, as the name suggests, is another new fabric resembling kasha that comes in the colors of the semi-precious stones. French flannel, sport serge, Poirer twill, homespun jersey, and fancy stripe and plaid skirting material sum up the worsted fabrics.

2. New—and Old—Fabrics

Bengaline and faille are the heavier silks used. Satin canton crepe, broadcloth, Deauville prints, and summer-frock silk, which is another name for the wash-stripe sport silks, are the last words in silk.

Prints range from conventional floral patterns to bold geometrical designs. Some come in 56-inch width with border designs. Dresses of prints require little trimming. They make effective and inexpensive frocks for afternoon and evening wear. Some of the striped silks are especially designed for pleating, so that a contrasting color shows only when the pleats are stretched apart.

The silhouette remains straight with some variations below the knee line which take the form of flares, panels, and flounces. Sometimes the fullness is introduced in box pleats or inverted side pleats. Many silk dresses show pleated flounces and pleated aprons across the fronts, leaving the backs plain.

Skirts are still short, ten or twelve inches from the floor being the average length. Of course, the length really depends on the size of the person.

3. The Elusive Waist Line

Dresses still feature the beltless waist-line, although a narrow belt occasionally is introduced across the back.

Sleeves are decidedly long. Some are tight fitting and button trimmed, some are bishop style, and others end in charming little puffs. The dressier frocks and those for warm days are sleeveless or show just the mere hint of

a sleeve in the form of a band or cuff. Keeping in mind the woman with the limited income, I selected one of the new ensemble suits of navy blue twill. The boyish coat with tailored lines has a rever collar, set-in pockets, and straight set-in sleeve.

Inverted pleats on each side add extra fullness. Bone buttons trim the sleeves and side pleats. It is lined with Pervenche blue crepe faille. The dress of matching faille is a straight-line, beltless style with a round neck embroidered in gold and deep blue.

According to the panels of tan satin crepe lend interest to the skirt. An embroidered chenille flower with leaves of faille on the lapel helps to soften and feminize the severity of the coat. This full-length coat would make a serviceable top coat to wear over the street dress of twill and, with the matching dress for afternoon and evening. Mrs. Limited Income's wardrobe is complete.

There were other attractive ensemble suits of kasha in tans and greens and brick shades, but I felt that the dark suit would be more practical. One I particularly liked was of tan kasha. The coat, double-breasted with tailored collar, was the same length as the skirt of the frock and was lined with plaid flannel. The dress was of plaid and trimmed with kasha.

The coat I selected is of Jewel-tone in tan-grey trimmed around the bottom with grey fox. The collar is trimmed with a tailored bow at the back with the tie ends extending underneath the

like. It was of brick-red flannel with perfectly straight lines, a small belt across the back, very short sleeves, and a high military collar. It had a two-inch panel of black flannel straight down the middle of the front, faced on each side with one-half inch stripes of white flannel. The collar and sleeves and small tailored pockets were edged with black and white flannel. The effect was very smart.

Many of you will wish a print dress so I chose this becoming afternoon frock in red, black, and white. It is cut perfectly straight with a set-in sleeve. Self material is used for the four-inch accordion pleated ruffle which forms the jabot effect down each side of the front and trims the sleeves. Wider pleated ruffles are used across the front. By the way, jabots take first place for trimming. They may be pleated frills of lace, Crepe de Chine, or the more tailored effects of linen.

Costumes for the six-to-tens carry out the delightful idea of playing that they are grown up. And really, these six-to-tens feel grown up in their ensemble suits which consist of top coats of flannel in tan, red, green, or blue with matching frock of Crepe de Chine. The child's ensemble suit illustrated consists of a tan flannel coat with tucked flannel for collar and cuffs. It is lined with self-colored lining. It makes a practical coat to wear over wash dresses of gingham and linen.

The matching dress is of tan crepe de Chine with a panel of brick-colored crepe down the front. Crochet buttons are of brick-colored yarns. Groups of pin tucks and a band of embroidery in brick-colored yarn make the little frock delightfully dressy.—Leonore Dunnigan.

Life's Pay Checks

(Continued from Page 250)

every one his neighbor; and every one saith to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encourageth the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smiteth the anvil, saying of the soldering, "It is good."

Think of the thousands whose lives are drudges, because no eye brightens



Left to right: Deauville Print Afternoon Dress, Sport Dress of Tan Jersey, Child's Ensemble Costume of Tan Flannel and Crepe de Chine, Coat of Tan Grey with Squirrel Trim and Miss Ensemble of Navy Twill and Pervenche Blue Crepe Faille.

wide revers. Chenille flowers in dull green, tan and grey decorate each lapel. It is lined with tan-grey broadcloth crepe.

Sports frocks are very simple. I hope you will like the two-piece jumper style of tan jersey trimmed with bands of bottle-green and copper-red jersey. It is a charming costume for the school girl. The skirt is straight and narrow and finished at the top with an elastic band. The jumper overblouse is close fitting over the hips with a straight rever collar, long tight sleeves, and slot pockets. One of the new Directoire ties, which is a big bow tie made of silk, can be added.

I saw another dress I think you would

when they come near, and no lips thank them.

Think often of our very own loved ones, who long for us to tell them, as Christians should that their love and labor are of great value in the world.

They who receive no gold for their toil must beg or steal. They who cannot smile over their work grow scar and dry of soul. They who receive no appreciation for their toil inwardly die.

Verily, the last pay check is the most valuable. We live for those who love us, but we die without appreciation.

Brethren, let's all PAY UP!

As Spring Approaches

The Garden Must Be Planned And The Wardrobe Replenished

Some Day

Some day she will go out and close the door.
The red geraniums press against the window pane
Watching the path she lightly trod.
The vines that clamber o'er the porch,
Look eagerly within those quiet rooms,
Where she comes not again.
The sleepy cat will yawn upon the couch,
Its paws upon an open book.
The lilacs whispering in the breeze,
Tell how she kissed their perfumed petals
As she passed,—but broke no strand,
So tenderly she lived and loved,
So tenderly she passed.

—Louisa Oliviere.

The Early Garden

MRS. GEORGE GRAY

THOUGH the thermometer registers 12 below and the winter winds are blowing it is none too early to begin next summer's garden if we want the early vegetables. And when do they taste better than the first yield? And the earlier that yield, the better they taste.

The first move towards the early garden is the selection and ordering of seeds. As the season advances, orders increase and we do not get as prompt attention, and we may not have the seeds when we are ready to use them. It is well to have our supply of seeds by the middle of February. In fact, I try to have my tomatoes and peppers sowed at that date. I have been quite successful in raising tomatoes and think the early sowing is an important factor.

The supply of soil is stored in the cellar in the fall. When wanted, I heat it in the oven to destroy worms or bugs that might destroy the young shoots. After it is thoroughly cooled it is pulverized and put in wooden boxes or dishes and sprinkled. After a few hours the seeds are scattered over its surface and lightly pressed with the hand. The pulverized dirt is gently sprinkled over them, using just enough to cover. If the seeds show later, a little more dirt is sprinkled on. The box is then put in a warm place and a paper laid over it for the purpose of keeping moist.

When to Transplant

As soon as the seeds begin to sprout, the paper is removed and the box brought to the light. When the plants are developing the third leaf, it is time to transplant them. The soil is prepared as for sowing and they are placed in rows, the plants at least two inches apart. Give them all the sun available and keep them growing steadily. When they begin to crowd, transplant again, either in the hot bed or in pots. In central New York it is hardly safe to put out in the ordinary hot-bed of the farmer, for we often have zero weather in early spring. When it is safe to put outside, I prefer the cold frame as the plants are more sturdy and stocky.

Transplant on Cloudy Day

We aim to set our plants in the ground on a cloudy day or at close of day. A hole at least a foot deep is dug; the ground pulverized and a quart of water poured in. On this the plant is set and dirt pulled around it. Fully half the length of the plant is under ground. The dirt is firmed around the plant, a stake driven and the plant tied to it. A soft string is used. It is placed around the stem, the ends crossed and

tied around the stake. This leaves the stem of the plant in a loose loop which gives room for growth and still holds it upright. If the sun is shining, papers are pinned around the plants cornucopia fashion and they will start growing without wilting. This is a great help as there is usually a set-back of ten days, or a week. The very earliest tomato is the Earlian, but its season is so short that many prefer Bonny Best or Chalk's Jewel. Our seasons here are so short that it is not safe to depend on the later varieties, although they often ripen. Tomatoes like everything else, respond to cultivation. The more they are cultivated, the earlier they fruit.

Peppers require about the same treatment as tomatoes while in their infancy, but require more heat.

Lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, onion and beet are easily grown inside if too much heat is not applied, they may be

ways free from bugs, worms and insect growth, and an occasional pan or pail of dish water seems just what they need. —L. M. T.

Mending Helps

OFTEN the silk toes and heels of the baby's wool stockings wear out, leaving the wool as good as new. When this happens, cut the worn silk part out and using a crochet hook and mercerized cotton, work doubles into the wool close together, making as many rows as are required for toe and heel, shaping carefully as you work.

If wool stockings—of any size—are each dried separately on a last, they may be darned when necessary before removing from last and it is a help for smooth neat darning.

When making up table linens save any piece that come off when making

Comfortable Clothes for Mother and Daughter



No. 2379, a school frock, cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 takes 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material, with 5/8 yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2314, a "Sunday best," cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, with 5/8 yard banding. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2361. This one-piece every day dress has sensible pockets and may be used with either long or short sleeves. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 3/4 yards of 40 inch material with 3/4 yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2280. A nightgown with kimono sleeves or long sleeves is suitable for warm winter fabrics or sheer summer ones. This pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern, 12c.

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transplanted in a cold frame and from there to the open ground.

If we have the room to house our seedlings, there is no reason why we should not have our gardens at least two weeks earlier than is usual. One year I had corn five inches high when the garden was made. I planted it in berry baskets and cut them apart when corn was transplanted. Cucumbers were grown the same way.

Let us not forget to cultivate if we want results. While the plants are young, a table fork is fine for stirring the soil.

Waste No Space

Along the back of the house or close up to the kitchen porch there is a space where grass refuses to grow. Because of the hot afternoon sun nasturtiums do well there but their season is short and they have a habit of climbing where they choose instead of where you want them.

Try a dozen pepper plants instead. Their glossy green leaves are always beautiful. They have a small blossom and the growing peppers are good to look upon. In addition, they are al-

the edges even. Ravel these pieces and use the threads thus obtained for mending linens that need darning.—Mabelle Robert.

More Recommended Films

J MERTON OF THE MOVIES—How a movie youth strives and strives for art in Hollywood, affording much tragic-comic entertainment. Excellent performance by Glenn Hunter. (Paramount)

hs ON THE STROKE OF THREE—A young ne'er-do-well farmer, who neglects his farming for his inventions, finally triumphs over his difficulties, disposes of the villain and wins his girl. A satisfying, popular type of story. (F.O.B.)

J THE RIDIN' KID FROM POWDER RIVER—A Western with a capital "W," done with such dash and clean cut acting that it is bound to fascinate both young and old (Universal)

m THE ROUGHNECK—The story of a woman lured to sea by an unscrupulous sea captain who then refuses to marry her; and of her son, who at length encounters his father, from whom his mother had fled. Scenes laid in San Francisco, years ago, and the South Seas. (Fox)

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CLOVER 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10, \$2; 60, \$8.60; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75, \$7. Delivered third zone. **HENRY WILLIAMS,** Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted. Clover or Buckwheat, 6 lb. can, \$1.35; 12 lb. can \$2.50, postpaid into 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. **RANSOM FARM,** 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Light amber, clover flavor, 5 lb. pails, \$1.15; Buckwheat, \$1; Mixed Comb honey in 5 lb. pails, \$1.25. Prepaid 3rd zone. Try some. **EDW. REDDOUT,** New Woodstock, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. **W. A. WITTHROW,** Syracuse, New York.

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGE—We buy, sell and exchange guns, rifles, revolvers, field glasses, rods and reels, watches, or any article of value. Send the article with a letter and we will make you an offer by return mail. **E. WANGER,** 515 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves lawns, flower gardens, pasture, orchards, wheat, corn, oats. Free circular. Agents wanted. **GEORGE STEVENS,** Peterborough, Ontario.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS,** Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS,** Interlaken, N. Y.

KODAK FINISHING, printed on Velox, velvet or glossy. Developing any size roll, 10c; pack, 25c. Prints, Vest Pocket 3, 2 Brownie 4, 1A 5, 2C-3-3A. 6 cents. Cash with order. **BAIRSTOW STUDIO,** Warren, Pa.

WANTED—Name of every person retailing milk who desires to increase their business. **THE BONDS PRESS,** Middletown, N. Y.

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Positively stick to tin. Beautifully printed in colors. Make attractive packages. Samples, postpaid, free. **PRINTER HOWIE,** Beebeplain, Vt.

LEARN how you can make bigger profits with a better silo. Our book, "Savings with Silos" will tell you. **HARDER MFG. CO.,** Cobleskill, N. Y., Box F.

HAY IS MONEY crop and easy to move if you are equipped with a good hay press. For booklet and information address **A. B. FARQUHAR CO.,** York, Pa.

SUCCESS BOOKS—"Master Key," "Power of Will," "Creative Personality," "Culture of Courage," each 410 pages, \$2.50; all, 10; bargain catalogues, 10c. **PHIPPS LIBRARY,** 1014 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SILOS—Before you build get our estimate. **E. F. SCHLICHTER SILO CO.,** 10 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. **SUNKO,** Mohawk, New York.

20 BEAUTIFUL EASTER CARDS, postpaid, 25c. **PRINTER HOWIE,** Beebeplain, Vt.

DISTINCTIVE Printed Letterheads, Envelopes, either, 100-95c; 250-1.45; 500-2.35. High-grade samples for stamp. **FRANKLIN PRESS,** B-28, Milford, N. H.

RADIO

BOYS—Do you want to win a radio set, fully equipped with tubes and all ready to tune in? Write **JIM BROWN,** %Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3005, Cleveland, O.

RADIO—Long distance receiver. Complete with all equipment, \$21.95 prepaid, \$5 with order, balance C. O. D. Order today. Address **W. SIMMS,** Lake, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write **PERRY FARM AGEN. CY,** Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good Maryland Farm, 110 acres, price \$6,000. **J. BARTZ,** Chestertown, Md.

WE HAVE CASH for a small home where school teacher and bookkeeper can find employment. Lock Box 171, Poultney, Vt.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road, 12 room house, Broome Co., N. Y. **R. J. WHEATON,** Killawog, N. Y.

FOR SALE—73 acre fertile land, fine 8 room brick house, large barn, poultry houses, other buildings, plenty fruit, good water, at State road and trolley line, \$9,000, part cash. **ROBERT E. LEIGHT,** Quakertown, Pa.

80 ACRE FRUIT, Truck and Poultry farm. Large barn, poultry houses, 5 acres fruit, splendid 8 room residence, one mile station, \$4,500, \$1,000 cash, balance, four years. **LA FAYETTE MANN,** 804 E. Main, Richmond, Va.

ONE OF THE LARGEST and best dairy farms in New England. Will carry 100 cows. Four miles from Portland, Maine, on Boston road. Easy terms. **S. C. HALL,** So. Portland, Maine.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. Owing to ill health we will sell very modern dairy farm of 210 acres at a right price. Cane be bought with or without stock and equipment. Dandy Location near Village and Creamery. For particulars write **WM. P. FAHEY,** Pine Plains, N. Y.

30 ACRE FARM for sale—Near New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12 room house, large barn, cow stable, wagon house, garage, summer kitchen; also 200 fruit trees bearing, grapes, etc. Inquire 279 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write **N. A. BAKER & SONS,** Fairport, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—25, \$2; 75, \$5, not labeled; 15, \$1.50, 50, \$5, labeled. All different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. **TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDEN,** Denton, Md.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY, Tip Grower, very hardy. Send for literature. Strawberries, \$3.00 per 1,000. All small fruit plants. Dept. R. **HELLENGA'S NURSERY,** Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. **COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION,** Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—True Danish Ball Head Cabbage Seed. Imported direct from Odense, Denmark. \$2 per lb. postpaid. **C. J. STAFFORD,** Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN HAPPY: Kirchhoff introduces "The King of Outdoor Flowers" by offering thirty meritorious Gladioli, for One Dollar post paid. Our assortment is made up of the following, ten select varieties. Mrs. Norton, apple blossom pink, America shell pink, Panama flesh pink, Mrs. Pendleton blush pink, Chris maroon, Prince of Wales salmon, Schwaben yellow, Mrs. Fryer red, peace white, Halley salmon, Three collections for \$2.75 or Six for \$5.00. **W. E. KIRCHHOFF, Jr.,** Drawer C, Wilson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McDonald Blackberry plants, \$20 per 1,000. **L. M. CANALL,** Bridgeville, Delaware.

CERTIFIED SEED. Wells Red Kidney and Mich Robust Pea Beans. Disease resistant and most prolific strains. Supply of Red Kidney limited. Small orders accepted. **H. D. HUMPHREY,** Ira, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection; Thirty, all different, many rare colors, \$1. Postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated Catalog. 150 Magnificent varieties. **HOWARD GILLET,** Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES cheap. Raleighs and Russets. One customer writes he never was able to grow a crop until using my seed. **E. WEEKS,** Locke, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Dewberry Plants and Asparagus Roots. Best varieties at reasonable prices. Catalogue free. **M. S. PRYOR,** R. 18, Salisbury, Maryland.

BULBS CREATE BEAUTY. Dahlias and Gladioli. The best of the new and old varieties. FREE illustrated catalog on request. **A. D. FIELD,** Eatontown, N. J., Box 2.

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. **DAVID H. RISING,** Easton, Penna.

CABBAGE PLANTS. You should use our FROST PROOF cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express: \$1.25 per 1,000, 5,000 for \$5.00, 10,000 for \$9.00. Should you desire shipment by parcel post, add \$1.00 per 1,000 to above prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **S. M. GIBSON CO.,** Yonges Island, S. C.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—New crop White and Yellow Biennials, hulled, scarified. Information, samples, prices. **R. M. HANNA,** Skillman, N. J.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. **MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN,** Pulaski, N. Y.

BARNES PEACH TREES are grown from disease-free seeds. Our fruit book will interest you. Write for it today. **BARNES NURSERY CO.,** Box 15, Yalesville, Conn.

Service Department

How to Get a Federal Farm Loan

We have bought a farm of eighty acres with fairly good buildings, good location, timber and other assets. Now the man from whom we bought needs his money and we wish to obtain a federal loan or similar loan. Could you put us in touch with a federal loan agent or other agent who is responsible.—G. W. S., New York.

YOUR first step will be to get in touch with the Sec.-Treas. of your local Federal Loan Association. I cannot tell you who this is but feel very sure that if you will apply to your Farm Bureau Agent, he will be able to give you the information. Then the local Loan Committee will make a preliminary examination and appraisal of your farm. If their report is favorable, the Bank at Springfield, Mass. will direct a Federal Appraiser to come to your farm and the amount they will be willing to loan will be determined primarily by his report.

It is too bad that the Bank cannot loan every worthy man what money he really needs to take care of his pressing requirements but hard business sense requires that great care be exercised in making these loans and in spite of this fact, the Bank has a considerable number of foreclosures to take care of.

How Much Can Be Borrowed.

The Act under which the Federal Land Banks (as well as the Joint Stock Land Banks) are established provides that loans can be only first mortgages and cannot exceed fifty percent of the value of the land plus 20 percent of the value of the buildings. In addition to this, small additional values may be granted for thrifty, well cared for orchards or for woodlands of prospective and immediate value. Very many factors enter into the valuation of a farm. On some very hilly, remote, poor farms the Bank has very properly taken the position that no loan can be granted because under present conditions such farms are almost without quotable value when thrown upon the market. However I know the Bank has a sincere desire to help every deserving man just as far as is consistent with sound business and justice to their other borrowers. Of course the most desirable loans are on moderate sized farms close to villages and if possible on state roads.

Must Furnish Abstract of Title

You will be asked to make a deposit of \$10.00 to partially cover the cost of appraisal and other local expenses and if your loan is denied, you lose your ten dollars. If your application is accepted by the Bank, you will be asked to furnish an abstract of title showing that no other claims stand against the farm such as unsatisfied judgments or missing heirs or unprobated wills—in other words that there is no possible cloud on your title. Also you will have to purchase "stock" in the Bank to the amount of five percent of your loan but this is not a fee but a gilt edged investment as it will draw dividends and the amount will be deducted from your last payment.

Debt May Run 33 Years.

Ordinarily you will take the form of mortgage which calls for an annual payment of 6½ percent, this being interest at 5½ percent and also one percent on the principal. This is the Amortization Plan which is the distinguishing feature of Land Bank mortgages and by it the debt is extinguished at the end of about 33 years although the entire sum or any part of it may be paid at any time after five years.

I admit that this all means a certain amount of red tape—more than I wish was required. The advantages are a rate of interest lower than you will be apt to get from a private loan and in

addition a very small annual payment and the fact that you are not troubled by the matter of renewals.—Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

An Unjust Law

A SHORT time ago a friend died leaving a wife, and a small house and lot in a village in this state, but no children and no will, but brothers and sisters. Now this house and lot came from the wife's people, but the title was put in the husband's name. According to the laws of the state of New York this little home must be sold and the proceeds divided between the brothers and sisters of the deceased. The poor wife got the use of One Third of the proceeds. Not one dollar was ever put into this home by any member of the husband's family, nevertheless it is taken from the wife and given to these brothers and sisters and she is left with the interest of one third of \$1,200, what this home brought.

About three years ago an old man who owned a rather poor farm died leaving a wife, no children, and no will, but a brother. The wife who had done her full share to make a home of this farm had helped to pay for it, bearing her full share of the burdens was given one third of the rental of this farm. The balance went to the brother. She rented a house in the village, but soon found that the rent she received from the farm would not pay the rent on the house in the village. The little personal property was used up in paying bills and funeral expenses, and the poor old wife, without means sold her household furniture and went to live in an old ladies home. (Next door to a Poor House). The brother has the farm.

Women Should Demand Change.

The women of New York, suppose to have equal rights with men, should arise in their might and demand that these laws be changed.

They were made at a time when women were suppose to have almost no rights. They are out of date, obsolete, and should be changed. The only rights that a married woman had when these laws were made were what her husband chose to give her. But times have changed. Women have come into some rights, but these laws remain the same as they were a hundred years ago. Demand a change.—G. E. D., New York.

Fraudulent Chicken Remedies

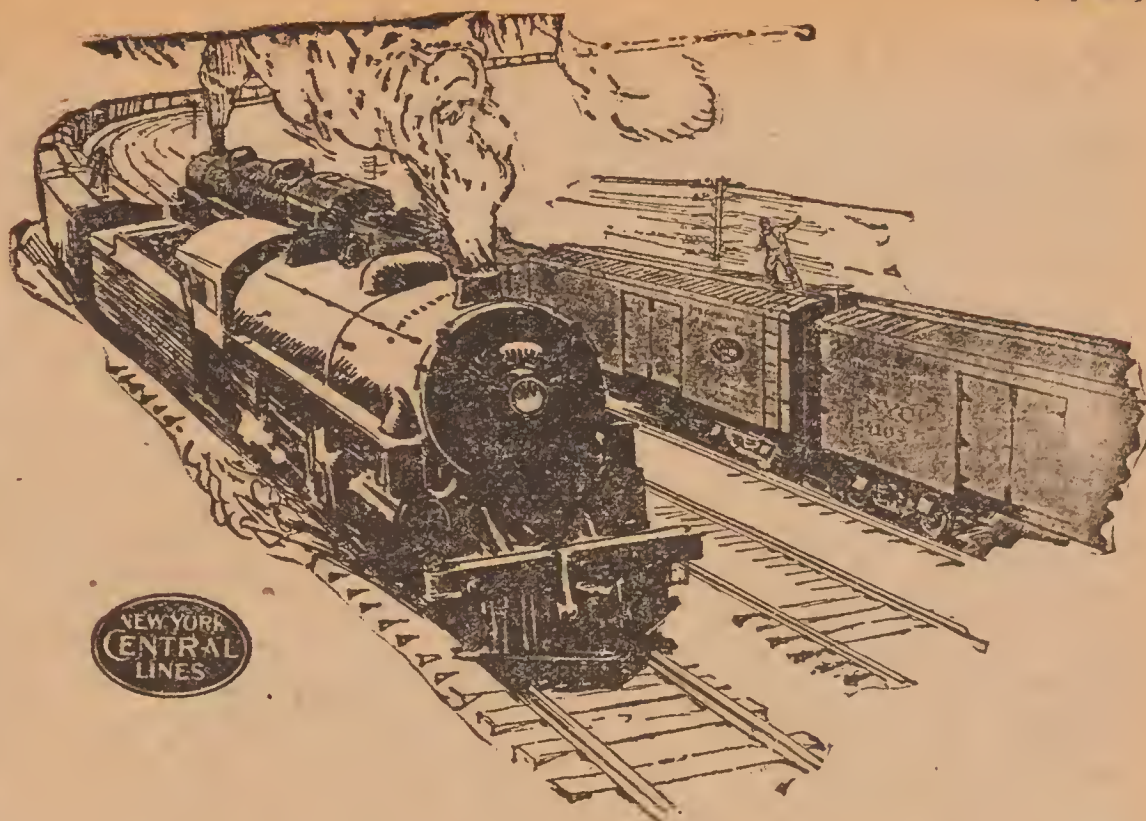
The U. S. Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order covering alleged cures for poultry diseases which will meet the approval of farmers, poultrymen and the legitimate advertisers of poultry supplies.

The particular fraud order in question was issued against the H. M. Spahr Estate of Thurmont and Spahr, Maryland, for representing its products as "the most scientific drugless cure that has ever been discovered for the deadly roup, colds, canker, diphtheria and chicken pox."

Recommends the Service Department

I wish to thank you for the service you have rendered me. I feel very grateful to you as I know that if it had not been for your service, I never would have received anything for my turkeys.

I am willing to pay you for your service, but have read so many times that you would not accept pay, so I know there is no need to offer it. I certainly can recommend your services to anyone.—J. S. L., St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.



130,000 Owners

A century ago a 17-mile railroad was built from Albany westward. It was valued at \$165,000. This was the beginning of New York Central.

Today this vast railroad system of 12,000 miles extends from the Atlantic seaboard to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, and now represents a value of more than \$2,000,000,000.

The upbuilding of this great enterprise has been the work of many investors through generations. Today there are more than 130,000 individuals and institutions owning the securities of the New York Central Lines. Thirty-six thousand investors own the stock of the New York Central Railroad Company; in addition, more than 41,000 employees are becoming stockholders in the company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE,
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.

SAVE \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER GALLON ON YOUR PAINT ORDERS

\$ MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED \$
\$ TWELVE EXCELLENT REASONS why YOU should BUY and USE \$
STANDCO QUALITY PROPERTY PROTECTION PAINTS

1. Sold only DIRECT to CONSUMER at WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES which are approximately 30% LOWER than usual LOCAL PRICES.
2. Manufactured in MODERN FACTORY from HIGHEST QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD, PURE ZINC OXIDE and PURE LINSEED OIL which are carefully TESTED in our own WELL-EQUIPPED LABORATORIES.
3. FORMULA is result of MANY YEARS CAREFUL EXPERIMENTATION to produce HIGH QUALITY PRODUCT.
4. Conform to U. S. GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS.
5. ANALYSIS of CONTENTS accurately stated on EACH CONTAINER. (BEWARE of PAINTS when the FORMULA is NOT GIVEN.)
6. MANUFACTURED and GUARANTEED by a company having the HIGHEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT RATING.
7. ESPECIALLY FORMULATED to afford the MAXIMUM PROTECTION for the LONGEST TIME.
8. UNUSUAL COVERING CAPACITY and EASE of APPLICATION because of EXTREMELY FINE GRINDING by SPECIAL HEAVY MACHINERY and SCREENING thru EXCEPTIONALLY FINE ELECTRIC SCREENS.
9. UNIFORMITY in QUALITY and SHADE resulting from EXPERT SUPERVISION and STANDARDIZATION.
10. EXTRA HEAVY BODY—white and tints weighing 17 pounds net per gallon—thereby permitting addition of TURPENTINE to First Coat and LINSEED OIL to Second Coat insuring ECONOMY.
11. MANY SATISFIED CUSTOMERS as indicated by the LARGE NUMBER of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
12. NO DELAYS—ORDERS shipped SAME DAY received.

Write TODAY for Color Card, Price List and Free Standco Cross-word Puzzle
STANDARD PIGMENT COMPANY, Inc., SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.
(40 miles north of Albany, N. Y.)

STANDCO Quality Paints Protect Your Property



KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.
We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received. pipe recipe free. Farmers Tobacco Union, D1, Paducah, Ky.

Old Leaky ROOFS

Made Like New

WITH **Saveall** LIQUID ASBESTOS ROOFING

It makes no difference what kind of roofs you have— SAVEALL ROOFING, will stop the leaks—stop the damages—stop the repair bills and save you the cost of buying a new roof.

We will show you how to SAVE and RENEW every one of your old, worn-out, leaky roofs with SAVEALL Liquid Asbestos Roofing, for just about one-fifth the cost of a new roof—and we will do it—prove it 4 months before you pay.

SAVEALL ROOFING comes in liquid form ready to spread. It is composed of genuine rock fibre asbestos combined with gilsonites, minerals and pure asphaltum gums, made under our own special process. A roofing brush is all you need to apply it and when spread on your roof it penetrates and covers every crack, crevice, joint or seam, nail hole or rust spot and makes your old roof just as good as new.

4 Months Trial Before You Pay

FREE

With every order sent in from this advertisement, we will also include Absolutely FREE a Roofer's Brush for applying Saveall Roofing and a 25 lb. drum of our Plastikite Patching Cement for patching leaks around chimneys, flashings, gutters, cornices, etc. Send coupon at once and get this FREE Roofer's Brush and Patching Cement.

One gallon of SAVEALL covers an average of about 70 square feet of roof surface.

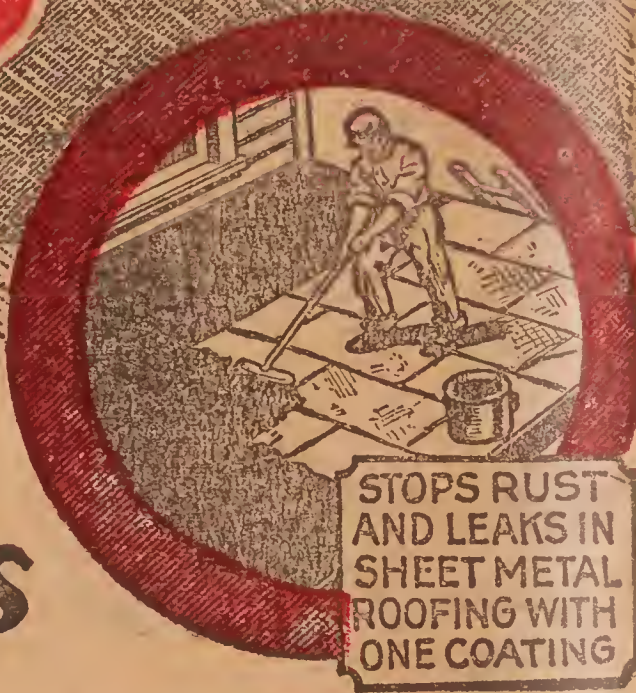
You take no risk when you put SAVEALL on your old roofs. We will ship you all the SAVEALL you need without a penny of pay in advance. You put it on and then after four months' trial you pay only if pleased. If not satisfied—you say so—we will cancel all charges and you won't owe us a cent.

GUARANTEED 10 YEARS

SAVEALL Roofing has been sold on this liberal "4 Months Before You Pay Plan" for years. It gives you a new roof surface which is not affected by heat or cold, does not rot, rust or decay and is guaranteed for 10 years. SAVEALL is furnished in Black only and is shipped in Steel Barrels or Steel Half Barrels. One gallon will cover about 70 square feet of roof surface. Never sold by Jobbers, Retailers or Salesmen. You buy it direct from the manufacturers—use it four months before you pay, and get our lowest factory prices.



MAKES OLD SHINGLE ROOFS WATERTIGHT AND AS GOOD AS NEW



STOPS RUST AND LEAKS IN SHEET METAL ROOFING WITH ONE COATING



RENEWS AND WATERPROOFS PAPER, GRAVEL OR COMPOSITION ROOFS



Write For FREE Paint Book

We also make a complete line of Paints, Varnishes and Enamels. We can save you money on all kinds of Paint. Every gallon guaranteed and we give you

60 DAYS TO PAY

Write for Free Book
A Post Card Will Do

SEND NO MONEY! Just the Coupon

4 Months Trial Order Coupon

The Franklin Paint Co., 8041 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Gentlemen:—Please ship me the following as per Special Offer:

.....Steel Half Barrels Saveall Roofing (40 gals.)

.....Steel Barrels Saveall Roofing (65 gals.)

It is understood you are to include FREE one Roofer's Brush and 25 lb. Drum Plastikite Patching Cement. I agree to use Saveall in accordance with directions and will pay in FOUR MONTHS, if it does what you claim. Otherwise I will report to you promptly and there will be no charge for the amount I have used.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Shipping Station.....State.....

☐ Put check mark here if you want Prices and Color Card on Paint.

We Allow All Freight Charges

Now is the time to make your old roof as good as new with SAVEALL on our "4 Months Free Trial Offer"

Send no money. Just fill out coupon for as much SAVEALL as you want. We will ship it to you at once. You simply pay the small freight charges on it when it arrives, and at the end of the 4 months trial period you pay for it if it fulfills all our claims, deducting the freight charges you have paid. If not satisfactory, we agree to cancel the charge. Don't let this chance slip by. You also get a roofing brush and 25 lbs. of Plastikite Patching Cement FREE if you act quick. Fill out the coupon and mail it TODAY.

THE FRANKLIN PAINT CO.
8041 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

PRICES

on
SAVEALL Liquid Roofing
East of Mississippi River and north of Ohio River including New England States, Ky., Va., West Va., Mo., Minn., Iowa, and North Carolina.

75c per gal. in Barrels
78c per gal. in 1/2 Barrels

Beyond these boundaries a few cents more per gallon. Just enough to cover the increased freight charges.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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\$1.00 PER YEAR

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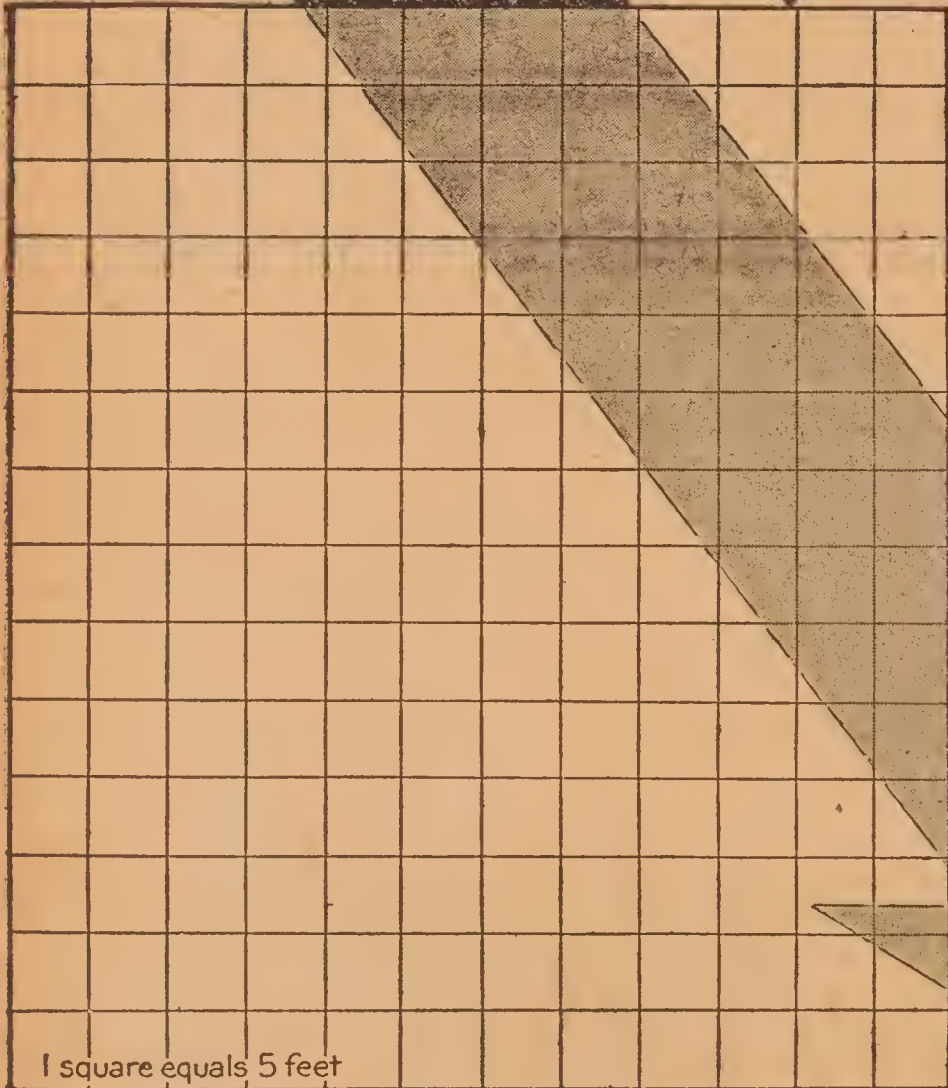
Me and Ma

Promoting the Purebred Industry—By L. H. Robbins

Let us figure with you for a DeLaval Milker

Send
us this
information
and we will
give you the
PRICE

Make a sketch showing the arrangement of your cow barn and send it along with the information requested below. You will find it convenient to lay a thin sheet of paper over the ruled space below, using the cross lines as guides.



NOW that you are planning your work for the coming season you are looking for ways and means of increasing your profits, by cutting expenses or producing more. If you are milking 10 or more cows a De Laval Milker will help you do both. Plan now to get along with less help by installing a De Laval Milker, or plan to keep more cows with the same help you now have. Send us the information requested below and we will gladly send you, without obligating you in any way and free of charge, plans showing just how a De Laval Milker should be installed in your barn, and approximate prices. Then if you decide it would be cheaper to hire a De Laval Milker than to hire extra labor, you will have plans which will insure proper installation and satisfactory work.

A Wonderful Money Maker for Dairymen

Thousands of users say their De Laval Milker is the best investment they ever made and that they wouldn't part with it for twice its cost; many go so far as to say they would sell their cows if they couldn't have one. Your only regret after you put a De Laval Milker to work will be that you didn't get one sooner—and the longer you use it the better you will like it.

Conservatively figured, a De Laval Milker will make at least \$20. per cow per year in saving time and increased milk which usually comes as a result of its use and because of its regular, stimulating and soothing action. A De Laval Milker usually makes much more than this, frequently saving one or more men.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers.

Answer
these
Questions

Prices Reduced

Owing to the rapidly increasing use and popularity of De Laval Milkers, savings in their manufacture have been made which make possible reduced prices for 1925. There is now no longer a good reason why any owner of 10 or more milch cows should be without a De Laval Milker.



You Can't Get De Laval Results Unless You Use A De Laval Milker

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. There are now more than 25,000 De Laval Milkers in use, and

- we have never known of one to injure a cow;
- the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
- the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
- it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
- it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
29 E. Madison St.

San Francisco
61 Beale St.

Free — De Laval Milker Engineer- ing Service

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dep't 1-26
165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Gentlemen:

Without obligating myself in any way, I am sending you the following information, together with a sketch of my barn plan, with the understanding that I am to receive a drawing showing how a De Laval Milker would be installed in my barn and the approximate cost.

1. State maximum number of cows to be milked.....
2. How many rows of stanchions to be fitted up?.....
3. How many cows or stanchions in each row?.....
4. How long is each row of stanchions?.....Feet
5. How far between the rows of stanchions?.....Feet
6. Is there an alley from side to side?.....In center?.....On end?.....
7. Is there anything to prevent running a pipe line from stanchion row to stanchion row?.....In center?.....At end?.....
8. How high above the stanchion row will it have to be placed?.....
9. Have you steel stanchions?.....What make?.....or wooden stanchions?.....
10. How near to the stanchions in feet can the pump be placed?.....(Please locate on sketch)
11. Have you electric power?....If so, give Voltage....Phase....Cycle....
12. Have you a motor?....If so, state H. P....Speed....Size Pulley....
13. Have you a gas engine?....If so, state H. P....Speed....Size Pulley....
14. How many milker units will you require?.....(One man with 2 units can milk and strip 20-25 cows per hour.)

Name.....
P. O. Address.....State.....

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

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Number 11

Promoting The Purebred Industry

Suggestions For Selling "Bred-for-Production" Farm Animals

By L. H. ROBBINS

Livestock Editor, Wisconsin Agriculturist

PROMOTING the purebred industry—that sounds out of place to me. Promoting—indeed is a strange word to use in connection with a business that has always and should forever stand on its own merits. Promoting sounds like an oil salesman beginning to unload his stored up gas or hot air. Perhaps it means the ranking of the youngsters in the local school at the end of the school year, or possibly the real estate salesman broke into the orderly ranks of these livestock breeders.

There is an old saying, "You can't keep a good man down." It applies to livestock. If you will have patience for just a few minutes and clear your brain cells, making them ready for reason, I will try to point out a few reasons why we don't need to promote the purebred business.

Every breeder can remember the time when a number of men were running wild over these forty-eight states of ours. They carried every known device for promoting a good breeder's cash out of his own pocket into theirs. They were called breed journal fieldmen. They promoted purebred livestock from the front ranks of America's leading farms to the trenches of self-defense. To them, we owe the word "promote."

Efficiency Is Increased

The United States Department of Agriculture finds, after a most exhaustive survey, that the farmer who has purebred animals on his farm, is more than forty percent more efficient than the farmers who has common livestock. When one stops to think, those figures do not seem out of place. We all can recall the names of the "best" farmers in our neighborhood. There were the Hardings, the Lovejoys, the Gentrys, the Browns, the McKerrrows, the Bells, the Millers, the Barbers and a host of others whose homes directed the observer to prosperity, as a lantern guides a traveler in the darkness. As a carpenter is known by the tools with which he works, so is the farmer.

Almost without exception, the men who led in the development of livestock were breeders first, and sellers second. They have paid but little attention to the dissemination of their product. They may be compared to the inventor and creator, Edison, who invented and made the first talking machine, but not being a salesman, he has been content in seeing others merchandise his product. As Edison needed a salesman, so the breeder of purebred animals also needs a salesman, or he must become a better seller of his own product.

To have a product sell, it must have value. It must, in fact, be more valuable than similar kinds in general use. Is that true of purebred animals? Are they more valuable to the user than are the common kinds of farm animals? Let's see.

All the dairy cows in the United States produce on an average of 4,260 pounds of milk and 170 pounds of butterfat. They

returned their owners \$32 a head over cost of feed during 1923, according to J. C. McDowell, who has charge of cow-testing association work for the government. That same year all the purebred cows in all the cow testing associations of America produced on an average 7,422 pounds of milk, 293 pounds of butterfat and returned their owners \$72 over the cost of feed. In other words, the purebred dairy cows are 74.2 percent more efficient milkers, 72.4 percent more efficient butterfat producers and 125 percent better income payers. There are approximately 1,000,000 purebred dairy cows out of the total number of 24,675,000. Yet, the one million are 125 percent better income payers than are the other 23,675,000. These facts and figures are taken from average farm conditions. They are not comparisons of high class breeder's herds with common stock.

Costs More to Fatten "Dog" Steers

It takes 93 pounds more corn and 190 pounds more alfalfa to make 100 pounds of gain on common "dog" steers than it does on well-bred steers. In other words, it costs \$1.65 a hundred more to put the same amount of gain on the "dog" steers that it does on steers showing decided beef breed characteristics. These facts are shown in a comparative feeding trial at the Nebraska experiment station. The "dog" steers sold for an average of \$16.80 a head less than the good steers.

In 1913 a purebred beef sire demonstration was started at Grain Valley, Missouri, on the Sni-A-Bar ranch owned by Col. W. R. Nelson. An even 400 common red cows were purchased on the Kansas City Market. These cows were bred to good purebred Shorthorn bulls. Many of the cows had calves at their side, when purchased, sired by bulls of unknown breeding. The best of these calves were kept and fed out as two-year-olds. These two-year-olds, from sire of no breeding, out of the common red dams, sold in 1916 at from 60 cents to

\$2.25 a hundred-weight under the top for the days on which they were marketed. They brought from \$8.75 to \$25.00 per head less than top steers of the same weight would have returned.

Since that time many lots of first, second, and third cross steers, sired by good beef bulls, have been marketed. In only two cases have they failed to top the market 25 cents or more. On the average they have returned over \$13 per head more than the next highest cattle of the same weight sold on the same market at the same time.

Ton Litters Show Value

Over in Indiana, they started raising, by contest, ton litters of pork. A report of the Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association proves that there are real honest-to-goodness dollars to be made in using purebred hogs.

"The ton litters afford striking proof of the superiority of purebreds in producing market pork.

"Seventy of the 97 ton litters were purebred—both sire and dam of the same breed. Sixteen litters were crossbred sire of one breed and dam of another. Six litters were grade sire a purebred and out of a grade sow. Five litters were of mixed breeding, sired by a purebred boar and out of a sow of mixed breeding.

The pigs in the purebred ton litters averaged 214 pounds at six months, while the pigs in the crossbred litters averaged 213 pounds. Many folks think crossbreeding increases pork producing ability, but the ton litter work so far fails to show it.

"The pigs in the grade ton litters averaged 199 pounds at six months of age, fifteen pounds less per pig than the purebreds.

"The pigs in the mixed bred litters averaged only 186 pounds at six months of age, 28 pounds per pig less than the purebreds at the same age."

Only Part of the Story

These pork facts are farmer facts, for the results were secured on just average good Indiana farms. They show that, from a pork production viewpoint only, a litter of seven pigs from a purebred sow and sired by a purebred boar at six months of age is worth \$15.96 more than the same sired litter of the same age from a mixed-bred sow. There are figures at \$10 a hundred. Ask yourself, does it pay?

The "show me" stage brings out some striking facts about lambs sired by purebred and scrub rams. The average weight of the lambs—sired by the scrub ram, at three months of age—was 50 pounds. The same aged lambs, sired by a purebred ram, weighed 59.7 pounds. Both lots of lambs were out of common ewes.

You say, "That isn't much difference." True, it isn't much difference in weight, and to the average farmer would be scarcely noticeable. But—that is only a part of the story.

The lambs sired by the scrub ram sold

(Continued on page 293)



L. H. ROBBINS

Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service

THIS is the fourth of a series of special articles by the members of the Standard Farm Paper Editorial Board. The members of this Editorial Board are as follows:

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D. A. Wallace The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.
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T. A. Leadley Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.
John Cunningham Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.
A. J. Glover Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

The author of the accompanying article is Livestock Editor of The Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wisconsin. He has had extended opportunity to observe the operation of the purebred livestock business, which, together with his unusually wide acquaintance among breeders, qualifies him to handle this important subject.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 115 March 14, 1925 No. 11

League Indorses Constructive Discussions

WE commend to every farmer and to everybody interested in the success of farming the following editorial taken from the February 24th issue of Dairymen's League News:

Two Kinds of Criticism

THERE are two kinds of criticism in this world,—constructive criticism and destructive criticism.

The former is based on facts and honestly aims to point out defects, at the same time suggesting remedies.

The latter is not based on facts and dishonestly aims to point out defects without suggesting remedies.

Constructive criticism is good for man or his organizations. It helps to build up; it stimulates or acts as a tonic. It is like the storm elements that beat against the growing oak and make it grow stronger and more beautiful. It is a part of the plan of healthful growth.

Destructive criticism does none of these things. It is like the insect or worm that bores into the growing oak and, unless eradicated, stunts its growth.

We welcome constructive criticism. It is legitimate. We shall forever fight destructive criticism. It is an outlaw.

We agree unqualifiedly and absolutely with the sentiments expressed in this editorial. It is a healthy sign when League farmers and their leaders welcome constructive suggestions and criticisms which are honestly and sincerely made. Farmers are coming rapidly to realize that co-operation is not a panacea or a cure-all, that a lot of mistakes are bound to be made and that progress can only be continued by carefully analyzing and discussing these mistakes that they and similar ones may not be made again.

However, we do not blame the League for representing a constant discussion of mistakes when the good work that the League has done is not also pointed out. The League is right when it claims that such discussions are destructive.

Recently at Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture, Mr. Fred H. Sexauer, a member of the Dairymen's League Executive Committee, gave an address on the League and the milk situation. We were not present at this meeting, but we are informed that at the close of his talk, Mr. Sexauer gave his audience an opportunity to ask questions about League matters, and the frank and full way in which he replied to all questions won the hearty approval and confidence of his audience. We are informed that one farmer asked Mr. Sexauer if he thought the article on the League by E. R. Eastman in

the February 7th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was fair to the League. We are told that Mr. Sexauer replied to the effect that while he did not agree with Mr. Eastman on some of the points made, he thought the article as a whole was fair and constructive.

Men may disagree on as complicated a problem as that of organization and marketing milk, but if they are sincere and fair, the discussion will bring out all points of view; and if it is kept on a constructive basis, the resulting facts will tend to simplify and make easier the preplexing job of farm marketing.

A Good Scheme

ONE of the finest little plans of cooperation that we have read about in a long time is that described in Mr. Burritt's article on Page 282 of this issue, whereby the people of his school district cooperate in taking turns to furnish hot school lunches for the children in the rural school.

We have always had a lot of trouble with indigestion. Some of this probably is due to the fact of changing from a very active farm life to an office occupation and to eating too much in public restaurants. But we are firmly convinced that at least a part of it is also due to years of attending a district school as a child and eating cold, indigestible lunches. We have heard a great many other people say the same thing. The practice of carrying a sandwich, an egg and a piece of pie in a tin pail and setting it in the outside entry of the school room where it becomes overheated on warm days and frozen on cold ones is without question dangerous to the health of young children.

Therefore, the growing practice of many districts of doing something in the way of furnishing a hot lunch for the kiddies is highly commendable and the plan practiced in Mr. Burritt's district is the best one we have heard of yet. We have only one further suggestion and that is that every child should be provided with a small bottle of milk to be drunk in the middle of the forenoon every day.

Too Many Laws

WHAT are we going to do in this country about the overproduction of laws? In just one day in New York State Legislature recently there were 83 bills introduced. According to the National Industrial Council, there are 20,000 bills pending in the forty-eight state legislatures, to say nothing of Congress; and out of this grist there will be some four to 8,000 new laws. This is just one year's average.

The fifty-ninth Congress passed 30,000 bills and resolutions. The United States Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that Congress and the state legislature ten years ago passed about 62,000 laws in five years. At this time, except that the period was ten years instead of five, the British Parliament passed only 1500 laws. All of this does not take into consideration the vast amount of local legislation such as city and village ordinances.

The National Budget Committee states that there are more than two million laws now in force in the United States and that it takes 650 large volumes to hold in printed form the Supreme Court opinions on questions of constitutionality. The law library of Columbia University contains 100,000 volumes and increases at the rate of 8,000 volumes a year.

Nothing that we can say can add to the impressiveness of these figures. Is there any wonder that there is disregard for law in this country? We do not think it a radical statement to say that no state legislature nor even Congress should meet more than once in two years and then their session should be confined to a few weeks.

Use More Horse Labor

ONE of the chief reasons why the average farmer detests garden work is the fact that as the farm garden is usually handled, the work

American Agriculturist, March 14, 1925

is all done by hand labor and usually after supper and chores when the men folks are tired out. The answer to this is that the garden should be so planned that most of the work can be done with a horse and a good cultivator as a part of the regular day's work. In a village or city land is a real item and rows have to be planted close together; but this is not the case in the country. The rows should be wide and long with sufficient space on the ends so that a horse can turn around without destroying the crop.

Our Correct Address

WE note several subscribers are writing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to Elmira instead of to this office. Elmira is where the paper is printed and mailed but our editorial and business offices are located at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and mail sent to this address will receive more prompt attention.

While we are on this subject, let us repeat again that we can pay no attention to unsigned letters or letters signed merely with initials. We will not print your name if you do not wish it, but we must know it is a matter of good faith.

League Cancellations

AS we go to press the League announces that the total number of cancellations of actual poolers is 1,768. We consider this number of cancellations an indication of the confidence of League farmers in their organization.

Increasing Consumption

IT IS said on good authority that thirty years from now THERE WILL BE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES. There is not much doubt that this will be true; and it means a big increase in the demand of the products which the farmers raise. This one fact insures a moderate future success to the young farmer who is building his business on a common sense and businesslike basis.

Eastman's Chestnuts

AMONG my friends in Farm Bureau work is the tall, quiet-spoken chap by the name of L. A. Muckle, now of Niagara County. Mr. Muckle has been a county agent some years and is much respected and liked by the hundreds of farm people who know him and by his associates in Farm Bureau work who have elected him Chief Sod Buster.

Last summer when I was riding with one of these Sod Busters, across a western New York county, he told me the following story on Buster Muckle. It seems that the Farm Bureau men were holding a district conference and that Muckle drove to the conference in his flivver and parked it on a street where the parking limit was thirty minutes. Then he went to the conference and proceeded to forget about his car for the rest of the day.

When the conference was over in the late afternoon, he went up the street toward his car, and while some distance away, he saw a policeman tying a tag on. Farm Bureau men often get into difficulties where some rapid thinking must be done. And this was no exception. Deeply disturbed by visions of jail and fine, Buster Muckle halted before he got near his car and went into executive conference with himself. Then he turned around and went to the police station and reported his car stolen, requesting that search be made immediately for it! In a few moments, a cop came driving up with the battered old Farm Bureau flivver. Friend Muckle thanked him very profusely and climbed in his car and drove away!

Quotations Worth While

"He who gives a child a treat
Makes joy bells ring in Heaven's street,
He who gives a child a home,
Builds palaces for Kingdom come."
—MASEFIELD.

She Must Be A Good Mother

The One Great Quality That All Wives Must Have

By A. B. BORNT

THE responsibilities of life develop queer traits in some people, and one must be something more than a philosopher to figure out just what a girl will turn into as a woman. I should say that the greatest asset that any child can possibly have is a "good" mother.

Now by good, I mean just what Noah Webster means; his definition is, "The opposite of bad; wholesome; useful; fit; virtuous; valuable; benevolent; clever; adequate; valid; able to fill engagements; considerate; full or complete; and immaculate." Discover such a mother and a man would be safe to pick a wife almost at random from her flock.

I consider a good mother of more importance to a family and to the country at large than a good father. That may sound somewhat paradoxical, but give it a thought and bear me out. All nature turns its young over to the female of the species. Man is no exception. The first ten years of a child's life is unquestionably its mother's; and in that time she either "makes it, or breaks it body and soul." Both the present and the future then are in her keeping for the world belongs to the sons, not to the fathers.

I know a man, a disgrace to his Creator since infancy, who somehow married a good woman and has a family that any man could be proud of. The only qualities he possesses are "livableness" and "secrecy." When his family becomes old enough to find him out they will be too old to emulate him. They may pity or despise him, but the good habits and character instilled into them by their mother will carry them safely on.

This man realizes his worthlessness and his inability to change, and in fits of despondency, I have heard him curse his mother for not having brought him up in the way that he should go and making a man of him.

I, myself, have a habit contracted before I was ten that I have never been able to outlive. I shall take it with me to the grave and perhaps lose years of my life because of it. I blame no one for it; but it could have been prevented. Mind, I am not condoning any man's faults or his lack of honorableness, but simply trying to show that a good mother may have good children in spite of the father, and a bad mother bad children; for even a good man can hardly counteract the influence of an unfit mother.

To tease; to scold; to quarrel; to fight; to evade; to lie; to cheat; to whine, and to disobey, are qualities contracted from, and instilled into children, by their mothers; just as are the good qualities of neatness; fairness; cleanliness; truthfulness; obedience; respect; and a sweet and governed temper; together with the virtues of industry and home-making.

A father may take his sons out into the fields with him when older, and worry some manhood into them, and put the fear of God into them; and even win their respect and cause them to appear like unto men; but he can never chasten those little, mean, sordid,

hateful habits out of them, if they have learned them from their mother. And he will always have a heart overflowing with happiness and gratitude for them and the mother who has taught them well.

If I had to choose between a woman who,

when she is bent on having the last word, even if you take a club to her she will still kick while unconscious.

Do women know that men seldom marry the girl they are the most crazy about? Are they aware of the fact that good men look at a woman through the eyes of their unborn children, unconsciously perhaps, but still a vital factor in influencing their choice of a wife? This may not be true of those childless dwellers of the cities, but I am speaking of, and for, farmers' having been born and bred one.

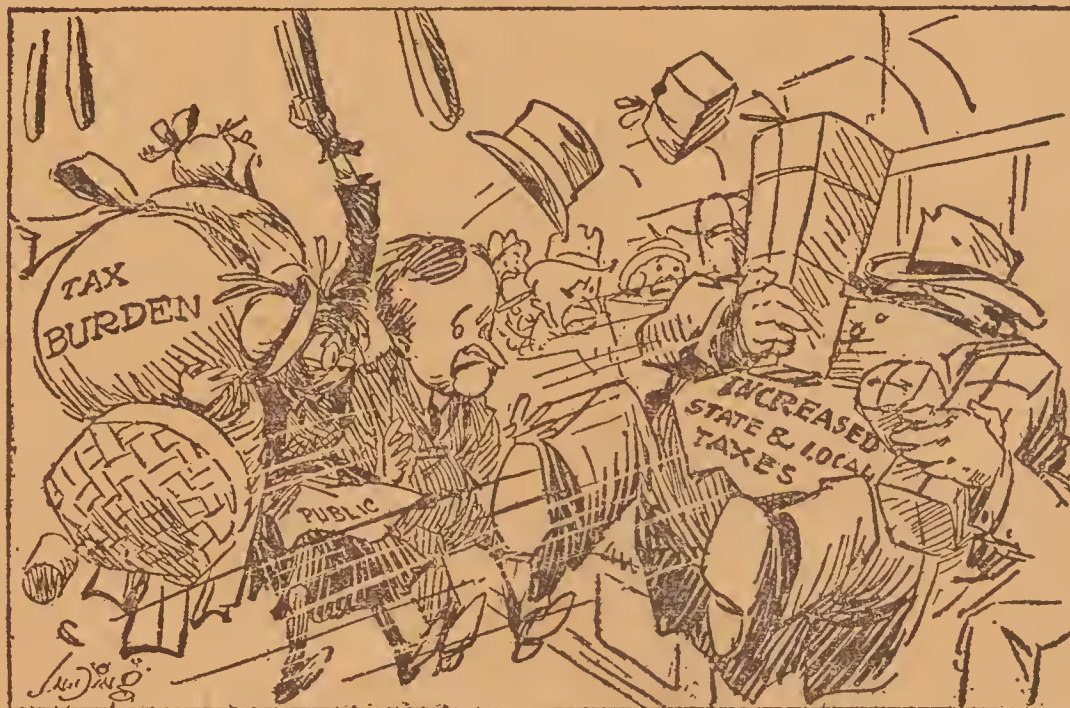
I believe most men do not marry, a woman to displace the hired man, but, advocating equal rights, if a woman finds her happiness out-of-doors, it is fair to try to make other arrangements for a housekeeper. Some men marry for pure love and repent at leisure; others stick closer to the working necessities and realities of life and win to lasting happiness.

Some women look fancy and cook fancy; some are homely at the start but their looks and their cooking improve right along; I prefer the latter whether she be "Christian or Pagan." To sum the whole matter up, it is really the livable qualities of a person that make for the happy family. And I can conceive of no family being permanently happy without obedient, well-taught children.

We Thought for a Minute We Saw Signs of Old-fashioned Chivalry Returning —



But we must have been mistaken



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DARLING in the New York Tribune

It Pays to Write Your Representative

IF you should go out and talk with some of your neighbor-farmers as I have been doing you would soon hear of a great number of things that are wrong in this world of ours. One of the most frequent complaints is that our representatives are doing what they want to regardless of the wishes of the people they are supposed to represent. We hear that manufacturers, financiers and politicians are running the people whom we have elected. I believe that to be nearly right but there are two sides to every question. The manufacturers and other people who are getting what they want from the representatives know that they can get it in only one way: Go get what you want yourself; no one is going to get it for you. That sums up one of the greatest troubles with us farmers. We expect too much from the other fellow. It is a lesson that we have yet to learn.

The farmers everywhere have the general idea that it would be useless to write any official. I believe that there is no basis for this belief. The fact that officials do read our letters is shown by Gov. Smith's reply to the reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who sent his tax reduction on petition directly to the Governor.

I will compare an official to a hired man.

We advertise for a man to work a farm. From the list of applicants we select one who seems to be competent and ambitious. We, when we hire him, believe that he intends to fulfill any promise he has made.

On the farm he does well. He is up at 4:30, has the milk at the creamery before our neighbors, the chores are done and he is ready for the field before the dew is off. We are satisfied so we don't say much to him. He thinks

Continued on page 287



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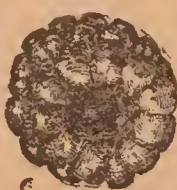
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More About Acid Phosphate, "Phosphates" and Acid Soil

I would like to know if you could give me any information concerning the use of acid phosphate. I have been using high grade phosphate but have been informed that acid phosphate will answer the same purpose and do the soil no harm. Now as I understand it, we use lime to destroy acid in the ground or otherwise sweeten the soil. Is the acid in the soil the same as that contained in acid phosphate? Any information concerning the use of acid phosphate with lime will be much appreciated.—J. E. B., New York.

THERE is a great deal of misapprehension about "acid phosphate," particularly on account of the use of the word "acid." It is quite natural that farmers who are unacquainted with the substance would immediately associate acid phosphate with acid in the soil. As a matter of fact, acid phosphate does not create an acid soil any more than a regular fertilizer. As evidence of this it is well to read carefully Jay Gelder's article on alfalfa in this issue on page 274. Mr. Gelder points out that an application of acid phosphate increased the yield of alfalfa above the check plot that received no application. We all know that alfalfa is a lime loving plant. Had acid phosphate created an acid condition in the soil it surely would not have been responsible for an increase in the yield.

As a matter of fact as was pointed out in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of February 7, specific experiments have been conducted which showed that in some cases the actual lime requirement was slightly less after acid phosphate had been applied over a period of years.

How It Gets Its Name

The way acid phosphate gets its name is due to the fact that the raw phosphate rock is treated with sulphuric acid to make the phosphate in the rock more soluble and more readily available to the feeding roots of the plants.

There is no question about the value of phosphate in the life of plants. Without it seed would fail to develop and plants would fail to mature properly. There is lots of phosphate in the soil but it is in such a form that plants cannot get at it. Therefore we must furnish the phosphate in some available form that the little roots may take it up without much effort.

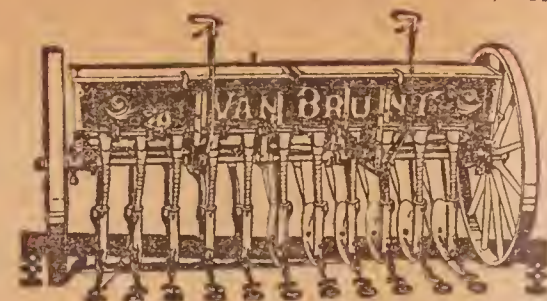
Answering this question, therefore, acid phosphate will not hurt the soil or the crop. On the other hand it is a decided benefit. Just how much to use depends upon the crop in question. In his bulletin on improving old pastures, F. I. Montgomery says "Lime and acid phosphate must be applied to probably three-fourths of the old pasture lands before a good permanent grass sod can be expected. Lyman Carrier has shown that in his Virginia experiments that an application of 700 pounds of 16% acid phosphate increased the yield of five cuttings of alfalfa a total of 2208 pounds per acre. L. A. Dalton of New York points out that tests show that acid phosphate is the most economical source of phosphorus for New York farmers. "The amount will vary," he says, "but in general from 200 to 500 pounds to the acre is sufficient." Use of "Phosphate as a Word Sometimes Confusing.

Use of "Phosphate" is a Word Sometimes Confusing

J. E. B. has confused two names in his question, namely acid phosphate and high grade phosphate. Undoubtedly by high grade phosphate he means a high grade fertilizer. There two cannot be compared unless the specific crop is taken into consideration. A high grade fertilizer contains three very essential plant foods: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium or potash. Acid phosphate only contains phosphorus. In some sections a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash is improperly called phosphate, which is responsible for this readers confusion, no doubt.

Some crops need a complete fertilizer that carries nitrogen, phosphate and pot-

(Continued on page 292)



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How We Use Our Bank

Few of Us Realize How Many Ways It Can Help

IN the business of farming, when it comes to any question of finance, either out-go or income, we farmers sometimes find ourselves literally "not in it" with those with whom we must deal. At the same time, what Liberty H. Bailey, warm friend of the farmer, long ago said, is dead-sure true:

By David Stone Kelsey

at least once a year, would be worth

face value in a few minutes in case of loss by fire, and must be kept outside the building therefore, for which purpose all banks now have safety vault boxes for a trifling annual rent.

Suppose you are thus paying \$5 rent per year. How much "advice" could one get from the average attorney for that small fee? On the other hand, your banker stands ready to give you information or other service, for no charge whatever. You are entering into some form of agreement, or limited partnership with another farmer—the joint ownership of some valuable breeding animal or new machine. Or you are transferring your share in some such personal property—buying or selling it, and wish to make sure it is legal.

What do you know about such? But your banker does—or will look it all up for you, and warmly appreciate your confidence in him.

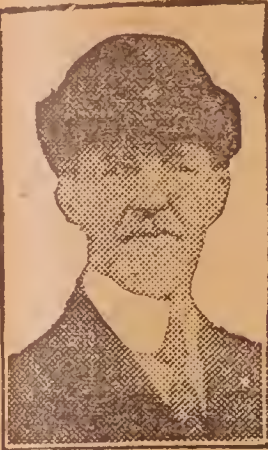
An Aid in Marketing

If one is marketing stuff at a distance, the bank is the easiest and safest medium through which to either pay or collect. This will be read with surprise by thousands, for the average farmer is not used to so dealing, but let him learn business methods from business men, and his own business will immediately benefit. And finally if there is no bank in your town or market-place, that may be your fault. That place lacks the first requisite of trading and business success. Get together gentlemen. Pool your savings and start one—for the good of your community, if for no other reason. And by the same rule, if you have a bank—probably merely struggling along, patronize it. Deposit your cash there and pay by check, always, and keep your papers in its vaults. Many mickles make a muckle, and community uses for idle funds will promptly react to your own advantage and further prosperity.

It is more than likely that some of the terms here used have sounded strange. Plenty of otherwise good farmer-business men do not know the significance of such terms as sight-draft, bill-of-lading, bonded receipt, acceptances, etc., and I strongly recommend that all such take measures to learn of these things by the early use of some good special manual on business. Much foolishness might be avoided if we "independent farmers" would take our bank and banker more into confidence.

First Resort for Advice

Matters of rural law, the execution of conveyances, leases, crop-rights, water-rights and trespass rights; the fence laws, drainage laws, highway laws, rights of side-paths, shade trees and roadside poles, roadside fences, bounds and frontage rights; warranties upon the sale of horses or other animals, the matter of liens, rents, and chattel-mortgages; donations, gifts and wills; employer's liability, due-bills, power of attorney, what constitutes usury, rights of pensioners and tax-exemptions—a thousand such terms and questions are any moment liable to confront the live farmer in such a manner as to make it a matter of many good dollars—whether he understands or does not feel strong upon that particular subject. With us, in every such case, the bank and banker are our first resort. Only upon their advice should we, as a rule, take any minor matter to an attorney, and not more than once or twice in a decade, to actual legal action. If we are in the wrong, we settle; if in the right—we forget it! I have found one could make \$50 with the time and energy that would be spent in "collecting" \$5.



D. S. KELSEY person who is not a good business man cannot be a good farmer.

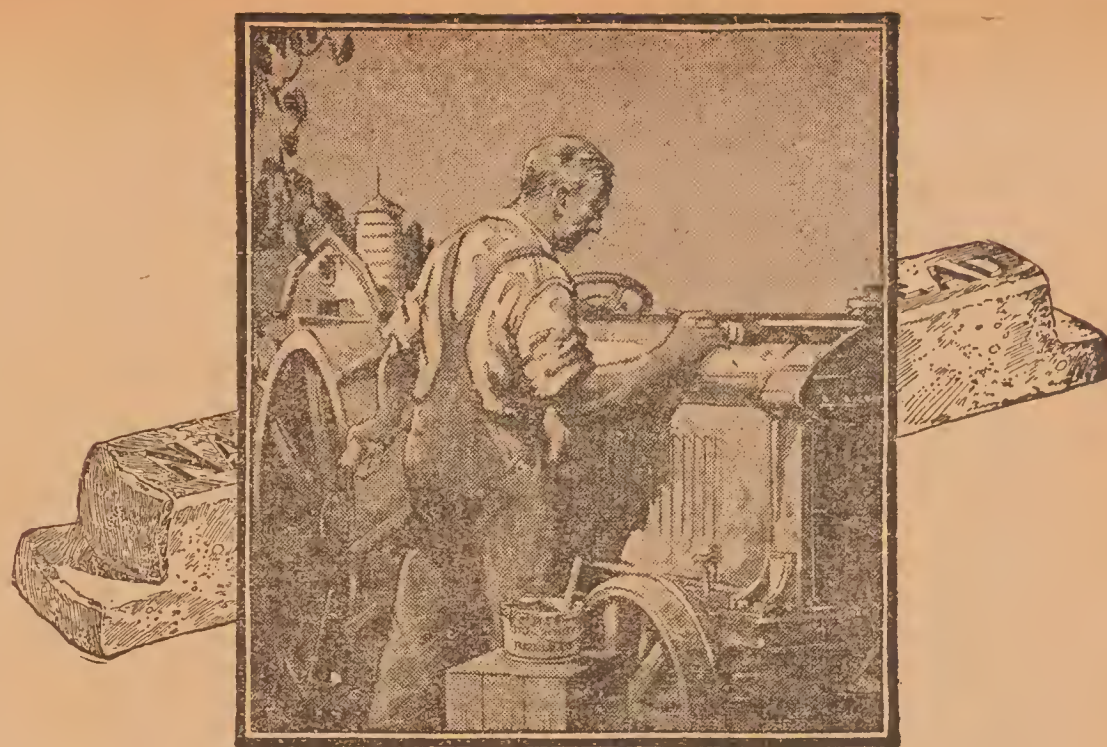
We have found that, more than an attorney, or any other business associate, our banker will always freely give the benefit of his wider, fuller experience in any of our financial matters. Our success, our prosperity, is his, and his wisdom is ours—for the asking and always without charge. He only asks that we be entirely unreserved and frank. He must know all about our business affairs, to give sound advice, and I for one always answer his every question fully and frankly.

Especially if we discount a note, I let him feel assured that we know exactly where and when the money to meet that note is coming from—whether it be in two or four months, or more likely, in twice four months. You will not secure a loan for more than four months, usually, but if the procedure glimpsed above has been followed, there should be no trouble in "renewing" a four months' note in full, once, or even twice. It is easy to show a banker that a farmer's capital cannot be turned over in much less than one year. The average is nearer eighteen months.

In all this, the essential thing is to let your banker see that you yourself understand your own business thoroughly, and that you have confidence in it. Thus armed, in going to your bank, you can talk intelligently.

Your Confidence Means Much

Quicker than we, he understands the difference between borrowing for past debts, for present improvements and for future profit. In the latter class are such items as seeds, plants, fertilizers, investments in new breeding animals and even nursery stock. In the second come machinery, new buildings and repairs on old ones. All these last named are legitimate subjects for temporary borrowing, but look out for the dead items first mentioned, the "past debts." Take care of them without borrowing if you possibly can. This chat aims to make such a condition unnecessary, and should do so, except under stress of something unforeseen. Another use of the bank is as a safe place for valuables. In these days of county banks everywhere, and excellent roads, there is no excuse for hoarding money or exposing other easily portable valuables not in present use. All negotiable papers are particularly exposed to theft, and of course a total loss in case of fire. Liberty Loan or other bonds or stocks, promissory notes, mortgage deeds and notes accompanying, and any and all forms of contracts, including deeds, insurance papers, and an entire itemized inventory of the contents of each building—these, corrected to date



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This battle with rust goes on about your own farm every minute of the day. You have steel in metal equipment, machinery, plows, metal gutters, various farm implements.

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In the famous Dutch Boy series of products, besides red-lead, there are white-lead, flattening oil, solder, linseed oil and babbitt metals.

National Lead Company, in addition, makes lead products for practically every purpose to which

lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. If you desire specific information about any uses of lead or have any special paint problem, write to our nearest branch.



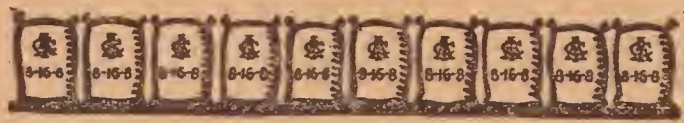
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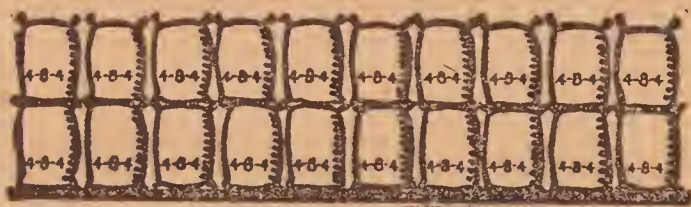
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Direct from Grower, fancy, scarified, blennial, white blossom, sweet clover seed. Write for sample and price. E. J. GERMAN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

How I Start Alfalfa

It Can Be Done, But How Many Will?

By JAY GELDER

WE had been discussing grass seed in general and the high price of red clover in particular.

"I am going to sow alfalfa next summer," said a farmer who lives in the vicinity of Cincinnatus, N. Y. "What variety of seed would you recommend?"

"That's fine" says I, and mighty sensible. Regarding seed, the Ontario Varigated seems to be giving good results in this section but I would prefer at least half Grimm. Grimm alfalfa stands grief. If fifteen pounds per acre are used and the common mostly dies, by the end of the second or third winter, the Grimm will have stood enough by that time to leave a good stand.

"Do you need lime?" I asked. "Oh! Yes we need lime. I buy the best I can get. It cost me \$17 per ton," he replied.

"Does your Farm Bureau Manager recommend using \$17 lime?"

"Don't know. Don't want anything to do with the Farm Bureau."

"But I believe your Farm Bureau

permit. We find it best to apply two

tons ground lime rock per acre as soon as convenient, preferably not later than May, also 800 to 1000 pounds 16% acid phosphate per acre preferably about 10 days before seeding. It will pay to treat seed with alfalfa culture. This culture material may be secured through local Farm Bureau or order direct from State agricultural college. We sow anywhere from July 1st, to 15th, preferably as soon as the ground can be worked after a heavy shower, using 10 to 15 pounds seed per acre, the later if sown broadcast or with wheelbarrow seeder. It is a good idea to sow one-half the seed one way of the field and cross with the other half.

No matter how big the growth do not cut until the following summer.

The other method consists in selecting good strong ground free from quack, mustard or kale. Sod ground that has been well manured, plowed and planted to corn or potatoes in 1924, if well drained, should be O. K. Apply lime and acid phosphate as in method previously described. Sow as early in spring as ground can be worked. Early seeding is *very important*. Weed seeds are dormant and the alfalfa stands at least an equal show.

By this method a good cutting of one ton or more per acre can be had usually in July, which will about pay the expense of seeding. We have found a top dressing of coarse manure during early winter pays big.

Dr. Clarke of Essex, N. Y., used 500 pounds acid phosphate as a top dressing on alfalfa sod. A ten acre field on the Clark farm so treated produced approximately five tons of alfalfa per acre seven years after seeding.

F. L. Porter of Crown Point, N. Y., grows over 300 tons alfalfa per year. He reports good results from using 500 pounds acid phosphate per acre as top dressing for alfalfa meadows.

Based on actual experience the writer believes alfalfa can be successfully grown on some parts of 90% of New York State farms. Properly cut and cured it has a feeding value for most stock about equal to bran, or two or three times greater per ton than timothy. About 40% of the alfalfa growth is under ground. The great root system and ability of the plant to take nitrogen from the air, enriches the soil as does no other crop.

Good alfalfa forage and rich ensilage is practically a balanced ration for milch cows or growing stock and will reduce the high priced grain ration enormously. Of course we are all going to try a small piece of alfalfa, or top dressing the piece we now have, but we wonder how many will. Regrets pay no dividends.



This is an exhibit that was made by the Essex County Farm Bureau. It shows comparative yields of alfalfa under various treatments. On the left the first bundle shows the effect of an application of acid phosphate and lime. The second bundle from the left represents an application of 2 tons of lime per acre. The third bundle from the left shows an application of acid phosphate alone, 800 pounds per acre. On the extreme right, the small bundle shows where no fertilizing was practiced.

manager would recommend a high grade finely pulverized lime at about a third of the price you are paying delivered, which would mean a big saving to you."

"Well, I don't know. But they tell me this \$17 lime is the best and I am going to use it."

Just who advised \$17 lime was not clear, but it was clear that my farmer friend, like many of the rest of us, would rather be stubborn than prosperous. The writer has successfully and quite extensively grown alfalfa in Steuben, Warren, Washington, Saratoga and Essex Counties during the past 20 years.

Two methods have been used. One was to select good corn or clover ground to plow in fall or early spring, harrow once a week or oftener if necessary, to keep weeds or quack from showing the least bit green. In dry time we harrowed as soon after a rain as the ground would



Alfalfa on the farm of F. L. Porter, Crown Point, N. Y. This field was summer fallowed and sown July 1922. The photo shows the first cutting which was made on June 10, 1923. The method of sowing is that first described by Mr. Gelder on this page.

THE Long Island Cauliflower Growers Association, which has its headquarters at Riverhead, L. I., held its annual meeting on February 28 at which time the annual reports were read, showing a very successful year's business. The association did a total business of over \$300,000 in 1924 and paid a 20% dividend to the stock holders. The association has a surplus of over \$2,300 on hand and has net assets of over \$62,000 with all debts paid. This business was done on a capital of less than \$6,000 and at a cost of operation of slightly under \$9,000. Up to this year, the largest dividend previously paid amounted to 10%. There is no question but what there are very few farmer co-operation associations that can point to such a remarkable achievement.

Big Turnover in 1924

During 1924 the association sold approximately 134,000 packages of cauliflower at auction, over 108,000 of which were sent to New York City. Cauliflower was also marketed in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other large cities. The association maintains an auction at Riverhead and through this their crop is merchandized as the market needs it and dumping and surplus is avoided. Of course, last fall early freezing weather cut the shipping season short by at least two weeks so that their business was even less than it would have been had favorable weather prevailed.

In addition to selling cabbage, the association does a large business in selling cauliflower seed. Last year approximately 9,000 ounces of seed were sold.

Organized Almost Quarter Century Ago

The association was organized almost a quarter of a century ago. At that time it was felt that by doing business co-operatively they could save on freight rates by making bulk shipments. The auction was developed which so operates that the crop is moving into New York and other markets as the demand justifies. Seldom if ever do we hear of a glut of Long Island cauliflower. Much of the success of the association is due to the clever management of the association's business by D. C. Corwin of Riverhead, who is general manager. Charles H. Aldridge has been president ever since the organization of the cooperative. This year, however, he resigned in view of the fact that he is no longer a resident of Suffolk County.

Directors Elected

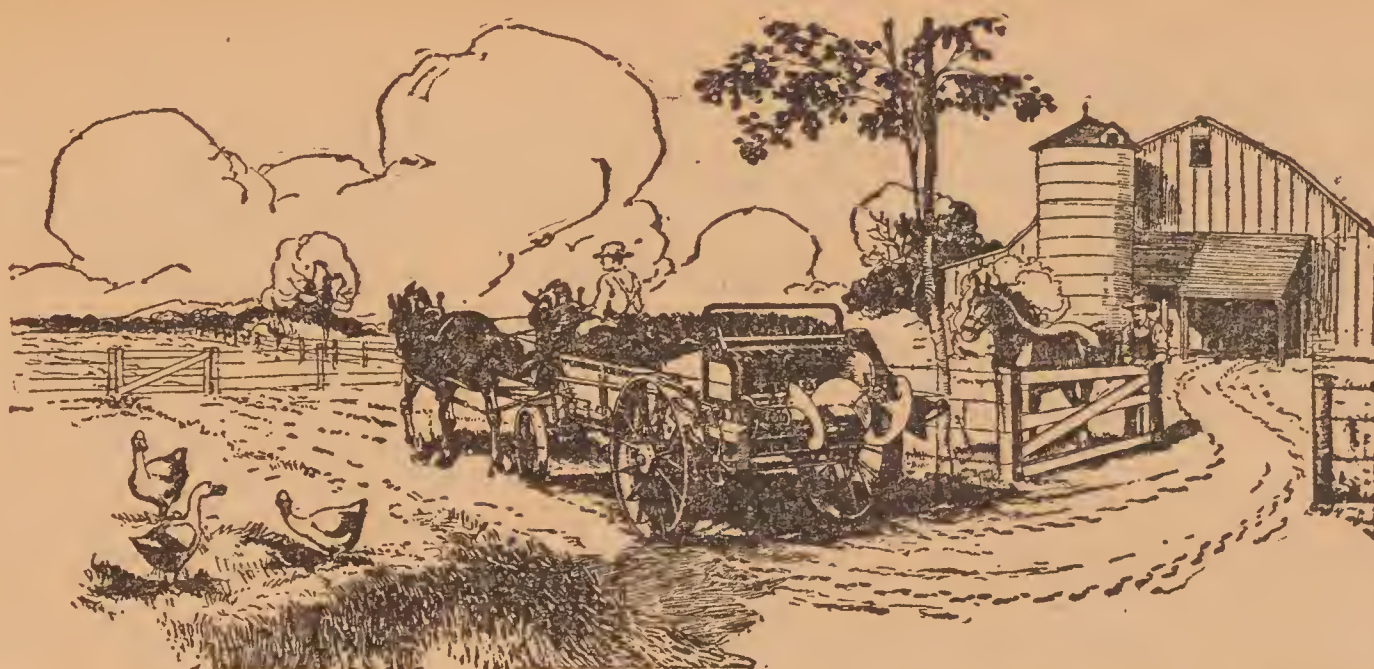
At the election of the stockholders the following directors were elected: E. E. Boisseau, Southold; George Smith, Peconic; Edmund R. Lupton, Cutchogue; Charles J. McNulty, Laurel; Herbert R. Conkling, Mattituck; Frank W. Luce, Jamesport; John R. Reeve, Aquebogue; Henry A. Talmage, Riverhead; J. Septer Edwards, Calverton, and John Raynor, Manorville.

Frank R. Luce of Jamesport is treasurer of the association. In his report he stated that total receipts for 1924 amounted to \$328,584.98.

It is something like 50 years ago that cauliflower growing first became a distinct industry on the East End of Long Island. It is said that John W. Duryee of Mattituck was the first farmer to grow cauliflower in a commercial way. Gradually he got other farmers interested in it and from then on it has been grown extensively. Not all of the cauliflower on the East End of the Island is handled by the association. However the bulk of it is so merchandized.

There was a time, it is said, when the township of Southold and Riverhead grew more cauliflower than all the rest of the United States put together. However, other sections have taken up the project and now there are many sections producing it in a commercial way.

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Additional Long Island Farm News

D. T. HENDRICKSON

TREASURER John L. Havens of the Suffolk county agricultural fair association reports that the 1924 exhibition showed total receipts of \$39,534.26, with expenses including permanent improvements of \$36,494.38, leaving a balance at the end of the year of \$3,039.88. The fair is held under the management of the Suffolk county agricultural society, of which Henry S. Bush is president. The other officers for the ensuing year are: Vice-president, Nathan H. Dayton; secretary, Harry Lee; treasurer, John L. Havens; board of managers, Messrs. Havens and Lee and Edward H. Albertson. The dates for the next county fair are September 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, which is the week preceeding the Mineola Fair held in Nassau County.

R. C. Parker of the Federal land bank at Springfield, Mass., has been making frequent trips among the farmers of the Island recently planning a campaign which will point out the advantages of obtaining

loans from this bank. However, borrowing money in this manner does not seem to appeal very strongly to the conservative farmers, who have enjoyed local banking accommodations for many years. The Long Island branch of the association has loaned but \$33,000. This branch has chosen the following officials: President, Charles E. Hedges; vice-president, Mrs. Annia E. Thurm; secretary and treasurer, Charles G. Smith. The above, with Charles T. Shaw, compose the loan committee.

Long Island potatoes are now selling for 90 cents a bushel, F.O.B., an increase of ten cents per bushel within the past fortnight. There are still large quantities of potatoes in storage, the growers expecting a price of \$1 before spring.

A crop that is being grown extensively on the island is that of cucumbers for pickles. The chief growers at a meeting in Speonk discussed such matters as grading, varieties, and transportation. This season, the cukes will be graded into three sizes: large green cucumbers pickles from three to five inches long, and culls or nob. The contract price is

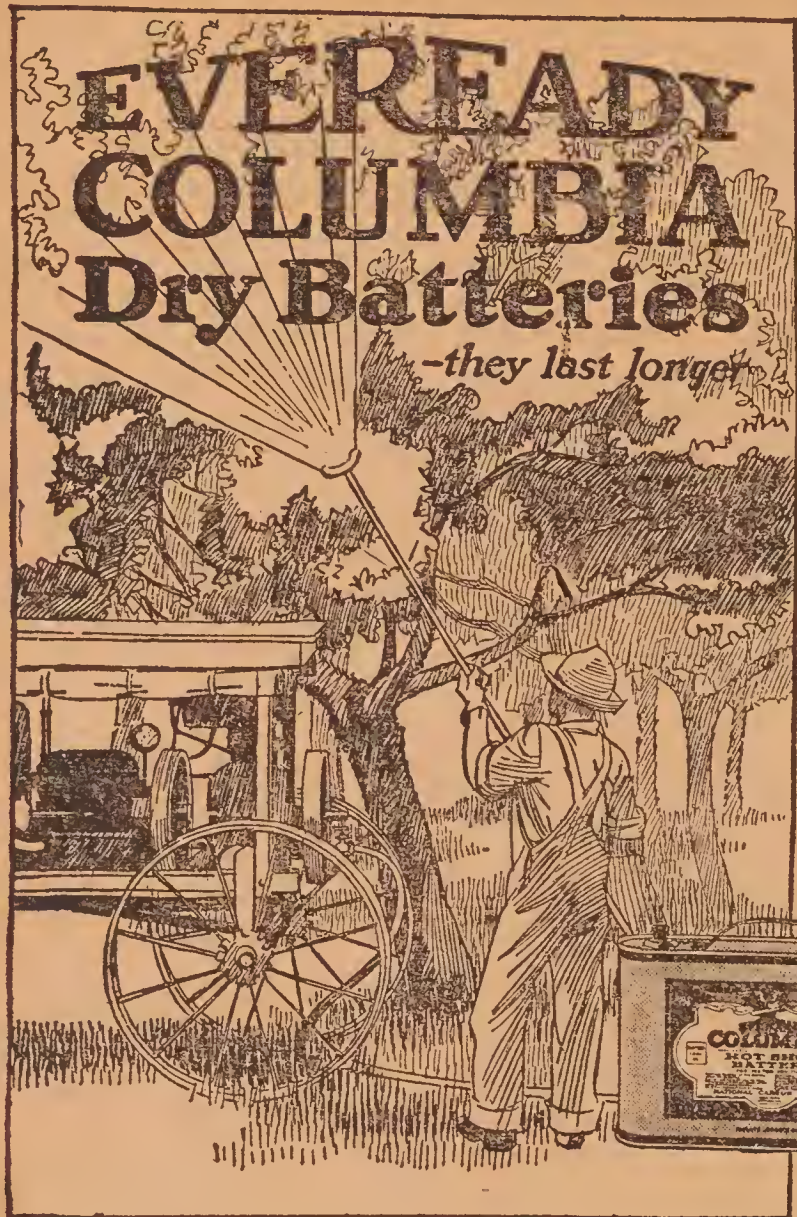
\$5.50 per thousand for the first two classes and 40 cents per bushel for nob. As to varieties, most of the growers seem to favor improved White Spine instead of Boston or Chicago pickling. Transportation will be by motor truck. Tomato growers are also entering into contracts with the pickling houses to furnish them with green tomatoes at 50 cents a bushel, F.O.B., basket also furnished by purchaser.

There are 8,400 dairy cattle in Suffolk county and only a comparatively few of these have ever been tested for tuberculosis. There is now a movement on foot to have the cattle tested. D. W. Kelsey, manager of the county farm bureau, heads a committee that will try to obtain signatures of at least 90 per cent. of the owners of cows to have them tested.

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The Apple Market

Late Winter Observations by a Man Who Knows

Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST By HERSCHEL H. JONES

will recall Mr. Jones as a former writer of the market reports appearing in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As a former Director of the New York City office of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, and now head of the Herschel Jones Marketing Service, Mr. Jones has had the opportunity to come into the most intimate contact with the apple business. Through the contacts that he has established in the business, he has made himself one of the best informed men on the subject. His article that follows on his observations on the apple market during the past few months should prove most interesting and helpful to our fruit growers.

IN the last half of February the apple market has shown a weaker tendency. This was due to several factors of which the most important are:

- (1) heavier consignments from storage holdings outside New York City, particularly of poor quality stock that had to be moved.
- (2) reduced consumption resulting from high prices, competition of grape fruit and other fruits, and warmer weather.

F.O.B. buying of barreled apples was practically at a standstill in February except for limited purchases of Ben Davis A-grade 2 1/4-inch up for Scandinavian markets. For several weeks the prices realized for apples on the other side were very nearly the same as growers and shippers were asking for the same apples f.o.b. shipping point in this country. Heavy cargoes of western boxed apples arriving in Europe in January were greatly in excess of the consumptive capacity of some of the smaller ports. An over-supply of oranges also affected the price of apples. An epidemic of influenza in England led the citrus fruit people to ship large supplies there, for which the expected demand did not materialize.

Export Demand at Low Ebb

Another factor in the export situation is the fact that dealers on the other side bought heavily early in the season on an f.o.b. shipping point United States, or F. A. S. New York basis and in many cases did not realize on their investment. Quantities of these apples bought at relatively high prices were held in English ports by the receivers in an effort to avoid loss. Then also several exporters were holding large stocks of both barreled and boxed apples on this side which they wanted to clean up in January and February.

The export market on March 1st is not in a strong position although prices for first quality barreled and boxed apples in a number of markets abroad have recovered from the slump. Nova Scotia is now about finished shipping. Most of the export sizes of boxed and barreled apples have been shipped. But Tasmanian apples are expected in England about April first and reports are that consumption has fallen off quite generally abroad.

Probably the most striking development of the export market this season has been the high prices secured for Ben Davis. Starting even before September 1st there was an active inquiry from foreign markets for Ben Davis. This much maligned apple has shown many of the more aristocratic varieties a thing or two this season. Its qualities of durability, as well as bright color, are quite an asset for long distance shipping. The earliest de-

mand was from South America and West Indies. Virginia shipped thousands of barrels this year before the apples were mature enough to have any color or to be fit to eat, according to our domestic standards. It is extraordinary the quantity of Bens absorbed by the South American trade when you consider that it cost nearly \$4.00 per barrel to ship them down there and this on top of f.o.b. Virginia prices of \$2.75 to \$3.25 plus freight, handling costs at New York and profit for the exporter.

South American vs. European Demand

This South American trade is mostly over before December 1st and the demand there is for a 2 1/2 inch up pack, or larger sizes. The European demand, however, is far smaller size fruit, or 2 1/4 inch up pack. The grower who gets his Bens on the Market early should separate the A-grade 2 1/4 inch from the 2 1/2 inch up. I would recommend going further and making three sizes of A-Grade: 2 1/4 inch, 2 1/2 up to 3 inch, and 3 inch up. For later markets I would recommend packing the A grade in two sizes: 2 1/4 inch up to 3 inch, and 3 inch up.

Since the middle of January Ben Davis have sold as high as \$5.75 to \$6.00 per barrel delivered steamer New York, though probably the bulk of the sales for export were at prices equivalent to \$5.45 to \$5.75 delivered steamer. This means a range of from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per barrel, f.o.b. western New York. Some shippers still expect to get \$6.00 per barrel for their Bens but there is nothing to indicate that such a price will be realized, as far as the experienced exporters can see.

Greenings Meet Good Demand

An interesting feature of the domestic market this season has been the continued strong demand for Greenings. The New York public is sold on the Greening as a cooking apple. Probably many growers do not realize that the Greening is the only Eastern barreled apple that goes into a large portion of the fancy retail grocery stores in the most expensive neighborhoods. Such stores will pay fancy prices for large size Greenings, preferably 3 inch up. The wholesale price of A grade 3 inch Greenings has ranged between \$7.50 and \$9.50 per barrel for three months and some fancy stock has gone higher. It pays to grow large size Greenings and to pack the A grade in three sizes of 2 1/4 inch, 2 1/2 and 2 3/4, and 3 inch up. The A 2 1/4 inch go well for export. The B grade should be picked 2 1/4 and 2 1/2 inch up.

The wholesale apple trade does not look for further advances in the market now except on fancy large green apples such as Albemarle Pippins, and other apples suitable for baking. The Albemarles are showing a lot of scald and few of them held in storage now are in condition to keep late. Large Baldwins of high color are scarce, and the 2 1/2 inch up packs will probably hold steady for fancy fruit, but it is generally believed that average quality stock will decline rather than advance.



"Hope springs eternal."—JUDGE.



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is ready. It lists and describes not only all of the staple farm, vegetable garden and flower seeds but many interesting novelties. Beautifully illustrated in colors. We wish to secure new customers in farm homes, and to those applying promptly by April 1st we will send this book together with a packet of our own grown Mixed Asters, all classes and colors in great variety, absolutely free. Ask for your copy and packet of seeds today.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS: 20 leading varieties. Good stocky plants. Prices very moderate. Catalog free.

H. H. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

What Readers Want to Know

THE question "does it pay to use fertilizer" is a very broad one. Taking I would like your opinion on fertilizer. Does it pay to use fertilizer? A salesman is coming through this section getting orders. We never used it but some of the things he tells us leads us to believe we will profit by its use.—N. J. W., New York.

our average conditions in this territory into consideration, a blanket answer would be "Yes, by all means". However, your local soil conditions and the crops you raise will determine what kind of fertilizer and how much you should use. You have not mentioned this in your letter and therefore we can give you no definite information relative to your specific problem.

Consult Your Farm Bureau Man

There is only one man we know of who can give you the desired information and that is your county agricultural agent or farm bureau manager. He can go over the specific field in question and recommend what your crop and soil practice should be taking into consideration the crops you have raised on this piece of land and the crops you contemplate raising.

If you are growing cash crops there is no question but what your returns will be bettered by the application of a high-grade fertilizer. As was mentioned previously how much to apply depends on the kind of soil you have, how it lies and the crop you are raising.

Use High Grade Materials

In purchasing your fertilizer, make sure that you are getting a high grade material. Do not feel satisfied with an analysis of 2-8-2 or something similar. Reliable fertilizer companies are putting out what is known as the high grade fertilizers that carry more plant food and less filler.

If you are contemplating fertilizing a meadow or a piece of alfalfa or clover, it may be more profitable and undoubtedly will be, to apply agricultural lime either in the form of ground limestone or hydrate and 16% acid phosphate.

This Inquiry Was Only Signed With Initials

This request for information was received unsigned. It is only occasionally that an unsigned letter is read. In this instance we felt the circumstances prompted immediate publication. Furthermore, it is a question that we believe others are interested in, and so it was inserted in the first available issue. However, had the inquirer for information signed his full name, the answer to his question would have reached him over a week ago.

Remember, the standing rule is that all unsigned mail shall be consigned to the waste basket. Putting your name on the envelope is not enough. Your name will not be used if you so desire it, we will not even use your initials. All inquiries are answered by individual letters. Only a very small percentage being used in the columns of American Agriculturist—those that have a general appeal.

* * *

Top-Working Wealthies

Is it practical to top-work two to five-year old Wealthy apples to other varieties?

It could be done, yes, but the Wealthy is not a very vigorous grower especially in later life and probably wouldn't make the best stock. I would consider it doubtful practice.

* * *

Is it advisable to dehorn trees where the apples grow beyond reach?

Yes, if the trees are not too old and high. Trees in good vigor that have plenty of room to spread out and good bearing surfaces lower down it will probably pay to dehorn; with very old high trees lacking lower branches and having branches of large girth it is a questionable practice.

Try this at our expense—

Let us send you, free,
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fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil!

TRY before you buy! Here's your chance to test out Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on your own soil. We're ready to send you, free, enough Arcadian to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil.

You'll find Arcadian Sulphate a fast worker. Contains one-third more ammonia (one-third more active plant food) than any other nitrogenous top-dressing. Fine and dry and easy to spread. Apply the sample as directed and check up on the results. Send in the coupon today.

Helpful bulletins—also free

When writing for your sample, mention what crop (or crops) you raise. We'll send you free bulletins telling you how to increase those crops. The bulletins are the work of noted authorities—they're brimful of sound information for farmers, vegetable growers and fruit growers. Send the coupon in today to our nearest office for sample and bulletins.

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We offer this year:—
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in any quantities from barrels to carloads.

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"Am I satisfied? I should say I am, and more than that. This Unadilla has made life a lot easier for me."

"See that ladder? Well, it can't slip. It's a permanent part of the silo, and when the hoops need adjusting I just climb up and they're all within easy reach. And say—pitching silage out is a cinch! No more back breaking work tossing it out over my head. I shove it out thru the air-tight, water-tight doors that *always open at the level of the silage!* I wouldn't trade my Unadilla for twice its cost if I couldn't get another."

"Recommend it to you? I certainly do! Write the Unadilla Silo Company for their big catalog. They'll give you all the information and they'll treat you right, too! Give you easy time payments if you want."



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LOCATION—Sale will be held in heated pavilion, near
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WOOD in the Box

HAWLEY & MURPHY
LIVERPOOL, N. Y.

In the Dairy Barn

Depraved Appetite and How It Is Treated

I have a calf seven months old that does not want to eat anything. She is getting very poor but seems to feel good. She chews boards all the time. Please give me the cause and what to do for her.

—W. D. F., New York

UNDOUBTEDLY your calf is suffering from what is known as depraved appetite. The following is copied from a volume put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on diseases of cattle, which will, we are sure enlighten you on this subject.

"Cattle suffering from this disease have a capricious and variable appetite as regards their ordinary food, but evince a strong desire to lick and eat substances for which healthy cattle show no inclination. Alkaline and saline-tasting substances are especially attractive to cattle having a depraved appetite, and they frequently lick lime, earth, coal, gravel and even the dung of other cattle. Cows in calf and young cattle are especially liable to develop these symptoms. Animals affected in this way lose condition, their coat is staring, gait slow, and small vesicles containing yellow liquid from under the tongue; the milk given by such cows is thin and watery. Such animals become restless and uneasy, as is indicated by frequent bellowing. The disease may last for months, the animal ultimately dying emaciated and exhausted. Depraved appetite frequently precedes the condition in which the bones of cattle become brittle and fracture easily, which is known as osteomalacia.

What Causes the Condition

"It is generally believed, from the fact that this disease is largely one of regions, that some condition of the soil and water and of the local vegetation is responsible for it. It is more prevalent some years than others and is most common in old countries, where the soil is more or less depleted. Cattle pastured on low, swampy land become predisposed to it. It occasionally happens, however, that one individual in a herd suffers though all are fed alike; in such cases the disease must arise from an imperfect assimilation by the affected animal of the nutritive elements of the food which is supplied to it.

How It Is Treated

"The aim in such cases must be to improve the process of digestion and to supply the animal with a sufficiency of sound and wholesome food. The following should be given to the cow three times a day, a heaped tablespoonful constituting a dose; Carbonate of iron, 4 ounces; finely ground bone or "bone flour," 1 pound; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; common salt, 8 ounces; powdered fenugreek, 4 ounces; mix. In addition to this, 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal, may be mixed with the animal's food three times a day, and a piece of rock salt should be placed where the animal can lick it at will. German veterinarians have had brilliant results from the treatment of this disease with subcutaneous injections of apomorphine in doses of 1½ to 5 grains daily for three or four days."

Giving Salt to Cows

Which is the better—to mix a definite amount of salt in the feed ration for the milking cows or to always have salt before them in a box or trough or on their hay? —L. H. H., New York.

About the most desirable way to give your cows salt is to mix it in the dairy ration. If you are buying commercially mixed feed of good quality undoubtedly your salt problem is taken care of. If you are mixing your feed about one per cent of the total weight of the mixture should consist of salt, in other words 99 pounds of feed plus one pound of salt.

It is all right to have salt in a trough

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt.
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Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1880.

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Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for
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Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

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Herd Accredited
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New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

Dam, Class F, 11659 lbs. milk, 416.9 lbs. fat. Both grandmas Gold Medal winners. Splendid individual bred to sire producers.

M. C. SEARS Blooming Grove, N. Y.

Reg. JERSEY Calf, Gr. Son of Lucky Farce who has a R. M. record of 18050 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat, in one year. \$35 for quick sale. S. B. Hunt, Hunt, Liv. Co., N. Y.

READ the
BABY CHICK
Advertising

On Pages 288 to 292

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Breeders' Supplies
Punches, tattoo outfits, herd books, bull rings, veterinary instruments. Free catalog.
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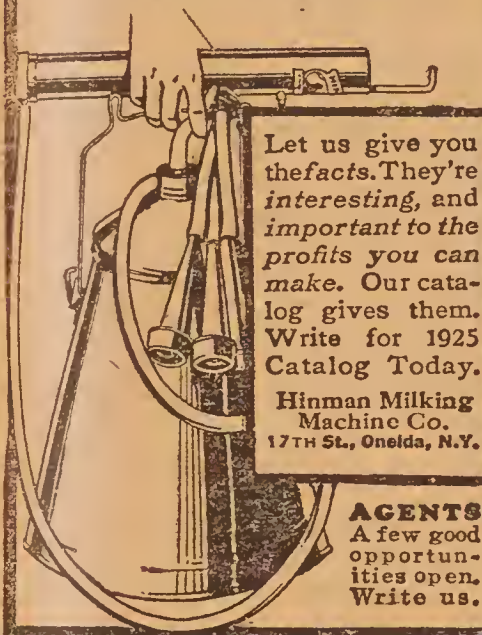
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Produces
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Saves $\frac{2}{3}$ Milking Time.
Makes a hard job easy.
Pays for itself and then
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Let us give you the facts. They're interesting, and important to the profits you can make. Our catalog gives them. Write for 1925 Catalog Today.

Hinman Milking Machine Co.
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AGENTS
A few good opportunities open. Write us.

but the trouble is that half the time the salt box is empty and when the herdsman thinks of it, the cows go at it too strongly and overdo the matter. There is no particular harm in having a salt box in addition to salt in the ration, providing of course that the ration is well balanced, complete and satisfying. If a ration is "off," either as to the constituents or its palatability the craving for salt may be excessive and under those conditions they may get too much salt if they have access to it in a box. It does not seem advisable to put salt on the hay.

We Learn How To Cooperate By Experience

WE have many real authorities on co-operation. These doubtless will be better authorities when they have had more experience and time to study co-operation. Already much is known but not by any means all. Many of the men who we consider wise in the line do not agree as to the best form of organization to be employed. Come to think of it that is not strange and it is probably fortunate. Because people differ it follows that the different forms will be the more carefully studied and the faults and benefits of the various associations will come to be better understood.

About the best statement that I have heard about the matter was by a very good authority who said that all the forms of organization have succeeded and about every sort has failed. Much depends on the management, the locality and perhaps on the commodity. No form should be assailed simply because it does not line up with one's preconceived ideas. It may be best under the circumstances of its origin and operation. That does not mean that it may not be changed sometime when different circumstances demand it or the outlook is clearer for a different form.

Early Ideas Changed

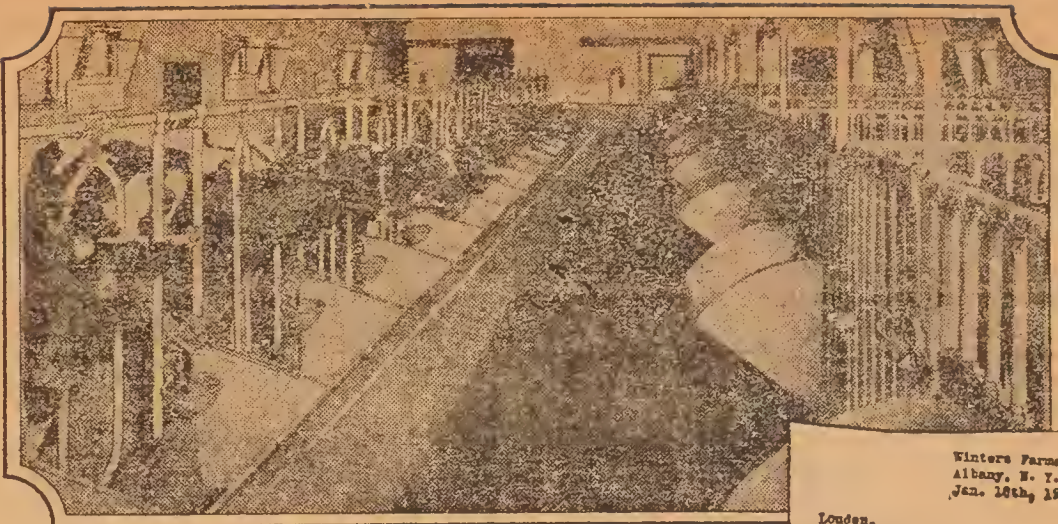
Much has been said about the form of the Dairyman's League Association. Its form has been criticised by many. It does not follow that a change ought to be made in its organization, nor does it follow that no change should be made because some think that it is good enough as it is. All that we can say is that there is no objection to a careful study of it and its operation as an organization. Perhaps some changes may be made to advantage. If that should finally come to be recognized it is no criticism on the form adopted when it went into effect for we have every reason to think that every step was studied most carefully and the form followed that looked to be the best at the time. Perhaps it was the only way at that time. I am rather of the opinion that it may have been so even if some change may be made in the future. No form can be considered best of all and every form has been successful at times.

Back in 1916 in Dairyman's League territory there were many who believed it would be better to wait until we could get many more local plants built and owned by farmers before we undertook to make a definite stand for our rights. I confess that I had that feeling considerably and it was only because of the onrush of the multitude that I favored the activities that were undertaken then.

Plant Ownership Plan Slow Work

Again it must have been in 1920 probably or early in '21 that I attended meetings held by the League to secure local ownership of plants, some to be built and others to be purchased and noted the extreme difficulty of quickly reaching the objective of local ownership of sufficient plants to make the local idea function successfully. For many years before 1916 efforts had been made to stimulate further ownership of the local plant. Then it was slow work and has been in every instance. The idea looks good. There are many such plants now but not enough to make a

(Continued on next page)



Piling Up Evidence

Mr. Harry B. Winters, Director of Dairy Division—N.Y. State Dept. of Agriculture, had an exceptional opportunity to observe barn equipment under all conditions. That he selected Loudon Steel Stalls and Stanchions for his own dairy barns, near Albany on the Bethlehem Center Road, is convincing evidence of Loudon superiority.

Why have the U.S. Government and thousands of good, practical dairymen in all parts of the country chosen Loudon Steel Stalls and Stanchions? One of the biggest reasons is the fact that they are properly designed. Another reason is the exceptionally high grade of material from which they are made—proved by years of service.

Stanchion Comfort—Pays Big

The Loudon Stanchion holds the cow in her place yet permits her just that freedom of movement which she must have to get up and lie down without struggling, bruising her shoulders or jamming her knees. Its V-shaped bottom allows it to be used in the feed-saving curb—a feature alone that saves many dollars annually.

Cows have "pasture comfort" in the barn when you use Loudon Stanchions. And true cow comfort always brings increased milk yields. Many a high producer has been "discovered" when changed living conditions gave her full ease and rest and let her get every drop of milk and every cent of profit possible from each pound of feed.

Quality material accounts for the unequalled strength and durability of Loudon Stalls and Stanchions—tubing is high carbon Open-Hearth steel—strongest and longest-lasting. Fittings are smooth—made of certified malleable iron, tensile strength 50,000 lbs. per square inch. Correct design. Free from trouble-making, dirt-collecting attachments. Neatest looking. Most sanitary.

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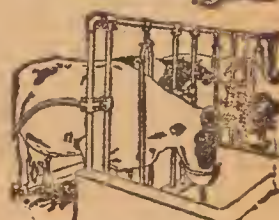
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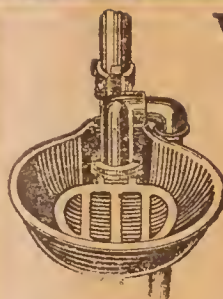
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I have.....cows.....horses

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New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. On our money-back offer. Shipped from stock nearest you. Write for free catalog and low prices. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 20-A Bainbridge, N. Y.

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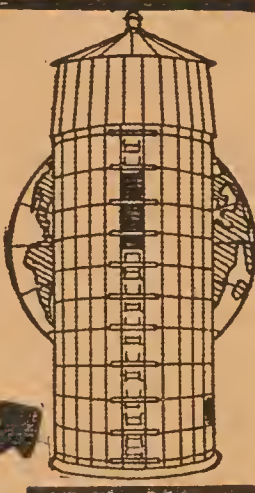
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great co-operative association with power to deal successfully.

I have been thinking about the project and it looks as difficult to get the locally owned co-operatives to come into an organization—become federated I believe is the expression—as it ever has been to get individuals to join an association. Indeed it seems more difficult. It may be a great school that has its drawbacks.

Go where you will and see the difficulties of managing such an association and you will have some doubts as to the benefits of local control of milk plants. I am not wishing to object to local ownership but it has its difficulties. It may be that the League will some day adopt the idea of turning the plants it has to local control. Perhaps that might be best but it will be done after much debate if at all. It is a question to study carefully.—H. H. LYON, Chenango Co., N. Y.

Heifer Has Swollen Navel

We have a heifer that has just had her first calf. About a week or so before the calf came a swelling began to develop just in front of her udder. It continued to increase steadily until finally a day or so before she dropped the calf, it increased to such proportions that it was almost even with the lower part of her udder. It is over a week now since the calf was born but the swelling remains. We are kind of worried.—A Pennsylvania Reader.

There is nothing to worry about the condition you describe. Swelling at the navel is common especially with heifers at their first freshening. Holstein heifers are said to be particularly susceptible to this condition but it is not uncommon among other breeds.

Some breeders look upon this as a good omen of a heifer's future productivity. Whether there is any actual experimental data on this subject, we do not know. Nevertheless the condition should not cause you any undue worry. It should pass away in a short time.

Live Stock Sales Dates

HOLSTEIN

- March 17 —Horsheads, N. Y.—Westlake & Dann Dispersal Sale.
- March 18 —Myerstown, Pa. J. W. Brubaker Sale.
- March 18-19—South Branch, N. J.—James L. Haver Sale.
- March 25 —Harrisburg, Pa.—Bonny-mead Farms.
- March 25 —Copake, N. Y., Yangdon-hurst Stock Farm Dispersal.
- March 25 —Liverpool, N. Y.—Hawley-Murphy Sale.
- April 10 —Mt. Halley Springs, Md.—W. W. Yengist Sale.
- April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa.—Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
- May 6-7 —Cuba, N. Y.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Assn. Spring Sale.
- May 6 —Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
- May 12-13 —Earlville, N. Y.—Consignment Sale, R. A. Backus,

GUERNSEY

- March 18 —Bowmansville, Pa. R. J. Shettel.
- April 20 —Timonium, Md. — Louis Merryman, semi-annual sale.
- May 6 —VanWert, Ohio—Samuel Hertel Dispersal Sale.
- May 14 —Trenton, N. J. National Guernsey sale.
- May 15 —Trenton, N. J.—Beechwood Farms Dispersal.
- May 27 —Washington, Pa., Fair Grounds — Third Annual Consignment Sale.
- June 9-10 —Hardwick, Mass. — Dispersal of Mixer Farm Herd.
- JERSEY
- May 29 —Lockport, N. Y.—Rand-leigh Farm, W. R. Ke-man, Jr., Owner.

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White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnett's Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

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We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

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Name
Town
State R.)F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

How I Utilize Pig-Peskiners In the Hen Yard

EVERY year our little chickens died off by the dozens of gaps. There didn't seem to be anything that would save them. The old method of fishing for the gap-causing worms with twisted horsehairs, known to the older farm residents, was futile because of the numbers affected. The tightly covered box with its fumes produced by dropping carbolic acid on a hot brick helped some, but this cure often killed the weaker "patients".

Then my father, George D. Smith, veterinarian as well as farmer, decided to plow up the chicken run which had not been "turned under" since the farm was entered by Smiths more than a century ago.

It was certain that the untilled soil was the cause of the disease affecting the chickens so all possible earth about the chicken house and grounds was turned under, except that of a locust grove, there, evidently, since the world was. There was no way in which this ground could be plowed. It was here, either because of the shade, or because the hens liked to scratch in the half rotted leaves, that the little chickens spent much of their time and consequently "got gaps".

It was then that a litter shoots at the satanic age solved the problem. These pigs refused to stay in their specified habitat, but crowded through a wire fence and started rooting up the farm. They took a few turns in the locust grove, just by way of showing what they could do and this gave my father an idea. He put a temporary enclosure around the grove and penned those pigs in it just long enough to allow them to root up the ground. This they did to the queen's taste, or at least to their own, and to my father's satisfaction.

There has been no gaps among the chickens, at least but an occasional case, since the pigs came to the rescue.

—CLARA SMITH.

Sticks to White Leghorns

A YEAR ago we were asked to name our chosen breed and give our reasons for the choice. I was very much interested in all of the letters and agree with all who expressed the opinion that there is no best breed for all, but one best breed for each of us. We all seemed to agree that the breed that appealed to each one of us was the best for that particular person and we all tried to tell the best points of our choice.

Again our kind editor has extended us the privilege of reviewing these virtues and telling each other how well we have succeeded in the past year.

Doubtless you all remember my choice was the Single Comb White Leghorn, and if you should call on me you would probably find me out among my flocks of large snowwhite friends. I am fortunate to be located in the country away from all smoke and my biddies seem to take real pride in keeping clean. I think they have heard some of the favorable remarks about their whiteness and try to live up to them.

Attention Paid to Culling

I set my incubators three times last spring and sold part of the hatches as baby chicks and sold several pullets for layers. In the fall I had about 450 beautiful large vigorous pullets to put in my laying houses. They began laying in August and have kept at it continuously all winter. I had my hens culled by the Farm Bureau service and kept about 350 for breeders for 1925.

Early in the fall we enlarged our plant by the addition of a new Jamesway Poultry house, 18x56 in size and equipped it with all galvanized equipment. This coop has proven very satisfactory, ice freezing in it on only a very few oc-

(Continued on Page 288)

PAN-A-CE-A

takes care of the little-chick ailments

INDIGESTION—Diarrhea—Leg Weakness—Gapes.

It will pay you to look well to the digestion of your flock right from the start.

Indigestion is responsible for most of the bowel troubles.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica; that promotes digestion—calls into healthy action every little chick organ.

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Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels—keeps the chick's system free from poisonous waste materials.

No indigestion, no diarrhea, no leg weakness, no gapes, where Pan-a-ce-a is used.

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On Pages 288 to 292

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New York Farm News

Western County Notes by M. C. Burritt

A LONG period of open weather which culminated in a two days rain cleared the snow away very effectively and at much less expense than the town and county trucks did it. But the warmth and rain also brought muddy roads and yards and flooded fields. Then there came one of those sudden changes of late February and March and the mercury dropped to 5 degrees and 7 degrees above zero, with high March winds. The change was hard on man and beast, wheat fields and orchards. I fear the damage to wheat is considerable. What happened to fruit buds is not yet apparent.

Meanwhile it has been a slow week for farm work. It was either too muddy or too cold to prune trees most of the week, so we turned to odd jobs of which there are always a plenty, and the doing of which doesn't seem to get one anywhere, necessary as they are. Now that it is the first of March we begin to feel the urge of spring. The aim from now on will be to "get the jump" on the pruning, machinery, repairs, working up wood, etc., etc. so as to be forehanded,—to drive the work and not be driven by it. But much depends on whether the spring is early or late.

Markets continue in the reaction from the peak prices of early February. Farmers who were waiting for two dollars or more for wheat and didn't sell then, are still waiting and likely to be for some time. Cabbage prices are way off, and apple sales very slow. Prices may have to be shaded some to move the remainder of the crop rapidly, although storage holdings are unusually low. The hens thought it was spring, and egg prices tumbled from 55 to 60 cents in mid-February to 38 and 40 cents.

"Hot School Lunch" in Operation

This was our week to provide the hot school lunch in our district, and reminds me of the plan which some of the mothers in this district worked out last fall to provide the hot lunch during the winter months. It is inexpensive and may be of interest to some. There are about twenty-five families in this school district and a somewhat smaller number of children of school age who attend school in the district. Others go to high school two miles away. A committee of five mothers appointed at the annual school meeting worked out the following plan which has been in operation since December 1st.

Provision is made for one hot dish every day. Monday and Thursday it is cocoa. Tuesday, baked potatoes, and Wednesday and Friday any dish, preferably vegetables, selected by the mother in charge that week. The cocoa and the milk for it, are purchased out of a small cash fund mostly provided voluntarily by a few interested taxpayers who have no children in school and who do not take their turn in providing the hot dishes for a week. A small oil stove and kettle are provided by the district from tax money. The teacher who lives nearby brings the milk and supervises the making of the cocoa.

About twenty families agreed to take turns, each for a week, in providing the hot dishes. On Monday and Thursday the mother makes the cocoa syrup and sends it to school in the morning by the oldest pupils, the teacher heating it at noon. On Tuesday all the pupils bring their own potatoes and a little pat of butter. The potatoes are then baked in the school stove door. On Wednesday and Friday it is father's job to carry the hot dish to the school, and a slopping job it is if the dish is a soupy one like the creamed corn which I took up on Wednesday. Mother helped me out on Friday by sending rice and meat en-caserole.

The cooperation has been splendid.

Nearly every family that was asked has willingly done its part, even several who have no children in school now. A very few don't think it necessary. One woman remarked that if the children needed a hot lunch in winter they ought to have ice cream cones in summer.

The children too are appreciative and we all vote the plan a success.—M. C. Burritt.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—The potato and cabbage market is pretty dull. It was especially so around the last week in February. Many farmers reported that

badly especially those raised on the muck. We had ideal weather during the week and

get to work early on the land.—J. H.

Schenectady County—The February thaw came in very handy as many farmers were short of water. Hay has been bringing from \$12 to \$17 per ton and oats are worth 60 cents per bushel. Buckwheat is \$1 a bushel. Many farmers are looking for an early spring this year as several report having seen robins.—J. W. G.

Franklin County—We experienced real spring like weather the latter part of February. Cars and wagons came back into use again. Farmers had their ice houses pretty well filled and there has been more or less of a lull in the work. Milk prices are about the same and feeds still continue very high. Many farms are for sale or rent with practically no demand for farm property. County Veterinarian Mulvey is busy again testing dairy herds in the town of Westville. About the first of March the potato market suffered a decline, shippers paying only 35 cents a bushel. Auction sales are quite numerous. Hay is bringing \$20 a ton.—H. T. J.

Along the Southern Tier

AFTER being closed for some time by deep snow banks our roads are all open now, although some are quite icy. Frequent accidents take place to autoists who are shunted out of the track by ice ruts.

Very little hay is moving out of this section so far this winter, farmers holding the crop for better prices, which now range round \$12 to \$15 pressed. Straw is a better proposition, at about hay prices, but not many farmers have a surplus this year.

A few farmers have taken it for granted that the warmer days we have had mean spring and have tapped their sugar maples, especially those that stood in open places; but not many have ventured so far as that, believing that we are going to have some cold weather yet. Syrup is selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon.

Little relief has come yet in the potato market. Prices run too low for any general movement market-ward. Seventy-five cents to one dollar is the limit, with more going at the first-named figure than at any other. It is easy to foresee a lessened planting for 1925, and that will mean higher prices for another year.

The price of road from Union Center to Maine village in Broome county is down for construction this year. That has been a bad piece of road. It is to be laid in cement and wider than usual, 16 feet.

Hired help is still at a premium and men will have to shorten up their farming operations for that reason. The Endicott-Johnson shoe shops have just paid a liberal bonus to their hands, and that fires men and women to quit the farm. Farm auctions are the order of the day, men disposing of their cows and the farm, too, if they can.—E. L. V.



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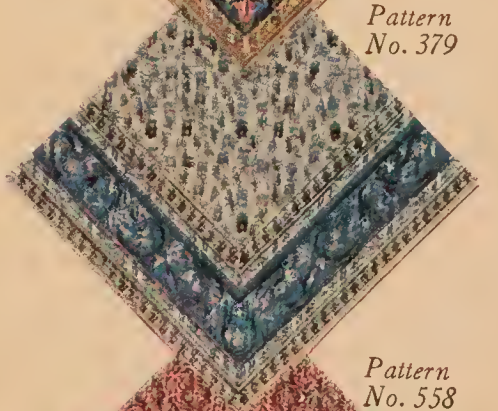
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairyman's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk\$3.07
 Class 2A Fluid Cream 2.20
 Class 2B Ice cream 2.25
 Class 2C Soft cheese 2.15
 Class 3A Evaporated whole milk
 Cond. whole milk 1.90
 Class 3B Whole milk powder 1.85
 Class 3C Hard cheese other than
 American 1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1 \$3.07
 Class 2 2.20
 Class 3 1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairyman's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1 \$2.80
 Class 2 2.20

Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER GOES HIGHER

A break for the better came to the butter market on the last day of February. Many men in the market had predicted this but with the market facing the more or less unfavorable statistical condition it seemed rather unwise to make any definite predictions. Any man's guess was good. It seems the upward turn in the market has been due more to out of town buying. It is this trade outside of the regular channels and regular customers that is bidding the price up. On top of this, shipments are more moderate, considerably lighter than a year ago. There is no indication that we will have any great quantity of foreign butter dumped on us so that the situation looks rather favorable. It may be that we will see something of a slight check if out of town storage butter is shipped in. That happened a week or so ago. At that time prices in New York were above par compared to other cities and they immediately shipped to the Metropolis to gain the advantage of the price differential. Cold storage stocks during the week ending February 28th were reduced appreciably. On the whole the situation is very satisfactory.

Creamery butter scoring better than 92 score was selling on March 4 from 46½ to 47c with 92 score selling around the 46c mark. Other grades varied downward to 35c as the inside quotation on the lowest grades.

CHEESE CONTINUES FIRM

The cheese market continues to hold up to its past performances, maintaining a firm tone on high grades of held goods. This firmness is most apparent on fancy marks of held State flats. Indications are that before long we will see this firmness reflecting on prices. On March 4, 26c was the top mark on fancy to special held whole milk State flats but reports current in the trade had it that sales were being made by local up-state dealers at 26c, F.O.B.

Average run held flats are worth from 25 to 25½ with undergrades varying from 21 to 24½c.

There is very little fresh cheese in New York. Some of the best marks are quoted at 24c while some purchases have been reported at 23c delivered in New York.

EGGS CONTINUE DOWNWARD

The egg market has suffered a rather disastrous week. Receipts have been responsible for the situation, particularly those of competing grades from western points. Fancy nearby whites have not suffered near as much as brown and colored nearbys.

Chicest marks of nearby hennery whites are worth in the neighborhood of 39½ and 40c with other grades working downward to 34c for ordinary firsts. Undergrades are worth from 32 to 33c. Gathered whites are worth anywhere from 32 to 37c. Small eggs grading as pullets are worth only from 30 to 31c. Brown eggs have got to be extremely fancy to bring 35c.

Our recommendations of the past few weeks hold good by comparing New York and country prices. On March 4 M. C. Burritt wrote us that eggs were worth from 38 to 40c in his section of Monroe County. On March 2, the very highest price paid in New York was 40c. Shippers can afford to study costs and prices very closely these days.

POTATO MARKET DULL

The same old song is being sung in the potato market and indications are that the tune bids fair to continue. It is certainly discouraging to go into the potato market and try to pick up some interesting news. It is a buyer's market out and out. States on March 4th were worth anywhere from \$1.50 to 1.75 per 150 pound sack delivered in New York City. Country asking prices are higher varying from \$1.80 to 1.90

Readers who have been following our advice given several weeks ago about watching other markets have been repaid of late by doing business in Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh market has been decidedly better than the New York market.

One of the discouraging facts of the past week was the arrival of the first Southern potatoes. The season's first carload of new crop Florida potatoes rolled in the New York market on February 28. It consisted of Spaulding Rose variety. The ear was well graded and the potatoes were of good quality. They met a limited sale of \$14 per barrel for No. 1 and \$12 for No. 2. This is rather a shock to northern growers many of whom would fall all over themselves to get \$2. Much of this can be traced to the fickleness of the New York consumers. They are always looking for something out of the ordinary and pay enormous prices for it.

HAY MARKET STILL WEAK

The hay market as a whole is not satisfactory. Demand is slow on average grades. However, where fancy top grades are concerned there is slightly better inquiry. No. 1 timothy is worth from \$25 to 26, with No. 2 \$1 less. No. 3 hay is at \$20 and sample hay anywhere from \$15 to 19. Light clover mixed is worth from \$23 to 24 for No. 1; \$20 to 21 for No. 2; and \$17 to 18 for No. 3. Second cutting alfalfa still holds to \$30 to 31 for No. 1, with No. 2 bringing \$25 to 26 and No. 3 bringing from \$23 to 24. Alfalfa mixed hay is bringing usually \$21 to 22. No 1 rye straw is worth \$18 to 19.

* * *

The future market in wheat continues firm. Trading has not been as heavy but the strong undertone has held prices up. May wheat is now \$1.99¾ with July at \$1.73¾ and September at \$1.56¼.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE PLANTS. You should use our FROST PROOF cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express: \$1.25 per 1,000, 5,000 for \$5.00, 10,000 for \$9.00. Should you desire shipment by parcel post, add \$1.00 per 1,000 to above prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. M. GIBSON CO., Yonges Island, S. C.

STRAWBERRY. Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

RASPBERRIES. Blackberries, Strawberries and Ornamental Shrubbery. Leading varieties. Low prices. Everything guaranteed. List free. Bert Baker, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

PEDIGREE POTATOES—Certified Russets per acre. Highest yielding Strain at Livonia, and Irish Cobblers, yields of 300 to 562 bushels New York. State Seed Test yield 449 bushels per acre. First prize and Sweepstakes at Cornell Potato Show last three years. GARDNER FARMS, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

UNITED STATES RECORD \$1,059.20 one Acre Champion Everbearing Strawberries. Average \$1500. Last Seven Years. Bears Five Months. 200 Plants \$3.00 Direct From Originator. New Mastodon, Jewel, Giant Melon, Sweet-corn, Trees, Shrubs. Catalogue free. EDWIN LUBKE, New Bucalo, Michigan.

CERTIFIED ALPIA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

WRITE CAYUGA COUNTY FARM BUREAU, Auburn, N. Y., for list of growers having inspected seed corn, potatoes, oats, barley, buckwheat and beans for sale.

RUSSET SEED POTATOES—Certified hill selected. Official yield 664 bushels per acre. Few Cobblers. Pamphlet. WM. A. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill selected, high yielding strains, averaging over 300 bu. per acre for the last 7 years. Grown by R. APPLETON & SONS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—Ten tubers from private collection. \$5, Catalogue value at least \$12. Circular. WILFORD ANDERSON, Millbrook, N. Y.

WELL GROWN YEAR OLD Washington Asparagus plants, \$16 1,000; choice Long Island grown Brussels sprout seed, \$1 oz. J. W. Cooper, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

OUR SHORT STEM DANISH cabbage yielded twenty-two tons per acre last season. Send us your order for plants, dollar fifty per thousand, seed four dollars per pound, postpaid in third zone. PIERPONT and SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Heavy-weight, smooth rural type, and Green Mountains. Write H. L. ODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

DELICIOUS ASPARAGUS cut fresh from your own garden. Hundred Washington plants, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Postpaid. Strawberry and Raspberry circular free. A. B. KAT-KAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

REDUCED PRICES on Nursery Stock—Apple root grafts, any variety, 2c each; Apple trees, 15c; Peach, 11c; Pear, 35c; Quince, 55c; California Privet, 3c; Japanese Barberry, 5c; Roses, 35c. C. W. Malaun, Arendtsville, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection: Thirty bulbs, ALL DIFFERENT, many rare colors, including lavender, orange, and Holland Giant, with easy planting directions, \$1 postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

GLADIOLIS—100 bulbs, flowering size, 10 of 10 named varieties, good selection of colors for \$3, 25 of same bulbs not labeled, \$1; Dahlias, 3 for \$1 labeled. BRICHANK GARDENS, Wilmington, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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CERTIFIED COBBLERS—Northern Vt. grown, four years selection for yield and freedom from disease, bushel, \$1.25. H. A. JOSLYN, East Hardwick, Vt.

CERTIFIED CORTLANDS. Start right with this new apple. Mail size trees officially scaled 50c postpaid. ROCKLAND NURSERIES, Blauvelt, N. Y.

BLACK CAPS, Plum Farmer. Strong, vigorous plants from healthy yearling stock. State inspected. 1000, \$30; 100, \$4. FRANK LACY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THINKING OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS? Order field grown Dahlia bulbs that bloom forth with magnificence from early summer 'till frost, 60c per doz. STUART BRIGGS, Port Gibson, N. Y.

BIG HEAD GERMAN MILLETT Seed, \$7.88 hundred lbs. DIXIE PRODUCTS COMPANY, Rockmart, Georgia.

MAMMOTH YELLOW Soy Beans, \$3.75 bushel freight paid. SOUTHERN WAREHOUSES, Rockhart, Georgia.

DAHLIAS—3 for 25c; 15 for \$1; Gladiolus, 8 for 25c. Postpaid. Catalogue free. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, L. I., N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch. Succession Copenhagen Market. Price: 500 for \$1.25, 1,000 for \$2.25, postpaid. By express, 1,000 for \$1.50. Special prices on large lots. Full count and satisfaction guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Greenville, S. C.

POTATOES—Carman, Cobbler, Enormous, Hustler. Sixweeks, Mountain, others. FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

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FIFTY BERKSHIRE, Chester White and Poland China grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$6 each. Express prepaid. C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS—Sep-tember pigs, big medium type. Everything as represented. J. B. GREEN, Morrisville, N. Y.

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BEST MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, quart 90c, gal. \$2.50, postpaid. Special prices on quantity. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

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BASKETRY MATERIALS. Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, braided straw, rush, willow, pine needles, hoots, tools, dyes. LOUIS STOUGHTON DRAKE, Inc. 29 Everett St. Allston, Station 34, Boston, Mass.

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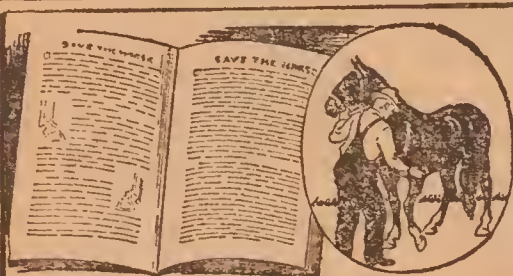
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We Bring Farmers' Week To You

Here Briefly, Is The Best Of Everything Seen And Heard

By MABEL G. FEINT

Editor's Note: How often when attending Farmers' Week at the State Colleges of Agriculture we have heard people deplore the fact that they could not be at two places at the same time. There are so many excellent and interesting things to be seen and heard going on at the same hour that it is impossible for one person to see and hear half that he wishes to.

But we have overcome, to some extent at least this difficulty. If you were at Farmers' Week, and were able to take in only part of the interesting lectures, or if you were unable to go at all, you can get in a few minutes' reading of this article by Mrs. Feint the outstanding thoughts made by the speakers and a glimpse of the interesting exhibits which were to be seen.

The State Colleges like those at Ithaca, New York, State College, Pennsylvania and New Brunswick, New Jersey, are doing an immeasurable service to the farmers of the present and of the future. And not the least of their services are the great annual gatherings at Farmers' Week when the people from all over the states come together to suggest ideas and to get new ones from the lecturers.

In this remarkably well reported article by Mrs. Feint, you get the best of what took place at the last Farmers' Week at the New York State College. We most earnestly commend it to your reading.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey: "The farmer must make more than a good living. He must develop as a man in his attitude toward his calling and toward society. Civilization cannot maintain itself if care of the soil is given to cheap men."

Dr. George F. Warren: "Children should not be improperly worked. But every time we pass a law to prevent improper child labor there should also be one passed to compel proper labor of children. Every child should be taught a trade before he is eighteen years of age, so his fingers could make a living if his brain should fail to. It is too late to do it later in life."

"We are now educating our children to go to the cities, which is not the right kind of reciprocity. If the cities paid half of the expense of educating rural boys and girls they would be only educating their own citizens, as that is where half of them will go."

Dr. Carl E. Ladd: "One big thing which farm people can do to help in the present situation is to so plan their labor that as much of the living as possible comes direct from the farm. More meat should be produced directly on the farm. There should be at least two pigs and a cow killed each year for the average family. The farmer's wife should know how to can meat, to cure dried beef, to make corned beef, and to make sausage. Every farm should have an adequate vegetable garden for year around needs, plenty of poultry and eggs, and more fruit and berries. Farm prices have risen 30 per cent since the War. But what the farmer has to buy has risen 60 percent. One way to help meet the greatly increased taxes and expenses is to make adjustments so as to depend more on the farm's production and less on purchases and so save towards taxes."

Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer: "Every member of the family who can should work. There must be no parasites. Everyone should know what he or she is worth in dollars and cents. People should spend less than they earn. Make a budget, keep accounts, save systematically, and pay bills promptly. Use bank credit when necessary instead of store and personal credit. It is the bank's business to loan money, not the grocer's. Challenge all purchases to see if they are good value. In general, invest in lasting things, such as health and education, rather than in those

things which give merely momentary satisfaction (To the housewives) Your services as manager are worth about 75 cents an hour; for other work, about 40 cents an hour. So in reality you are really earning a considerable sum each day, though the pay received is in other forms than money."

Dr. Faith Lorimer: "What we are really after is not money, but satisfaction. A budget is a plan by which money income is transformed into the real income which will give the family the greatest amount of satisfaction."

Dr. Carl Ladd: "I would like to say that the hard times are all over for farmers. But I do not think that they are. They will probably last for some years to come. But there is one thing to consider when times are hard—and that is that we do not need to be too pessimistic. We have always farmed it through wet and dry seasons, through fat and lean years. Farmers have been through such times before. In these days it is easy to kick and complain about the state's finest institutions, to tear them down and to gain an audience in the doing. Some men today are flourishing by driving wedges between the Home Bureau, between the Farm Bureau and the Grange, and between the farmers and their organizations and institutions. We should not say there shall be no criticism of such valuable groups as the Grange, the Home Bureau, Junior Clubs, or the College. But let it be constructive criticism. Just good team work everywhere will be invaluable now. It is easy to let little things upset us and to criticize our leaders and workers. But destructive attacks do not make for growth or help movements of the day. I have said this to Farm and Home Bureau managers and would like to say it to your groups: 'Make this group your group; accept all constructive criticism, put your shoulder to the wheel and all push in the same direction. We all owe much to the agriculture and the homemaking of the State.'"

A New Definition for the Home Bureau: (With apologies to a newspaper reporter who is describing Ma Ferguson, the new governor of Texas). "Ma is just a plain woman, a woman whose instincts are maternal, and whose interests and ambitions center in the welfare of her husband and children. But when you take that kind of a woman and equip her with a big idea, and push her into the political arena (or any other arena) and tell her to go to it, something large, exciting and decisive is bound to happen."

Mrs. G. Thomas Powell believes this describes the rural woman, and the Home Bureau arena sees large achievements bearing fruition.



AWED COWBOY—How Come you're able to stay on that bronc thataway, mister?

TENDERFOOT—Oh, I've driven a Ford car over bad pavements for years.
—JUDGE

Rural Pastors' Conference: "Week day religious education is the big job of the church today. This may be given in several ways, through daily vacation Bible schools, on Saturday mornings, in the church training class once a month."

"It is foolish to stop short of using the great power of the public school for use in giving broad training in spiritual matters. It should be undenominational and has been demonstrated that Catholics, Protestants and Jews may alike find profit and satisfaction in right courses of instruction, properly administered. Our superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania has signified that he is ready to entertain suggestions to this effect. As yet no denomination has asked him to do anything along these lines."

"I have gone into thirty school districts where almost no one went to church or Sunday School, and have given religious instruction to both Catholics and Protestants. After a course of instruction, the children signified a desire to live a Christian life. No opposition resulted. It can be done if the heart is right. It takes time, energy and initiative; but the results to the church and to the world are wonderful."

Seen At Farmers' Week

A Nursery School: Fourteen children from two to five years old, under competent supervision, working, playing, sleeping, taking cod liver oil with their mid-forenoon orange juice, and enjoying every minute. The toys were simple, but so designed that really constructive results could be had. The children soon come to regard helping themselves as real fun as everybody is doing it. They set their tables, serve, and if they spill they clean up. They wash their dishes and take care of their dishpans and towels, and adore it all. Mothers were advised by experts as to health and management problems. Two big rules in the nursery schools conducted by Dr. Nellie Perkins are: Each child learns to take care of what he has or plays with, and each is taught to finish everything he starts.

The Home of a Hundred Comforts: A model of a house showing correct electrical lighting and appliances in every room. That the coming housewife will be interested in electricity was shown by the careful inspection given this all day long by many visitors. This was but a part of a very complete exhibit of labor saving equipment and utensils for the home, presided over by Prof. Ruth Kellogg, and Miss Edna Smith, popular with farm women because of their fine work in extension through the Home Bureaus.

An Apple Show Where You Could Buy Real Apples: And how the people did eat apples, bushels and bushels of them; not Oregon apples, but the finest, juiciest, fragrant kind such as grows to perfection on the farms of York State.

Rural School Exhibit: An exhibit having almost none of the old stereotyped school exhibit features; one which thoughtful persons found deserving of an hour or more of careful study; one that showed that those young people making it appreciate the beautiful and wonderful in nature and are possessed of keen powers of observation. The mounting was handsome and artistic. Some of the newer things shown were: exhibits of various types of camp fires; charts of wild animal tracks; over 30 collections of evergreens, twigs, and woody plants such as are seen in winter; nature calendars illustrating the alphabet, with some object in nature, with original rhymes and jingles, and with

(Continued on Page 291)

New Jersey Farm News

Farm Bureau Leaders Meet at Trenton

FARM Bureau Federations in eight eastern states sent representatives to the Northeastern regional conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation, held in Trenton, N. J., February 26 and 27, under the general auspices of the New Jersey State Farm Bureau. Nearly one hundred delegates and farm-

York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Delaware and Maryland including a generous attendance of Home Bureau leaders from four of the eastern states.

The delegates devoted their time to the consideration of business problems affecting the Farm Bureau in eastern states and the policies underlying the movement, with particular attention to the cementing of relations between the Farm Bureau and other agricultural organizations and institutions.

Permanent Membership Discussed.

The trend of the discussions pointed to a growing opinion among Farm Bureau leaders that Farm Bureau member-

basis, instead of the annual two or three-year renewal basis. The need of healthy community locals, active upon local problems which hold the membership intact throughout the year, was emphasized as an important pre-requisite to successful Farm Bureau work. The appointment of strong, active, local leadership and the development of local men experienced in stimulating Farm Bureau work, was emphasized by delegates from a number of the states.

The importance of informing the individual members of the activities of the County Board, State Federation and national organization, brought forth considerable comment. Lack of funds in some of the eastern states has prevented sufficient extension of an informational service, so that the membership in many states is not posted on what the Farm Bureau has done for farmers. The efforts of the Eastern federations to meet this situation will be extended during the coming season, various of the delegates stated.

New Jersey Farm Bureau Gaining.

The meeting was called to order by President H. B. Hancock of the New Jersey Federation, who called attention to the increasing prestige which the Farm Bureau in New Jersey enjoys. H. E. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the New Jersey organization, reviewed the progress of work in the state during the last five years.

President Enos Lee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and member of the National Executive Committee, as chairman of one of the business sessions, emphasized the need of particularly friendly relations between the Farm Bureau, Extension Service, College and other agricultural institutions and organizations.

Other States Progressing.

President J. C. Brubaker of the Pennsylvania State Federation gave a particularly favorable report on the growth of the movement in his state, where difficulties in establishing Farm Bureau work have held back the organization work to quite an extent.

Secretary M. Melvin Stewart of the Maryland Farm Bureau said that the work in his state was gaining because of the close tie-up of the Farm Bureau with various commodity and educational associations of farmers. President J. D. Reynolds of the Delaware State Federation, likewise reported a healthy condition for his state. New Hampshire was represented by a delegation of six, including four of the Home Bureau leaders. Connecticut and Massachusetts

reported good progress within the last year.

Membership on Quality Basis.

All of the Farm Bureaus represented reported a loss in membership from the boom period of a few years ago, but stated that this was a healthy sign of progress in that the membership in the East is now largely upon a quality basis. Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, president of the New Jersey Home Bureau, was chairman of a special session devoted to home and community interests.

The conferences urged the appointment of a State Home Bureau chairman to head up the woman's interests in each state. The invitation of New Hampshire to hold the next regional conference at Concord, N. H., was accepted.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

THE Cumberland County Fruit Growers' Association elected Galen Gates of Shippensburg, as its president; C. M. Miller, Newville, vice president; Harold Mowery, Shippensburg, secretary, and J. H. Dunlap Shippensburg, treasurer.

Owing to heavy snowfall, rabbits and field mice proved unusually destructive to orchard trees during the winter. Thousands of trees were ruined by being completely girdled at their base by these pests. One nursery alone lost over \$3,000 worth of trees and shrubbery. High grade seed corn of select varieties commands from \$2 to \$5 per bushel and is in good demand. A very large proportion of Pennsylvania farmers find their home grown corn of immature growth and lacking in germination.

Abner G. Deyshe of Reading was elected president of the Reading Fair Company at the recent organization meeting of the board of directors. A. Lincoln Frame was elected first vice-president; William M. Croll, second vice-president; George W. Brumbach, third vice-president; Charles W. Swyer, secretary, and Romanns Esterly, treasurer. Thirty-five directors were elected, after a spirited contest.

Maple trees are already beginning to yield the annual flow of sweet sap which pours hundreds of dollars into the pockets of their owners. Prices of maple sugar and syrup are high for the "first crop" boiling. The bulk of the crop is bought by city dealers.

It Pays to Write Your Representative

(Continued from Page 271)

his work is unappreciated, as is quite often the case, and he slowly but surely slows down. He begins to do only the absolutely necessary things and lets the rest slide. If we don't say anything he will go over and help a friend get his fliver tuned up.

The issue therefore rests with us. He would be just as good as ever if we had been on the job. Yet when the work isn't done right we curse him. He really wasn't to blame and most of us would have done the same thing.

This is just as true of our officials, whether they are Senators, Assemblymen or Dairymen's League directors, as it is in the case of the hired man. If we don't do our part we can't expect them to do their part. If we don't turn out at the meetings and election time, when it is our turn at the wheel, we ought to be careful what we say after our neighbors have elected a man. Let us boost the man in the office as long as he is there. When his term is up if he hasn't done right and if we know of some better man it is up to us to put the better man in.—C. F. B. Tioga Co. N. Y.



That last apple and Ford Lubrication have much in common

PUTTING cheap oil into your Ford engine is like risking a tumble by reaching for that last apple on a dangerously high branch. Even if your engine *does* keep out of the repair shop, the amount you are trying to save is only a pittance. At the most, it can hardly be \$5.00 a year, *even if poor oils gave as good mileage.*

But cheap oils *don't* give cheap mileage. Low price per quart never indicates low cost per mile.

Mobiloil "E" has won its popularity on low-cost-per-mile. In addition to lower oil bills, the almost universal experience includes such benefits as—

**More repair-free miles
Decrease of carbon and fouled spark plugs
Smoother running and more powerful motor
Minimized frictional heat**

You can quickly prove this by calling on a responsible Mobiloil dealer near your farm. Mobiloil "E" is not peddled around from door to door by "job lots oil men" who get their oils from no one knows where.

The Mobiloil dealer is more interested in keeping you for a steady customer than he is in loading you up with long-profit, short-performance lubricating oil.

On his wall he has the Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations which specifies the grade of Mobiloil for every motor. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is correct for Fords.

In the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations. In your Fordson Tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloils, "BB" in summer and "A" in winter.



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Canfield's Quality BABY CHICKS

Bred from High-Quality, Production-Bred Birds having no equal. Backed by 11 years experience. 13 Popular Breeds. Every Breeding Bird Approved—Every Chick Guaranteed—30 Branch Offices—Branch Stores in Boston and Detroit.

Member International Baby Chick Association
CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. 9, 210 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

Largest Quality Producers



Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS



Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from flocks culled and banded by experts appointed by Ohio State University.

VARIETIES	50	100	300	500	1,000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Brahmas	11.00	21.00	61.00	100.00	190.00
Mixed Chicks (not accredited) — Light 10c; Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Circular Free. Order from this Advertisement. Banks References.					

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 17 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO U. S. A.

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS. All orders have our personal attention. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

Varieties	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Sheppard Ancona	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Rocks and Orpington, Wh. Wyandot, R. C. and S. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandot, R. C. Reds	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorn and Barron Strain Wh. Leghorn	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Heavy Mixed, 100, \$13; 500, \$62; 1000, \$120. Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; 1000, \$95.				

All orders have our personal attention. Free 1925 Catalog. Ref. Farmers State Bk. There is no risk. Old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio. 18 hours from New York



"THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are from healthy, free-range flocks that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested, and culled high-egg-power stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c, and up. Order early. And be sure of delivery when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write now for our FREE BABY CHICK BOOK. Members International Baby Chick Association.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.



THEY HAVE THE "PEP" TO LIVE

They are bred from carefully inspected and culled flocks of healthy, vigorous fowls on free range. That is why "They Have The 'Pep' To Live." Only 19 hours from New York.

Varieties	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Black Leghorns	\$13.00	62.00	120.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Campines	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandots, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Rocks	17.00	81.00	160.00

Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Reference, Athens National Bank. Order now from this ad. No risk. Instructive catalog free. **ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 21, Athens, Ohio.**



BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

We have been in business 19 years.

Varieties	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, White Dotts.	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
Sil. Laced Dotts, Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00

Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio

LAI D PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Catalog Free. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks

Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

castous this winter. It is exceptionally well ventilated and the birds therein are very healthy and have given a good egg production all winter and although they have been laying and under lights continuously they are not showing any signs of molt.

The early molters that were culled from the breeders were placed in a house by themselves, forced for egg production during the late fall and winter and sold on the market as the price of eggs dropped and their production ceased. Every day is a culling day at Hillview for I always keep an eye open for any bird not up to the standard in looks, production or condition. By this means I have developed a flock of large vigorous layers of which I am proud. 1925 finds us installing a new Mammoth Jamesway Incubator that we may care for the increasing demand of chicks from our flock of single comb White Leghorns.—Mrs. Floyd Owen, New York.

What Good Care and Feeding Will Do

WE read so many interesting letters from other poultrymen, we thought perhaps our experience would be interesting to others. On November 1, 1922 we started with 95 pullets and 20 yearling hens of the Tom Barron strain of White Leghorns. We did not keep separate records but for the year ending November 1, 1923 they had laid an average of 164 eggs apiece and brought returns above feed of \$2.60 per hen.

In April 1923 we bought 300 day-old chicks at \$20 a hundred. When 10 weeks old we shipped 150 broilers that brought 47 cent apiece. This was a small profit as they had cost us 40 cents (20 cents buying price and 20 cents feed). We raised 133 pullets at a cost of 83 cents apiece when 6 months old. November 1, 1923 we started the year with 133 pullets and 55 yearling hens. The pullets laid an average of 170 eggs apiece and the yearlings 155 eggs apiece. The total returns above feed for the year ending November 1, 1924 were \$551 or \$2.93 per hen. On April 21st, we bought 300 day-old chicks of the Hollywood strain. As it was a bad spring to raise chicks we lost over sixty. We shipped 110 broilers at 35 cents apiece. We raised 127 pullets that cost us 91 cents apiece when six months old. We are starting the year with these and about the same number of yearlings and two-year-olds. The pullets began laying in October, laid 33% in November and 60% in December and are doing even better in January. The yearlings were all late molters so are not laying much yet but will make a record later. Our chicken run is a 4 acre pasture, fenced with poultry netting and has a small creek running through it. An ideal place.

These results have been obtained only through persistent care, methodical feeding and great variety of feed.—J. E. Howard, New York.

More About the Brown Leghorn

IN a former article I failed to mention one trait of the Brown Leghorns that we found quite a prominent one, that is, their everlasting propensity for laying everywhere under the sun but in the nests. As our first pullets were in a part of the barn, we didn't notice it so much but the second year's being near the house they laid in every conceivable place imaginable; under the front step,

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

STUD LOWER'S HATCHERY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Box 10 Bryan, Ohio

500,000 Chicks for 1925

I horns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES E. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, O.

CHICKS

For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS from pure bred, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.

PIELL BROTHERS, Box A. A., PITTSBURGH, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

Meadow Brook Chicks

"Once you try them, you'll always buy them!" S. C. W. Leghorns—W. Wyandottes—Rocks—Reds We are better able than ever before to supply our customers with high-grade chicks from healthy, selected breeders at attractive prices. Send for circular and price list.

MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Stockton, N. J. Route A.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 13c each; heavy varieties, 15c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

Get full information before buying Chicks this year. Bank Ref. Est. 1914

Miller Hatchery, Box 17 Heyworth, Ill.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—the 255 egg strain. Eggs for hatching a specialty. Descriptive folder free. Write **JACOB BAUGH, BROADWAY, VA.**

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 13,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns, Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks, Fischel Strain W. Rocks,	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vinceland S. C. W. Leghorn hens mated to high egg type Hollywood Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140

Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid. **NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.** D. M. Shanaman, Prop.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book



Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds. **MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio**

ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED



Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January. Send for circular.

E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fabius, N. Y.



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
Rollers or Mixed Chix	10.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

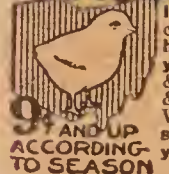
J. M. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

FAIRHOLM POULTRY YARDS, William Cole, Fremont, N. H.

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY



Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. N, Decatur, Ohio.

ORDER CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS S. C. White Leghorns

Our A. A. Matings and Certified Mating are the combination of the best blood lines in the U. S. S. Buy quality from breeders of free range stock. Chicks that are full of production blood. The kind you want. Get your order in now and avoid the rush. Catalog on request. Member of the N. Y. S. Cooperative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.

W. W. HAWLEY, JR., BATAVIA, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS	Mixed	10c per 100
	S. C. W. Leghorns	12c per 100
	Barred Rocks	14c per 100
	Reds	15c per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular. **C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Pa.**

behind a rose bush, in the washing machine on the kitchen porch, behind the wash tub and several times when the truck was left out, they flew up and laid on the cushion.

One day just as my husband started for town with a truck load of produce he heard a slight noise behind him and glancing around found he had a pullet with him. She had been settled down among the stuff ready to lay. He stopped and let her out and when he returned home went back to look for her. He found her sitting on an egg by the roadside near where he had left her. As Mr. Northrop makes pets of his hens, they are tame and he can pick them up anywhere. When they were on range we decided we lost enough eggs to make up for any difference in production if they had been yarded.—E. M. Northrup, New York.

Kill Rats and Stop Leaks

We hear a lot about the leaks. The trouble is that a lot of folks do not realize where to look for the leaks. Rats and mice constitute one of the biggest, as far as actual loss and destruction is concerned. The following letter brings out this fact very forcibly. Undoubtedly if folks were to conduct a campaign such as this they would realize the advantage in using rat proof construction, involving the use of concrete and other methods to keep down these losses through these destructive agents.

LAST spring in March, when I discovered in the corn bin a couple bushel of cobs that had been cleaned of corn by the rats, my ire was aroused and I vowed then and there to make war on them.

In the fall my son had bought 4 or 5 steel traps at this time they were not in use, so I set two of them in the corn cobs and two in the feed box, fastening them well. Next morning there were three rats caught and nearly every morning there was either one or two of the rodents in the traps. By the way in the feed box where the traps were set so that the trap and chain showed plainly so that the men could see it and avoid it. I sprinkled feed over the pan and edges of trap to decoy Mr. Rat.

Thus during those three weeks I surely caught 150 rats. Through the summer I did not bother to set the traps but again in the fall I set the traps in the feed box and nearly every other morning there has been a rat caught sometimes so large I would have to call Spot, the farm dog, to kill it and after he had killed one he runs back to see if there is another. Up to the present time I am still catching two or three a week in the traps which are left set in the corner of the grain box.

Once or so when I was near the grainary there has been a rat in the trap during the day, which I removed and reset the trap. We farmers do not stop to think how much valuable grain is destroyed by mice and rats.—E. Z. Salls, New York.

Chilling Chicks Is Usually Fatal

IN the early spring when our chicks are exposed to chilling winds even when the sun shines there is grave danger of their chilling. One severe chilling is usually enough, for they are likely to become sick even though at the time they do not appear to have suffered. One very common way for those in brooders to chill if there is no heat in

(Continued on next page)



HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED CHICKS HIGH-EGG-YIELD

Their Sturdy Vigor

makes them ideal for early broilers. It enables that snappy activity that is quick growth's closest ally.

That's another advantage of Hillpot hatching—where eggs from profit strains, during the whole period of incubation, are under the constant, experienced scrutiny of experts. Result: The chicks uniformly have that quality PLUS which features Hillpot Quality Chicks.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Get started—early. Write today for 1925 Catalog, proving the quality in our chicks, the profit in them for YOU. Safe arrival of full count guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles.



W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

Member International Baby Chick Association Life Member American Poultry Association



HOLTZAPPLE CHICKS

The folks that know about them, buy them

For 18 years we have been in the chick business and year after year our old customers come back. In 1923 and also in 1924 we sold 100,000 chicks to people living within 20 miles of our hatchery. The folks that know us best buy from us. 11 BREEDS. OHIO ACCREDITED. White Leghorns, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites. Pure-bred flocks from America's foremost exhibition and laying strains. Every bird inspected by men trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Write for catalog and prices.

HOLTZAPPLE HATCHERY,

Box 90,

ELIDA, OHIO

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

Pedigreed, Exhibition, Utility Matings. Vigorous High Powered Layers 20 Popular Breeds—20 Rare Breeds

Includes 7 varieties of Leghorns, 5 varieties of Plymouth Rocks, 6 varieties of Wyandottes, 2 varieties of R. I. Reds and R. I. Whites, 3 varieties of Orpingtons, 3 varieties of Minorcas, 2 varieties of Langshans, 3 varieties of Campines, Anconas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, White Crested Black Polish, Lakenvelders, Jersey Black Giants, Sicilian Buttercups, Speckled Sussex, Houdans, White Faced Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Dark Cornish, and 4 kinds of ducklings.

Postage Paid Live arrival guaranteed.

Free Feed with order. Pullets and Mature breeders at right prices.

CATALOG FREE Stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 7, Gambier, Ohio Member International Baby Chick Association

Trapnest Record 192 Eggs Average

"I selected and trap-nested 13 White Leghorn pullets, of pedigree mating, out of my flock raised from 500 day old chicks. Their average was 192 3-13 eggs. The balance of the flock would come up to these records if trapped." (Signed) L. MARTINSON, Palisade, Minn.

NOTE: We have Mr. Martinson's record and sworn statement in our office files.

Won 187 Ribbons \$226 Prize Money

"I want you to know of my success with the 25 White Rock day old chicks bought from you. In the 1923-24 show season, I showed at 23 shows and fairs, winning 3 championships, 43 firsts, 43 seconds, 187 prizes in all, besides \$226 in cash." (Signed) STANLEY GAIDA, Miller Falls, Mass.


Booklet of many testimonials like these on request. Nabob Quality stock is noted for its exceptional laying and winning qualities. Be sure to order Nabob Chicks this year.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

BABY

CHICKS




BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO



HOYTVILLE HATCHERY - "Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is pure-bred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (Parcel post prepaid):	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown S. C. Leghorns		\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks		4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff & White Rocks		4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons		4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes				18.00		

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. "Ohio Chicks are Better."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 50, HOYTVILLE, OHIO




PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS

Our "SUNBEAMS" have pleased our thousands of customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns		\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and B. C. Reds, Anconas		7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Buff Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes		8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
White and Buff Orpingtons		8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00

Mixed Chicks, 25 or more, 10c each straight. We give our personal attention to all orders as well as to the inspection of flocks and the operation of our good incubators. You cannot go wrong in buying "SUNBEAM" Chicks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. There is no risk. New circular free. Member I. B. C. A.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box H-58, Findlay, Ohio




BABY CHICKS

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have hatched and supplied satisfactory Chicks to our thousands of customers. Hatched from carefully inspected and culled flocks by long experienced operators. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns		\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. Anconas		7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas		8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Quality Barron Wh. Leghorns		8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
S. C. White Minorcas		10.50	20.00	95.00	190.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers		5.50	10.50	47.50	95.00

Parks Barred Rocks from 220 to 250 trap nest hens, 30c each. Pekin Ducklings, 35c each. Illustrated Catalog Free. Only 18 hours from New York.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Cox R, New Washington, Ohio



KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas		\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds		7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Buff and Wh. Wyandots, Buff Rocks		8.25	16.00	46.00	77.00	150.00

Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Kirkersville Savings Bank. Circular. Only 18 hours from New York.

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio




STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varieties	Prices On: Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Buff, Brown Leghorns		\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas		3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds		4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons		4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145
No. 1 Mixed		3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
No. 2 Mixed		2.75	5.25	10.00		

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO




"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns		\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)		8.00	15.00	72.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons		8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.


HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO



BETTER CHICKS for the SAME MONEY

Discriminating Buyers are Coming Back for our Dependable Chicks. You get much more Quality without paying an Extra Quality Price. 15 Breeds. Lowest White Leghorn Flock averaged 178 Eggs per Hen 365 days. Special Prices. Circular Free.

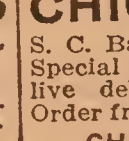
ELMIRA POULTRY FARM, Box K, Elmira, Ohio



BETTER BABY CHICKS

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Mixed at \$10.00 to \$16.00 per 100. We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction. Hundreds of satisfied customers. Circular free.

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.



CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns 12c.
S. C. Brown Leghorns 12c.
S. C. Barred Rocks 14c. Mixed Chicks 10c.
Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed and post paid. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

When writing advertisers
Be sure to say that you saw it
in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

them is to press against the glass through which the sun shines. The glass is cold and the sun is warm, and those back keep pushing forward and press those close against the glass with the result that they chill. Another way is for them to bunch up outside trying to get warm when they have no warm place they are in the habit of going. Sometimes when flocks run with hens some old motherly hen will settle to hover her flock while the others continue to scratch. The lively chicks go with them while more and more of those getting chilly will leave the mothers which will not stop to hover them and push under the one that has, and so many come that they push each other out and all chill. I had ten hens that had chicks of a size one year and roamed much together and this took place and in a week I had lost nearly half of the flock, though they only had chilled the once. I am sure there were a hundred chicks trying to get under the old hen when I discovered them. The other hens had three to five chicks apiece and were busily working away. Glass fronts in coops or brooders should be high enough so the chicks cannot reach them, and every flock without a mother should be trained to run into a warmed coop or brooder when cold. If the warmth is always to be found they will soon learn it.—L. H. Cobb.

Give the Hens Plenty of Water

ANYONE who has watched a hen eat a few mouthful of dry mash and start for the water supply or take her last drink before going to roost or a first one after getting off the roost, cannot doubt the importance of a constant supply of water. Yet it is often neglected. In one coop we use a fountain of the vacuum sort. Water stays at about the temperature that is put in for a long time. In the other one with an oil lamp. These are filled when the hens are fed at night. A short pipe attached near the henhouse to the main that supplies the barn, furnishes them with a constant supply in summer.

Alfalfa is Fine for Green Feed

AFTER sprouting oats two winters, we decided it was quite a chore, so last winter we tried steaming alfalfa. We found it so much easier and the hens like it and did so well that we would always use it for green feed whenever we could always get it. A small amount was put into a pail then very hot water poured in and the pail covered till the alfalfa was green and fresh when it was ready to feed. Only a small amount of water should be used. When we cannot get alfalfa we save the undeveloped cabbages and use them for that purpose, also some cull apples, turnips and even apple and potato parings.—E. M. Northrup, New York.

Likes Jersey Black Giants

SEEING your request in the January 24th issue for readers that have tried new breeds of chickens, I thought I would send a few lines. I have raised Barred Rocks for 25 years and thought they were the best of chickens until I bought a setting of Jersey Black Giant hatching eggs in May, 1921, and raised them along with the Rocks and Reds. When the Rock cockerels weighed 3 pounds each the Giants weighed 6 pounds, same age and feed. The Giant pullet laid first egg on November 21,



MARCY FARMS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

The beautiful hardy money-makers. The largest breed of pure-bred chickens. Jet black plumage, yellow skin. Best for table use—persistent layers of big brown eggs. Leading winners for years at Madison Square Garden and other big shows. Write for free descriptive folder with moderate prices of breeders and stock of all ages from one day up; eggs for hatching, and etc.

MARCY FARMS
Box 34,
Matawan, N. J.



KEISER'S ALWAYS LAYING STRAINS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTS

13th North American International Egg Laying Competition I entered five Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets that laid 950 marketable eggs, an average of 190. Individual Records 218-204-178-182-169.

One Grade — One Price
Disease Free. No poultry pest, no reports of any chicks ever developing Coccidiosis. Breeders on range. Write for 1925 Sales Circular and Prices. You can afford to buy them.

C. A. KEISER,
BOX 314
GRAMPIAN, PA.



SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh's	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh's	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.



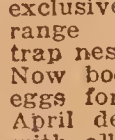
White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter

Red Bank, N. J.



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

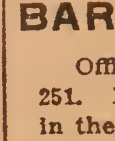


ONE MILLION

Good Luck Chicks

INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds. 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK. Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW.


W. H. Hatcher, Inc.,
Box 17, Piquette, Ohio, Bank Ref.



JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268. 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. **A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.**



White Leghorns .12 cts.

Brown Leghorns .11 cts.
Barred Rocks .14 cts.
Rhode I. Reds .14 cts.
Mixed Chicks .10 cts.

Juniauta Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.



CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 12c. Rocks and Reds, 14c. Wyand., 15c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. & Reference. Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Millerstown, Pa., Box 12



BABY CHICKS

S. C. Barred Rocks 16c
S. C. R. I. Reds 14c
S. C. White Leghorns 12c and mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. Order from ad or write for free circular.

F. B. LEISTER, Box 49, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY

CHICKS

Mountain Dred Full Blooded AMERICAN CHICKS

Noted for health and vigor because they're produced and bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. From strains that are famous for egg production. All varieties. We specialize in the famous Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn strain which has been returned winner in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. Big discounts given on lots of 500 to 1000. Utility prices:

	25	50	100	500	1000
Hollywd Wh. Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$63	\$122
Bar'd Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.00	15	73	145
Wh. Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.00	17	83	168
S. C. Wh. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18	88	175
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.75	8.50	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.50	20	95	185
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17	83	166
Best'd Broiler Chicks	3.75	6.50	12	60	120

low prices on our Special Matings of line-bred, trap-nested and pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Write for details our offers on Hollywood S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Special Matings. Get these prices.

Farm Service Company, Route A-2 Tyrone, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALLON HATCHERY,
Gallon, Ohio

Over Twenty Years Experience

BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY

Per 100	Per 100
White Leghorns \$14	Rhode Island Reds \$16
Shepard Strain Anconas 15	Black Minorcas 18
Wh. & Barred Rocks 16	Silv. or Wh. Wyandots 18

Members International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM
Gettysburg, Pa.

Kerlin's Leghorn Chicks

\$5.73 Profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. World Famous White Leghorn 265-331 egg record stock. Greatest winter layers known. Highest quality **BABY CHICKS**, stock, supplies, shipped safely. **FREE** Feed with chick order. Big Discount if ordered now. Valuable catalog **BIGGEST** free. Member Internat'l Baby Chick Assn. **PROFITS**

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hill, Pa.

CHICKS--5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS--LOWEST PRICES

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
Buff Rocks	15.00
Broilers	12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. Large Type Tom Barron English S. C. White Leghorn chicks from free range thoroughbred hens, mated with pedigreed cockerels. Strong, healthy vigorous chicks to be delivered any week in May, at \$13. per 100, \$62. per 500, \$120. per 1000, by special delivery parcel post, prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular Free.

ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each; Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N.Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS,
Flemington, N. J.

SUPERBRED

Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Red Chicks—Eggs. Write for 1925 Circulars and Prices.

GRAMPIAN HILLS POULTRY FARMS,
Box 401, GRAMPIAN, PA.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS
From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

Red pullet, November 22 and the Rock pullet January 12th.

The Giants have a fine yellow skin when dressed and are the best table fowl. They are very hardy and easy to raise. They feather very young and I do not get any naked or twisted wing chicks, as I did in the Barred Rocks. They will roam the fields like turkeys if given free range and do very good if yarded. I entered three Giant cockerels at the Peckskill, N. Y., poultry show November, 1924, and won 1st and 2nd prizes. They weigh and win what more could one ask for.—H. D. Pinckney, New York.

Room Temperature for Incubator

THE actual temperature of a room not so important as having it average almost the same all the time. It should not be too cold for few incubators are safe if the heat has to be maintained too intense to keep up the temperature inside and circulation is so much more rapid when the difference is great that bad results often follow no matter how careful we are. On the other hand the room temperature should not be too high or circulation will be so slow the chicks will not get enough fresh air. Between fifty and sixty degrees is a very good average. Little difficulty will be experienced in keeping almost any incubator regulated where the room temperature is maintained around fifty-five with even a ten degree rise or fall at times. Frequent ventilation of the room will keep the air moist and fresh.—R. Rae.

We Bring Farmers' Week to You

(Continued from Page 286)

drawings and paintings showing real artistic skill; nature dramas, well planned and giving evidence of imagination and literary skill; relief maps showing the effect of winds and mountains on climate and topography. These excellent exhibits were prepared and shown with no thought of reward other than ribbons, and show what can be done by and for rural boys and girls. A big group of educational folks listened to a talk on Cornell School leaflets by E. L. Palmer, the author of these leaflets, whose inspiration is back of most of the exhibits. These leaflets are regarded as the best of this kind of information to be found. Libraries are seeking them, and individuals are most regretful that they are available only to teachers, so quickly are the various editions exhausted. Some of the latest, most popular titles are: Witches Brew, Woody Plants, Invertebrates, Birds of Prey, Cultivated Plants, Camp Fires. The leaflets are beautifully illustrated and not only teach a love for all nature, but how to use, protect, and conserve the things about us.

Clothing and Millinery: Modern, artistic examples of skill in making dresses, smocks and hats were shown. The talk and demonstration on "Time Saving in Sewing" filled the lecture room to capacity. Good tools and knowing just what to do enable the homemaker to outfit a well dressed family on half the expense, and give the process something of the speed and a lot of the results of professional work.

Shrubs for Winter Effect: A big collection of winter fruit bearing shrubs, (Continued on next page)

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
Jersey Black Giants	\$35.00	\$15.00
"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
"Park's" Barred Rocks	18.00	10.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	18.00	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	18.00	10.00
Black Minorcas	20.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	20.00	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Indian Runner Ducklings	35.00	12.00
White Pekin Ducklings	35.00	12.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

ADA CHICKS

for BEAUTIFUL FLOCKS MORE EGGS

ADA CHICKS LEAD THE WAY TO PROFIT NEVER BEFORE SUCH WONDERFUL VITALITY! SUCH MARVELOUS GROWTH! SUCH EGG PRODUCTION!

Customers come back this year with larger orders than last season. We deliver 100% alive postpaid to your door. Catalog free.

Fluffy, pure bred young hustlers that grow fast and lay early. The kind that lay more eggs in winter when egg prices are high. From healthy, vigorous, tested, heavy-laying stock carefully mated by experts for greater egg production. Our heavy home trade is the best proof of our reliability. References—First National Bank, any Banker, Citizen or Farmer near Ada, Ohio.

SAVE WORRY. Order direct from us. We guarantee chicks free from new European disease. Prepaid Prices.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices.

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE D ADA, OHIO. ALIVE!

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University, and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS. The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce bappy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production. Special Combination Orders—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 2, Gibsonburg, O.

OUR MODERN CHICKS

Are hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificates. **OLD CUSTOMERS TAKE 65% OF OUR OUTPUT EACH YEAR. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.** Bank reference. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varities	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas ..	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Association.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box 35, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS FROM FLOCKS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE OHIO POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND INSPECTED BY AUTHORIZED INSPECTORS IS WHAT WE OFFER YOU WITH NO INCREASE IN PRICE OVER LAST YEAR. WE MAKE THIS OFFER BECAUSE WE KNOW YOU WANT QUALITY FIRST. BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 50 100 300 500 1000

S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00

Mixed Chicks, \$12 per 100 straight. Get our Accredited Chicks this year. Ref. Knox County Savings Bank. Free Catalog.

KNOX HATCHERY, DEPT. 22, MT. VERNON, OHIO

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-lay and carefully inspected and selected.

	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Mixed Chicks, 100, \$12.00. 25% deposit books your order for future delivery. Reference: First State and Savings Bank. Only 18 hours from New York. **THE HOWELL HATCHERY, Dept. 55, Howell, Mich.**

Like A Fine-Cut Diamond

The quality of Superior baby chicks is the result of twelve years experience in careful breeding and hatching. Our stock includes such world renowned heavy laying strains as Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns. Write for special low prices and free catalog.

Superior Poultry Farms
Box 216 Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS—Pure bred Barron and Utility Chicks. Flve popular breeds. Write for low prices and free Catalog. Postpaid, live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY
Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Free Catalog. **E. A. SOUDER, Sellersville, Pa.**

HILLSDALE

HILLSDALE S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

From Certified and Selected Matings. Blood tested for White Diarrhea, large type, milk fed, free farm range stock, producing chicks with the inherent qualities resulting from careful scientific breeding. Free Circular.

HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.
Member N. Y. S. C. P. C. A.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, \$13—100 B. Rocks \$15—100 R. I. Reds \$15—100. Broiler chicks \$11—100. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered Free. Catalog.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R.D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS In these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. **ECLIPSE FARMS, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

LAWRENCE P. UHL



A PIONEER IN THE BABY CHICK BUSINESS. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, when he retired, I was associated with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business, making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have now decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position



to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on				
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Bug Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	85.00	
Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00	
Assorted, Heavy Breeds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Assorted, Light Breeds	5.25	10.00	48.00	95.00

For quick action, you can order direct from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank or any Business House in New Washington. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on extra select Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from above price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT. Only 18 hours from New York.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53

NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FORSTER HATCHERY

\$1.00 DOWN PER EACH 100 CHICKS BOOKS YOUR ORDER
FORSTER HATCHERY CHICKS ARE BEST and the "SHIELD OF HONOR" label means Real Honest Value Chicks produced from pure-bred flocks of best and leading strains. Only 18 hours from New York.

	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices			
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	16.00	77.00	150.00
Buff Minorcas, \$22. per 100. Mixed Assorted Chicks, \$10. per 100. Mixed Assorted, All Heavies, \$12 per 100.			

Personal checks accepted. Fine free Catalog. 9th year. ORDER NOW. Give us a trial this season. FORSTER HATCHERY, Dept. 21.

Fosterla, Ohio.

BUY 'GENEVA' PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

Postage prepaid to your home

	50	100	300	500	1000
S. & R. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorn, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorn	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandots, R. L. Whites	10.00	18.00	52.00	86.00	
Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00
Buff and Part. Rocks, Gol. Wyandots, Buff and Wh. Minorcas	5.50	11.00	100	120.00	

We have Personally Inspected All of Our Flocks since January 27th and Found Them to be Healthy, and Free from the New European Pest. Veterinarian's signature furnished to Verify Health of Our Flocks. Blood tested chicks, 2c per chick extra. Pure bred, free range, carefully inspected flocks. Hundreds of pleased customers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog. Reference, Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 12, Geneva, Ind.

CHICKS FROM CHOICE FLOCKS

100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$58.00
Barred and White Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandots, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	75.00
Light Brahmas	9.00	18.00	85.00

Don't hesitate to order right from this ad.
Ref. First National Bank. Only 18 hours from New York.
R. J. HEITZMAN HATCHERY, Box 51, Galion, Ohio

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$108.00
Rhode Island Reds	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
Barred Rocks	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
White Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
Heavy Assorted	6.25	12.00	55.00	108.00
Mixed	5.25	10.00	46.00	91.00

Postpaid. Guaranteed 100% live delivery to your door. Keystone Chicks are profit-payers to thousands of our customers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference.
KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

From pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.50	20.00
Barred P. Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
Anconas	6.00	11.50	22.00
W. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	25.00
Assorted	4.00	7.50	14.00

Cheaper in lots of 500 and 1000
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Leaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS

Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

STRONG, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS
W. Leghorn, April \$16 May \$13 June \$10
Bar Rock, April \$18 May \$16 June \$13
Postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Incubators and brooders.
E. R. HUMMER & CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

White China Goslings and hatching eggs from two year old stock. The most profitable geese grown. Booking orders now. Write
LESLIE BRUNDAGE
SALISBURY MILLS, N. Y.

Large stock Poultry. Turkeys. Geese. Ducks. Chicks. Eggs. low. Cata. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

Ducklings Pekins of Giant frame for rapid growth. Ever laying Indians, selected, pure, non-akin, white egg stock. Catalogue free. WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

evergreens of various sorts, and ground covers for shade and for sunny places gave valuable hints for improving home grounds. Some of the most beautiful berries and winter effects shown in shrubs, all native to New York were: winter berry or northern holly with brilliant red fruit, ideal for Christmas or all winter decorations; bittersweet berries; Japanese rose, with many branching twigs and small red berries; red cedar, evergreen, with blue berries; wild rose; Regel's privet, close clusters of round black berries; hardy and beautiful; shrubby St. John's wort; English privet, larger, black berries; bladder senna, peculiar leaves; many berry or black paw, beautiful also for flowers, foliage fall colors; high bush cranberries; purple and Japanese barberries; coral berry; and bayberry, with silvery white berries.

* * *

The "Fashion Follies": Living models were chosen to illustrate the main types of women, the tall and thin, the short stout, the tall stout, the petite, the youthful and older types, blondes, brunettes and other types each wearing dresses, hats and coats loaned by merchants and criticized by Miss Beatrice Hunter, expert in dress problems. The garments were all good if worn by the right persons, but as in life, the wrong women wore them first for criticism. Later the same women wore the right things and though these were no more expensive, the improvement in the individual was marvellous. Lastly, each model, with both the wrong and the right selections were shown on the screen in silhouette, the real test of right choice. The silhouette and good spacing (color is very important but was dealt with last year) determine the becomingness of the garment. New York State rural women, through the Home Bureau classes, and at Farmers' Week, are getting valuable training in what and what not to wear and are adding much to their efficiency, self-respect and the joy of life.

* * *

The Farm Shop: Farm blacksmithing, welding, tempering the pickaxe, chisels and all kinds of cutting tools, harness mending and efficient equipment for the farm shop to enable the farmer to help himself in the scarcity of blacksmiths of the present day, were shown. Simple water systems were a big feature.

More About Acid Phosphate

Continued from page 272

ash. To substitute only acid phosphate would be a decided mistake. For instance, if Long Island farmers tried to use only acid phosphate on their potatoes they would suffer discouragingly results. They use large quantities of a complete fertilizer and they use only high grade materials. Similarly with some crops it does not pay to use high grade complete fertilizer, while it does pay to use a light application of acid phosphate.

Lime the Acid Correction

The acid that is used in making acid phosphate is not the same as the acid condition that we usually find in the soil. Acid soil or sour soil usually results from a preponderance of organic acid caused by the disintegration and rotting of organic materials, such as roots and vegetation in general.

To correct this we use lime. Lime is just as important in renewing old pasture land as acid phosphate. Again refer to Jay Gelder's story on alfalfa and you will see that where he used both lime and acid phosphate, he got the highest yield.

It all comes back to one question—

What are you going to put it on? It makes a great deal of difference whether you are talking potatoes, cabbage, beans, corn, hay or alfalfa, to say nothing of the dozens of other crops that respond to the application of fertilizer.

Better Seed Association Elects New Officers

Bruce P. Jones of Hall, N. Y., was re-elected president of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association at a meeting of the board of direction here recently. F. C. Gibbs of Fillmore, N. Y., was elected vice-president to replace E. E. Hufts, who recently resigned. Etta M. Conover of Ithaca was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

F. C. Gibbs was elected a director for a term of three years. George W. Lamb, of Hubbardville, was elected a director for a term of one year.

The auditing committee for the next year was chosen as follows: O. R. Robson, of Hall, Charles H. Riley, of Senett, G. R. Alexander, of McGraw.

The following chairmen were appointed for the crop committees: corn committee, J. W. Alvord of Kirkville; oats committee, B. Z. Kasson of Gloversville; wheat committee, O. R. Robson of Hall; barley committee, Professor J. H. Barron of Ithaca; beans committee, John S. Rich of Marion; potato committee, Charles Huff of Moravia.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a membership of some 210 farmers and a bank balance of \$4,437.13.

The resolutions committee consisted of F. C. Gibbs, W. A. Jones and O. R. Robson; the nominations committee included Seymour Bridge, L. J. Aldridge, W. A. Gardner and Clarence Barker.

Town Forests for Berkshire County

DAVID STONE KELSEY

WILD fire never travelled faster over forested areas than has the recent excellent fashion of not only state, but county, city and town forest associations.

Hitherto Connecticut has taken the lead, having already nearly thirty state parks and forests, and her towns beginning to follow suit; but there was formed just recently, at Pittsfield, the Berkshire Forestry Association, two cities and twenty of the thirty towns of that county being represented in the charter membership. Berkshire County thus captures the distinction of being the first county in the United States.

Great initial impetus has been given to the movement through offers made by Cortlandt F. Bishop of Lenox, and Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton, jointly, who will give \$150 to each town in the county that shall acquire at least 100 acres of suitable land for a town forest within two years.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Kelton B. Miller of Pittsfield, owner and editor of the Berkshire Eagle; vice-president, James A. Hardman, editor and owner of the North Adams Transcript; secretary-treasurer, Harold S. Osborne of Pittsfield; executive committee, the above, with Frank J. Pope of Great Barrington, and John M. Goodrich of Lee.

A good filler for cracks in stoves and furnaces is made by combining equal parts of salt and wood ashes into a paste.

Promoting the Purebred Industry

Continued from page 269

for \$4.50 a hundred weight, or \$2.25 each. The same aged lambs sired by a purebred ram sold for \$7.35 per hundred weight, or \$4.38 each. It is a case of over 100 per cent greater returns to the farmer who uses a purebred ram. In this case, as in many others, the purebred ram doubled the income from the lamb crop, through the same kind of ewes, same kind of feed, and the same kind of care was given both lots of lambs.

But why go on with proof? A thing once proved should not need further substantiating evidence. Consequently, in this article, we shall let the foregoing concrete examples of proof stand as final and declare that the purebred animal is more valuable to the farmer than the common kinds of livestock. That admitted, what can be done further to sell the idea to the 96 percent who haven't made a definite choice of the kinds of animals they wish to produce?

Advertising Sells a Product.

Purebred animals must be sold. The idea that purebred animals are expensive and a luxury in the farmer's hands must be dispelled. The four percent, who now know the value of bred-for-production farm animals, must pool their efforts and merchandise their product. It can be done.

One man has made the American public chew gum. He has done it by advertising. It is said that he spends over \$5,000 each day of the year telling the public that to chew gum is good for them. And he has made them believe it.

Not long ago Mr. William Wrigley and a group of friends were riding between New York and Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited. One of his friends said, "Mr. Wrigley, why do you continue to spend \$5,000 a day advertising your gum? Everybody uses it and everybody knows about it. I think you don't need to do it any more. Why not cash in on what you have spent?"

"This is one of America's finest trains," answered Mr. Wrigley. "Everybody knows about it. We are speeding along at a splendid rate now, so why not disconnect the engine and cash in on what has been spent?"

Publicity and advertising furnish the power and momentum that sells gum and every other worth-while product, just like the engine furnishes the power and momentum for the Twentieth Century Limited. Without it, a commodity moves in our well-organized market channels just about as far as a crack train will move without an engine.

The Greatest Asset in Business.

What is publicity? Publicity is any fair means by which a commodity may be correctly pictured in the mind of a person, who, heretofore, has known little or nothing of the commodity to which the publicity pertains. All right! Now let's use it. Let's tell the world what we have for sale. Let's demonstrate to them that purebred livestock is a necessity for the pursuit of health and happiness on the American farm.

Before we start, let's clean house. A satisfied customer is the greatest asset of a business. So, let's be prepared to satisfy the purchasers who may buy our purebred animals. Let's get rid of the culls and not shove them off on some buyer who cannot help but become dissatisfied with his cull and who at once sets out to poison the minds of all with whom he comes in contact, thus killing our publicity. Let's make honest records on our dairy cows, the kind that any good dairyman may hope to duplicate, should he purchase the cow. Let's show only hogs in the spring pig classes that were farrowed after March 1, because everyone knows that if we will show overaged hogs in the pig classes, we are likely to be dishonest about other things. Let's put a fair value on our purebreds,

and, lastly, let's not be afraid to have anyone visit our breeding plant at any time. Now we are ready to do business.

The avenues open, offer splendid opportunities of publicity at the local, county, district, state and national fairs. Millions visit the fairs annually and if your exhibit is worth while, you will make some degree of impression. Be sure, however, that your purebreds are in good fair show condition, for if they should not be they only serve to injure your sales and that of your fellow breeder.

Join a Cow-Testing Association.

Join a cow-testing association and show the world you have cows that produce at a profit. Don't continually tell your friends that your cows give "A pail of milk" and then forget to tell how large the pail is.

Get into the ton-litter contest. Be the first man to enroll. If you are worthy of the name purebred breeder, you should fear no competition. Purebreds have always won.

See that there is a calf club, pig club, lamb club and poultry club in your neighborhood. The boys and girls of America will show their dads the superiority of purebreds, if given a chance. Each one they convert to your cause is an addition to your potential market. County after county could be cited where the calf club or the club has changed the color of the stock in the county.

Join or organize a local breeder's club. Wisconsin has over one hundred such clubs. Their secretaries are usually men who have some gift of salesmanship and act as agent for those who do not understand selling. Some of Wisconsin's county breeders' associations sell from 3,000 to 4,000 animals for breeding purposes each year.

See that your local and state farm papers get the news of your production and show ring winnings. Always make it a point to give publicity to sales you make when those sales may be compared with the sales of common stock in your neighborhood.

Invite your neighbors and the doubting Thomases in to see a cow milked that is producing a big record. They then might believe their own eyes. Show them the check you received at the creamery, or for the sale of a bull calf, ram lamb or boar pig. Cash often speaks louder than words.

Use every possible means you can think of to present the facts to the public that your kind of purebred animals is the best. Never knock the other fellow, but continually boost. Coordinated action along all these lines and others, will put power in your business and furnish the momentum that is necessary to make your purebreds sell.

I know of no merchant or manufacturer, who, if he were told that 96 percent of all the farm population in America was needing his product, would not find a way to tell that 96 percent how badly they needed his product and how well he could supply them. Imagine you are the merchant.



Irate Farmer—What are you doing on my property?

Professor—Merely making the acquaintance of the flora and fauna of the locality.

"Oh, are you! Well, don't let me catch you running about after any of my farm girls!"—PASSING SHOW (London).



A Bag of ALPHA CEMENT

on the job means that you are building in the most substantial, economical and permanent way.

For a bag of ALPHA binds several cubic feet of sand and twice as much stone or gravel into a "cast stone" improvement that grows stronger with the years—never rusts, rots, burns or requires painting.

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*The ALPHA Dealer
is the Cement-Service man
of your community
Call on him*

BIG 'C' LINE RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Only the genuine has this White Top Band



Look for this Big 'C' on the tough white TIRE SOLE

"Caboose" World's Best Work Rubber

A reputation earned by performance. No work too heavy—no going too rough for this famous rubber. And just try to wear them out. Slips on easily—fits perfectly. Four ply laminated upper. Extra thick sole. You can't afford a substitute.

Ask
Your
Dealer

He is glad to show you Big "C" Line rubber footwear. Try on a pair—or write for circular, and give dealer's name.

Converse Rubber Shoe Co. — Factory—Malden, Mass.
Boston Chicago New York Philadelphia Syracuse

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

Jim Taylor's morale is rather shaken by the fact that in spite of his mother's sudden death, he must go on trial the very day following her burial. Following the funeral Dave Messenger, the sheriff, visits Jim and they have a heart to heart talk. Their conversation brings out the fact that Judge Rising is a scoundrel at heart. Years previous he had conducted a fraudulent business that wiped out Dave Messenger's worldly possessions and was responsible for the death of the little sheriff's wife. He promises a revelation at the trial, which opened the next morning. No trial in years had attracted so much attention.

MANY in the crowd had been there a long time. Since early morning the seats had all been full of both men and women, patiently waiting for the trial to open. The buzz of low-voiced conversation filled the air.

Over in one crowded corner a discussion of the milk fight was taking place.

"Most of our farmers began drawin' their milk yesterday mornin'," said George Pratt, from Honeyport. "We couldn't stand the gaff forever, you know."

"Yes," said young Jerry Waldo, sarcastically, "just as I expected. If we farmers should stick together for a whole two weeks, it'd surprise me so I'd drop dead!"

"Well," said Ralph Royce, "young Taylor's gettin' mixed up in this spilled milk business hasn't helped the cause any. Might better have been traveling around tryin' to give us farmers more information and encouragement."

"What are we," returned Waldo angrily, "a lot of children that we've got to be petted and encouraged all the time to do something for our own good? You make me tired."

"That's all right for you to talk, Waldo," said Royce, "you've got some money. But there are a lot of poor farmers that'll take more'n a year to get over the effects of this fool strike."

Waldo turned his back on the other man and there was no more said.

Sitting well towards the front of the room was Caroline Hicks, and with her were some of the other women from North Speedtown. If the signs were right, today promised big for Caroline.

"Didn't Miz Taylor look just grand in her coffin?" said Caroline by way of an opening.

"Did she?" asked Bessie Rightmire, the wife of the keeper of the little country store in North Speedtown. "I declare I couldn't get to go. Wanted to awfully bad."

"Yes," said Caroline, "but I swan when I saw that Ball girl come in there to that funeral, I couldn't help but feel glad that old Miz Taylor was gone."

"I heerd old Johnny was there, too," said the other. "Seems though he had a lot of nerve to come trapsin' up there after all he's tried to do to Jim."

"They say young folks will be young folks," said Caroline, "but they ain't no excuse for the way that girl's been carryin' on. Nor for this young Jim either. They do say as how he was the death of his poor old mother."

The other woman nodded her head.

"Well," she answered, "it's a good thing poor Miz Taylor didn't live to see her son's disgrace today."

Old Mrs. Simmons, sitting in the seat directly ahead, turned around at this and said mildly to the Rightmire woman:

"There can't be any disgrace, Bessie, if Jim is not guilty—and no one thinks he is."

Carolina nodding her head. "I know he is."

"How do you know?" asked Mrs. Simmons.

"Well, I know, but I ain't goin' to tell now. I just thought it was my bounden duty to go and tell Will Hamilton, the district attorney, what I know, and he's goin' to call on me by and by. Needn't think I'm goin' to tell anyone now."

Ann Jenkins, sitting a little further along in the same row, had been an interested listener to this conversation.

"Huh!" she said, "I'm certainly s'prized at you, Caroline! This is the first time in the thirty years since I've known you that you had anything to tell and didn't tell it—and I don't believe you have anything now," she added.

Just as Caroline opened her mouth to make a fitting retort, the door on the opposite side of the courtroom swung back, and through it came a short, aggressive looking man, who walked importantly across the open space in front of the judge's bench, deposited some law books on the table, and took his seat. He was Will Ham-

ilton, the district attorney of the county. Both the defense and the prosecution used their right to excuse some of the talismen for various reasons. Winslow did not seem to like some of the villagers who apparently were antagonistic to the striking dairymen, while the prosecution tried to keep as many farmers off of the jury as possible.

But for the most part, the jurors were accepted after a brief examination and took their places in the box. When it was completed, there was a representative American jury, some men from the various trades and professions in the village and some farmers; all common sense, American citizens, "good men and true".

After the jury was selected, the judge beckoned to Hamilton, the prosecuting attorney, and they whispered together for a few minutes. Then Hamilton went back to his place and opened the case of the State of New York against James R. Taylor, defendant. He began in a loud, harsh, unpleasant voice, walking back and forth as he

heartless manner. After which they seized the team of horses, turned them around in the road and roughly put said Mead back on the wagon and started him toward the Ball farm, with many dire threats of what they would do should he attempt again to deliver said John Ball's milk."

Not a sound could be heard in the courtroom except the lawyer's unpleasant voice. Most of the crowd had heard the story before but here was the district attorney claiming that he had proof that Taylor led the gang that dumped the milk. Could it be possible, thought some of Jim's friends, that he had been mixed up in that affair and if so, could the district attorney really prove it? Their worried looks showed that they thought this might be true.

"Moreover," continued Hamilton, "we will prove that this defendant, James R. Taylor, did not disperse his gang after the assault on William Mead, but instead, waited until John Ball himself came along on the second attempt to deliver his milk to market in a lawful and peaceful manner. We will prove that for the second time this defendant, supported by his accomplices, in an unlawful and criminal manner, stopped said Ball's horses, and we will produce witnesses to prove that this defendant led his men onto the wagon of said Ball and threw all of the milk cans in that wagon into the ditch, spilling the milk, also jamming and nearly ruining the cans. These together with other facts which we will produce witnesses to show, will prove to you, your honor, and to you, gentlemen of the jury, that this defendant James R. Taylor, is a trouble maker and a dangerous criminal, unsafe to be allowed at large in society."

"Trouble maker!" My goodness!" growled Mrs. Jenkins behind her hand. "Jim Taylor wouldn't intentionally make nobody no trouble."

"Mebbe not," answered Caroline Hicks, in an excited whisper, "but I know what I know. You won't be so cock-sure about this Taylor when you hear all of Mr. Hamilton's witnesses!"

But for the most part, both the men and the women that crowded the room were silent, some worried and some curious as they waited during the short pause in the proceedings before the prosecution called its first witness. They did not have long to wait.

"Mr. William Mead will now take the stand."

The tall, ungainly form of the hired man came ambling down the aisle. He was directed to the witness stand and the clerk proceeded to swear him. "Do you promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

Bill put his hand upon the extended Bible, blinked a moment, and promised. "If he does, I certainly shall be s'prized" said Ann Jenkins. "It'll be the first time in his life!"

In a voice that had lost some of its belligerency, Hamilton began the examination of his witness.

"Will you kindly tell the court your full name?"

"Pa and Ma christened me William, but generally I'm known as Bill."

"Now, Mr. Mead," said the lawyer, "just answer my questions and don't give any information I do not ask for."

"Wise lawyer," commented Mrs. Jenkins to her neighbors.

"What is your occupation?"

"I work for Johnny Ball. But don't lay it up agin me, for I'm goin' to quit and go to town. Johnny's gotten so grouchy—"

"Now, Mr. Mead," interrupted the lawyer, raising his voice, "just answer my questions and don't tell anything I do not ask for."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

"The Trouble Maker" In The Boy's Home

WHEN the mail arrives here everyone by common consent downs tools for fifteen minutes. Archie who is sixteen usually fetches it in from the road and if a hurried examination of the bundle shows the American Agriculturist, he retires into a quiet corner and with the pages opened at "The Trouble Maker." He is quite oblivious as to what good or bad news the rest of the mail contains. By the time the rest of us get through the letters, a glance through the papers, our consciences are crossed once more that this is the forenoon and work still waiting to be done. If Archie has finished the installment we get him up without much trouble, but nothing short of force will get him to go if he hasn't.

He goes to his work with a contented smile on his freckled face and if Dad and he are working together,—they are usually splitting wood these days—then the time passes cheerfully telling Dad all the exciting events he has read and asking questions. He is a terror for asking questions; always was.

After dinner there is another half hour respite and if he can possibly get hold of the American Agriculturist he re-reads the story, more leisurely this time and there are chuckles and explosions every now and then. He is particularly fond of Bill Mead. After supper you will notice him giving it a third reading and telling his younger brothers who are busy with their lessons all about it. After its third reading he seems satisfied that he hasn't missed anything and turns over the pages to look at the other things.

Perhaps you might think this was the finish up?—No—he has a bundle of A. A.'s away upon a high shelf out of harm's way and every now and then he will have one down reading over again some particular chapter that takes his fancy. It would be interesting to hear from other readers if their experience is similar to mine.—Mrs. T. Thomson, New Brunswick, Canada.

ilton, the district attorney of the county.

A moment later Winslow appeared in the door. He wore his swallow-tailed coat, carried his silk hat in one hand, while the other was thrust through the arm of Jim Taylor. The tall man was smiling. But the other's face was a little pale. He looked tired, and he still carried one arm in a sling.

After a moment of silence, in which the crowd stared at the two lawyers and Jim, the hum of conversation started again, only to stop abruptly as another door back of the bench opened and the county judge entered. Everybody in the courtroom rose to his feet, while the judge walked across the little platform and took his seat at the bench.

"I declare," whispered Ann Jenkins, "ain't it s'prizin' what these men voters will elect to office! Lookit that apology they have for a judge, now."

There were few in the crowd who did not agree with her, although not many would have dared put their sentiments into words.

"Ain't he enough to make one sick to their stummick!" said Ann. "Looks like the big hog he is."

The judge took his seat at the bench. The preliminaries of opening court were quickly completed. Jim Taylor's case was called, and the lawyers began selecting the jury.

For a wonder this did not take long.

talked, and swinging his arms vigorously.

"We are going to prove," he said, "this defendant, James R. Taylor, guilty of one of the most heinous crimes that has ever been committed in this county. We will prove that on the morning of Tuesday, October 3, 1916, this defendant, at the head of a gang of disguised dairymen, whose identities are unknown to this court, did twice interfere with the peaceful and lawful delivery of the milk belonging to John Ball. We will prove that said defendant, assisted by his gang, did stop the horses of said John Ball on the road leading from the Ball farm to Speedtown in the lonely hollow near a deserted barn known as the Harris barn and that said defendant and said gang did pull William Mead, the authorized agent and hired servant of John Ball in a felonious and criminal manner from said Ball's wagon on which he was proceeding peacefully to market."

"Huh," grunted Ann Jenkins to herself. "That lawyer's right, for once. I'll guarantee that Bill Mead was proceeding peacefully. Never knew him to miss an opportunity to go to sleep yet!"

"Then," proceeded the lawyer, "not satisfied, this gang of highwaymen led by the arch-conspirator and criminal, this defendant, did sorely assault said Mead, knocking him to the ground and jumping on him in a most cruel and

"All right," said Bill, "but I thought you got me here to tell what I know." "Huh," said Mrs. Jenkins, "that wouldn't take long!" The judge brought his gavel down with a resounding whack. "Silence in the courtroom!" he roared. The witness will answer the district attorney's questions without any additional comments." Bill scratched his head and looked bored. "Where were you on the morning of Tuesday, October 3rd?" "Several places," answered Bill. "Got at four o'clock, put the cows in the barn, and had 'em about all milked before Johnny—" "That'll do," roared the lawyer. "Who delivered Mr. Ball's milk on Tuesday, October 3rd?" "Nobody," said Bill promptly. The audience snickered. "Mr. Mead," said Hamilton, "tell the jury who went with the milk on that morning." "Well, several of us took turns at it," said Bill. Again the crowd laughed, and the judge's gavel came down. "I'll clear this courtroom if silence is not maintained!" The judge leaned over his bench and spoke to the lawyer. "Suppose you let the witness tell his story in his own way." "All right," said Hamilton. "Mr. Mead, tell us just what you know about what happened on Tuesday, October 3rd."

"Well, I got up at three o'clock, put on my overalls, and went out to look for the cows." The lawyer threw up his hands in despair. "Never mind that! Never mind that!" he roared. "What we want to know is what happened when you went with the milk." "I was comin' to that," said Bill moderately, "but I don't believe in beginning a story in the middle. Cuttin' out the perlimineries, after I got outside of my salt pork, flapjacks, and 'taters, me and old Johnny hitched up Pete and Duke, loaded in the milk and then Johnny says to me, says he, 'Bill, you get on and take the milk down to the station, but if anybody says anything to you, just keep still. Don't have no trouble, and don't say nothin' back'. So I got on, clucked to the nags, and down the road we went, as peaceful as could be. Gone mebbe about two miles, came over that little knoll that leads down into the hollow by the old Harris barn, and I was kind of ridin' along in the sun and wonderin' if I had eaten enough of Miz Ball's pancakes to last me until dinnertime, when suddentlike, I heard a funny noise, and I looked up and by gol, over the fence and down the bank into the road was comin' more than forty men and every one of them sons-of-guns had his face covered up with a black cloth!" Bill paused, and took a look over his almost breathless audience. Never in all his life had he created a sensation

like this. Certainly must make the most of it. He continued: "The robbers all commenced to run toward me, and to holler 'stop' and 'halt', but I had great presence of mind—that reminds me," he interrupted himself, "of another fellow that had great presence of mind—" "Never mind! Never mind!" shouted the district attorney. "Go on with your story!" "Well, these here robbers I was tellin' you about was all on the upper side of the road. I hung onto my lines, lowered myself behind some of the milk cans, and hollered the horses into a gallop. Then them highwaymen began to shoot. Some of the bullets struck the cans,—

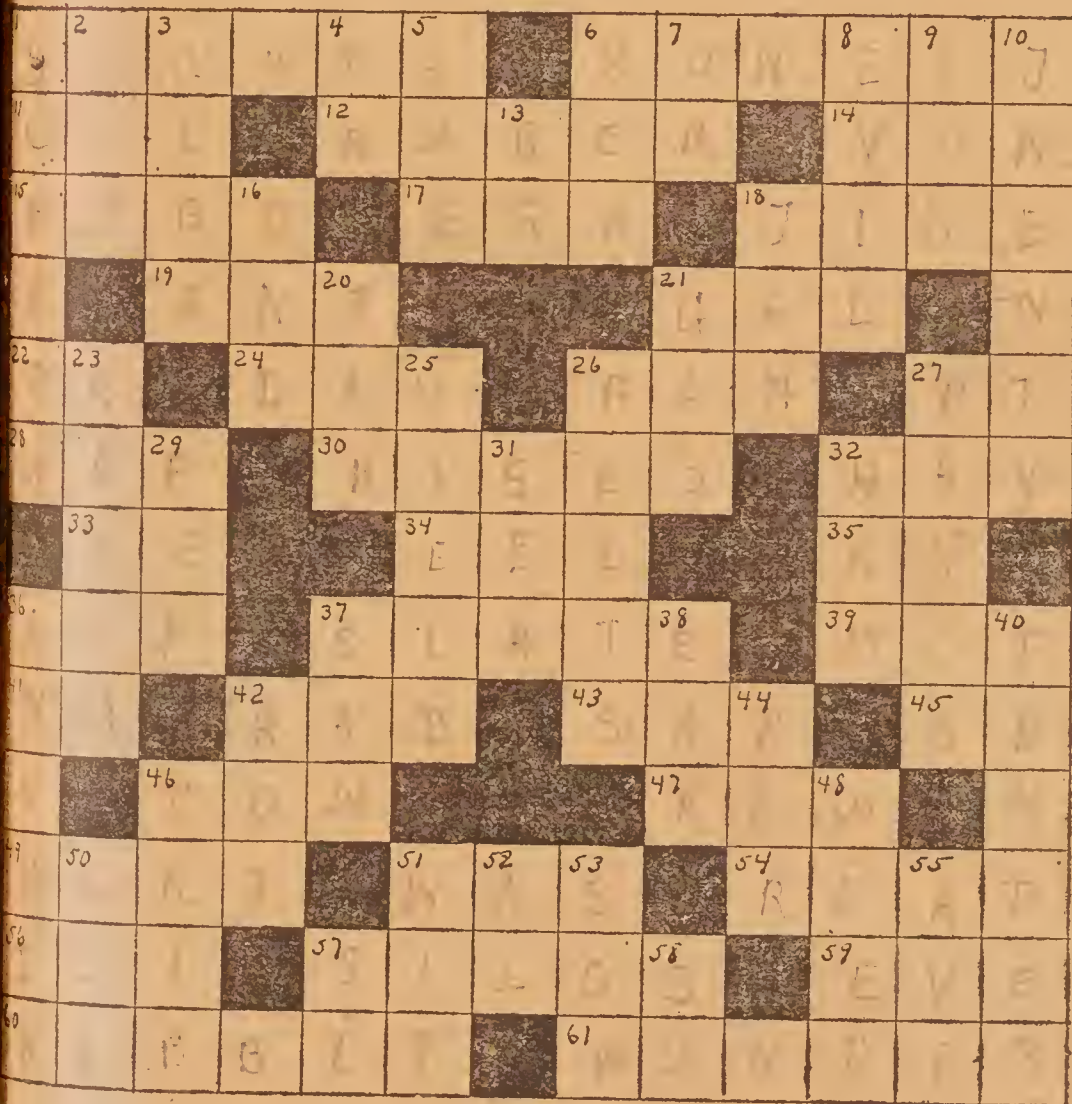
"That'll do!" That'll do!" said Hamilton, jumping up. Bill looked up surprised and hurt. "Your honor," said the lawyer, turning to the judge, "with your consent, I had better question this man. He is wasting the court's and the jury's time." "All right. Proceed," said the judge. Then Hamilton turned to question the witness again. All of his politeness had left him. He walked over close to the witness chair. "Now, Mead," he said, shaking his finger uncomfortably close to Bill's nose, "I'm going to ask you some questions, and I want you to answer those question with just 'yes' or 'no'." Bill's face was getting red. "Now, tell us," said Hamilton, "if you ran your horses, how did it happen that you did not get away?" "Yes."

"What do you mean, 'yes'?" "You told me yourself to answer your questions yes or no, and that's what I'm tryin' to do," answered Bill with some asperity. The lawyer turned to the judge, and threw up his hands. "Your honor," he said, "this witness is just plain obstinate." The judge leaned forward and glared down at Bill over the top of the bench. His little eyes snapped.

(To be Continued)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 4



- DOWN
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Negotiate a loan | 27 Window glass (pl) |
| 2 Spanish word for river | 29 A heavy cotton material |
| 3 An island to which Napoleon was exiled | 31 Ocean |
| 4 Dread disease in cattle (abbr) | 32 A meat |
| 5 A farm implement | 36 Reply |
| 6 Pronoun - possessive | 37 Observed |
| 7 Alternative | 38 Organ of hearing |
| 8 Wrongdoing | 40 Something you should never lose |
| 9 Male heir | 42 Very warm |
| 10 A score | 44 Standard cost of a stock |
| 13 Common carrier (abbr) | 46 A bin for storing grains |
| 16 Close | 48 What grows all too fast |
| 18 Color brought about by the sun | 50 Southern State |
| 20 What they put on dusty roads | 51 Cleverness |
| 21 Something else the cars needs | 52 Boy's nickname |
| 23 Severe | 53 Female pig |
| 25 Give way | 55 A thoroughfare, (abbr) |
| 26 Skins | 57 Common name for stage farmers |
| | 58 Thus |

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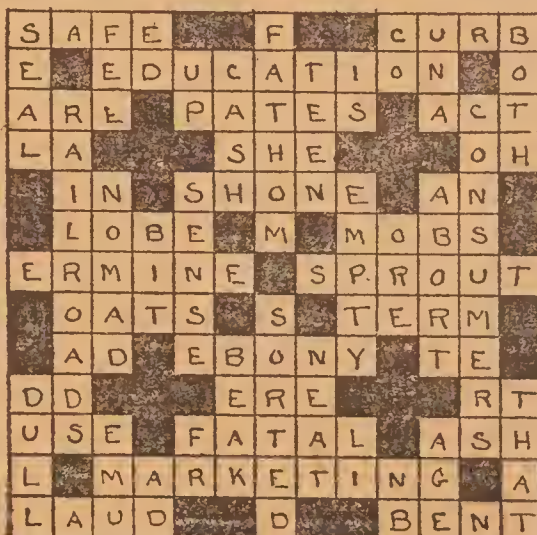
Again no extra long words but a body crop of 6 letters (if there is such a word even among crossword puzzle makers.) Our old friend "eloped fish" is in the center. Start with an and wriggle out! Or perhaps, start with that speedy little animal No. 60, cross, and hop in! (The editor says there must be no facetious remarks, or they will prevent you from ever getting to the puzzle that awaits your attention. We aside.)

ACROSS

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| What we draw | needs |
| Every moment | 12 A tree pest |
| Fair, trust- | 14 Pledge |
| Worthy | 15 Garment |
| What the car | 17 Make a mistake |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 18 Prong of a fork | 41 New England State |
| 19 Small insect | 42 Possessed |
| 21 Liquid measure (abbr) | 43 What flows in a tree |
| 22 Exclamation | 45 Direction of the compass |
| 24 Sunrise to sunset | 46 Bovine |
| 26 Shallow vessel | 47 Uncooked |
| 27 Liquid measure (abbr) | 49 Growth on the hand |
| 28 Conflict | 51 Existed |
| 30 Comes up | 54 To cut grain |
| 32 Cattle food | 56 Biblical High Priest |
| 33 Note of the scale | 57 Where fodder is kept |
| 34 Elongated fish | 59 Close of day (poet) |
| 35 Article | 60 Small animal |
| 36 Small viper | 61 Marvel |
| 37 What school children write on | |
| 39 Encountered | |

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



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Better Than Bitters

Spring Salads and Doctors Who Are Not Doctors At All

OUR modern housewife might be compared to the painter, who when asked how he mixed his colors replied, "with brains". The serving of foods is very important. Especially in the late winter and early spring our appetites are often very capricious. Nature is telling us we need a tonic. Salads made well and served attractively will make us all feel better. The garnishing contributes to the food values, it seems.

We do not need expensive dishes to serve attractive meals. At our ten cent stores we often find beautiful dishes at a very reasonable price. An ordinary dessert looks very elaborate when served in fruit glasses with a stem like a champagne glass.

A lemon may often be called into play as a successful decoration. Cut the lemon in thin slices. Baskets may be cut out, even to the handles. Quarter sections of the lemon may have zig-zag strips of pimento on them.

Have A Salad Color Scheme

Watch your mixtures and do not place together vegetables of the same color, for example beets and tomatoes, or tomatoes and carrots. Serve your beets with spinach, and tomatoes with cauliflower or cabbage.

Make use of your canned goods, and serve plain vegetable salads. A general favorite is the best salad. Chop the beets and a small onion together. Make a boiled dressing of half a cup of vinegar, half a cup of water, tablespoon sugar, salt, pepper and a small lump of butter. Boil it until it thickens and then beat into it the yolk of an egg and pour over the beets and onions. Serve with tiny balls of cottage cheese, and you have a very attractive salad.

The hens are now filling the egg baskets full. Let us use some at home. Boil six eggs hard, cool, peel and chop coarsely. Moisten with the above dressing, and sprinkle with finely chopped cucumber pickles or celery.

Serve on lettuce or cabbage leaves—if you have them.

For a good vegetable salad boil two parsnips, two carrots, two potatoes and a small turnip all together. When done but not real soft, drain, cool and dice. Add a small onion to the mixtures, and a hard boiled egg and moisten with salad dressing. Salt and pepper to taste.

Fruit Adds Variety

Sometimes, mold your vegetable salad and slice, and serve with mayonnaise on top. Dice peaches, pears, and apples together, and whip cream and pile on top, sprinkle with nuts, and you have a perfect salad, or dessert, which ever you wish to call it.

Salmon and potato salad always tastes good in the spring of the year. Boil the potato in the skin, cool, peel and chop. Add a large sour pickle, cut small, and add a sweet red pepper. Open a small can of salmon remove skin, and bones. Flake carefully. Mix lightly, and add sufficient salad dressing to moisten the ingredients. Serve with thin slices of red pepper, and rings of hard boiled eggs.

For a special treat purchase a firm head of cabbage. Whip one third cup of rich sour cream until light. Whip in the juice of one lemon, or three tablespoons of vinegar, a teaspoon salt, and one third cup sugar. Be governed to the season by your taste. Some like a sprinkle of pepper, others, ground mustard, celery, onion or garlic. Beat all together until well distributed. Shred or cut your cabbage and mix with this dressing, which will be sufficient for three pints of cabbage.

Once again let us use our brains, and be careful with our combinations.

—Mabel Fern Mitchell.

How I Put the Sunshine Into My Kitchen

OUR kitchen was a north room with absolutely no sunshine in it. The two windows were on the north side and there was no door to any other exposure as it was enclosed on the other three sides by rooms and a shed. It had a dismal dark paper and dark gray woodwork.

We painted the wainscoting and all the

The Six Best Doctors

THE six best doctors, anywhere—

And no one can deny it—
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Air,
Rest, Exercise, and Diet.

These six will gladly you attend,
If only you are willing;
Your mind they'll clear, your ills
they'll mend,
And charge you not one shilling.

Kansas State Health Bulletin

other moldings a light cream yellow. I happened on some paper of a light cream color with a "Dutch Milkmaid" border with little windmills in the background. The floor was painted a yellow brown. There were three old-fashioned kitchen chairs which I painted the cream of the paper. With cream-colored draperies at the windows, the room was metamorphized and everyone who entered it would exclaim "What a lovely kitchen you have".

—MAUD MARTIN GIFFORD.

Baked Potatoes

IT is now generally agreed that the potato baked with its skin on is much more valuable than the pared and boiled potato. Since this plentiful home grown vegetable has a valuable amount of the minerals most important to the body—iron, lime and phosphorus—why pour these desirable materials down the kitchen sink when they may be saved by baking?

Then too, not everybody bakes po-

a fork, but squeeze them with the hand wrapped in a towel. When soft, break the skin to keep them from being soggy, and serve. If desired, a bit of butter and a dash of paprika may be placed in the opening made in the potato.

A Little Bunch of Miscellany

MOST country women are busy and as I'm no exception to the rule, I'm always alert for a short cut to lighten the day's routine, so I learn much by watching other women's methods and sometimes I learn what *not* to do by the same experience.

For Instance! When I ran over to see a neighbor the other day, she had her window out, a tub of suds on the floor and with much expenditure of water, soap and energy was cleaning her windows.

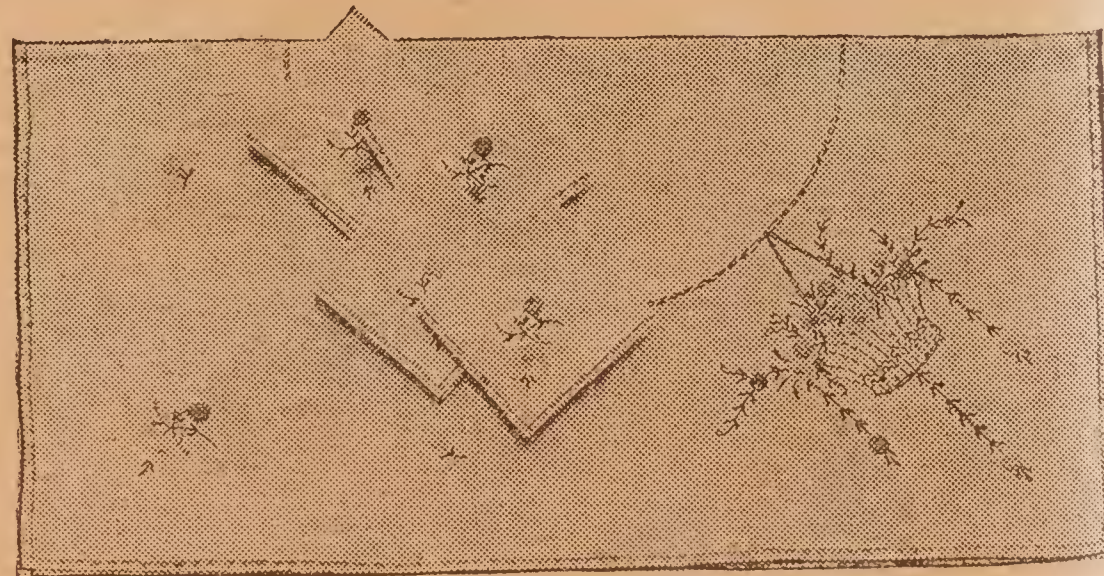
I came home and got better results in a fraction of the time by using a cloth dampened with gasoline, then polished with a dry cloth. This leaves the glass gleaming with none of the cloudiness one has to contend with when using soap and water, and I never take a window sash out to clean unless it is impossible to reach it otherwise.

Butter Making Short Cuts

Instead of laboriously washing and working the milk out of butter with a paddle as many women do, I drain away the milk, put in plenty of cold water and wash the milk out by churning process. And after using several kinds of patent churns and observing others, I now use—from preference—the old-time stone churn with a dasher. It may take a few minutes more to get the butter, but I would as soon spend the time getting butter as in cleaning out the intricacies of a patent churn.

The most nerve-racking time for me, however is that put in at mending and I do all of it when possible on a sewing machine.

Torn laces can be nicely mended by a basting paper (dark paper preferred) on the underside, then with the machine one can almost form a pattern, more firmly and quickly than it can be done by hand, and the dampened paper is easily removed. A run in silk hose can be mended the same way. Baste a



Simple, Yet Effective Luncheon Set

E2241-3 may be had in color-fast blue or yellow linen-finished suiting. The cloth is 36 inches square with four napkins to match and sells for \$1.25 stamped. Floss for set, not including edge finish 60c. Floss for set, including edge finish 75c.

tatoes properly, simple as the process may seem. The State College of Agriculture instructs us to wash and scrub the potato thoroughly and bake them from forty-five minutes to an hour in a hot oven (400 degrees to 450 degrees F.) Be sure to have the oven hot before the potatoes are put in. To test the potatoes do not pierce them with

strip of paper along the run, work the stocking carefully under the machine foot and sew down the length of it with fine silk thread. Tie the ends and it is hardly noticeable.

Incidentally and miscellaneously—a good tight barrel laid down and well staked, makes a most excellent dog-kennel.—Mrs. R. G. Armstrong.

We Can Make Our Own Dyes

As Well As Our Clothes

IN SOME localities the art of dyeing with roots and plants, barks and seeds has become lost, and yet from the very best of "boughten" dyes it is difficult to get the pleasing tints and colors that our grandmothers brought out of their dye pots.

For dyeing dark fabrics use any heavy black iron kettle, but for lighter ones a copper kettle is preferred.

Materials to be dyed should first be dipped in warm water and wrung out very dry, as this prevents spotting. It is also possible to sprinkle very damp, roll and lay away until every thread is evenly and thoroughly dampened.

The green outer husks of walnuts yields a rich brown dye that has the advantage of being sun proof, and a lovely golden yellow is secured from the petals of the common sunflower. If the vivid yellow of the latter is to be darkened, this can be done by adding a little of the walnut.

Boiling, That's All

For the brown dye, simply boil the green husks or shucks until the desired shade is secured.

The sunflower dye is a little more difficult to make. Remove the petals, put in water and bring to boiling point, then drain. Put the petals in a fruit jar and cover with denatured alcohol. Let stand forty-eight hours, to each cupful of the alcohol add four cupfuls of the water in which petals were boiled, and the dye is ready for use. In using this dye, set on the back of stove and heat slowly to allow the alcohol to evaporate without danger of igniting.

Some dyes are best set with what is called a mordant, and for this purpose a solution made by boiling sumac, hemlock or similar tannin-bearing barks is excellent. Dip the goods in this before putting in the dye.

Barberries make a lovely yellow dye if treated the same way as the sunflower petals. The ripe fruit of the high cranberry gives a beautiful lilac shade, but the fabric to be dyed should be first dipped in the tannin solution, dried and then dipped in a solution made by dissolving one ounce of tartar emetic in a quart of soft water. Double the amount if the garments to be dyed are large.

Geraniums for Wine Red

Geranium petals may be used and make a beautiful wine red. If the garment is later washed in soapy water, however, the color will turn to a plum color, having a greenish tinge, the shade being very beautiful.

The home dyeing of light silk blouses, doilies, scarfs, etc., is recommended because of the fact that new and charming shades can be procured in this way.

If a dye similar to the soap dyes is desired, the juice from grated carrots will give any shade of yellow, orange or cream desired, and beet juice will give pink and red shades. Spinach juice gives green tints.

If a bit of emergency dyeing is to be done, the fact that the nearest store is miles away need not worry the clever housewife, for curtains rinsed in weak coffee become a delightful ecru color, and a few drops of common bluing will work wonders in freshening a faded ribbon. Be sure the ribbon is thoroughly dampened before the bluing method is used however, else it will surely spot.—L. M. Thornton.

More Sewing Hints

NOW that the white goods—and other goods!—sales are flourishing, the housewife who can replenish her stock of towels, sheets, pillow slips and other household staples should do so. Often in these sales there are remnants which will serve many of our purposes, at a

greatly reduced price.

When sewing by hand, using a double thread, instead of tying the two ends in one knot, tie a knot in each of the ends and use a single thread. This actually prevents the thread kinking up and becoming snarled. Keep a "reel" of English twilled tape (white) in your work-box or several reels of varying sizes would be better. Use this tape for binding, or to enforce a seam, or as shoulder straps on every day underwear, camisoles and the like. Stitch a strip of it on, when you stitch the underarm seams of a one-piece dress or any such garment. It prevents the side seams sagging and the garment

sets better. The above and other similar uses call for a tape 1/2 or 3/4 inches in width, or wider if desired. The 1/4 inch or narrower is extremely handy if you make the children's underwaists and union suits. Use the two-hole bone buttons made for the purpose and tape them on just as "boughten" ones are fixed.

Make your own tags for marking garment, with this tape. Use any width desired and mark with your initial or name. Cut off and stitch to the article you wish to mark. The wider widths allow you to embroider the letter or name on if preferred, or indelible ink may be used on the narrow tape.

Cut a finger end from a cast-off kid glove and slip it over the end of the finger you are always pricking when you sew or crochet.

Rompers From Shirts

A man's dress shirt will usually outwear two pair of cuffs and still have much good material in it. If there is a wee tot in the family the shirts may be cut into pretty rompers with little waste and good results. Cut the front of the romper from the back of shirt and use the shirt fronts for back of romper. This saves working new buttonholes and sewing on new buttons as those already on are used.

When sewing buttons on a coat or other garment where it is desirable to have them "loose" so as to button easily after taking the first stitches up and down through button, draw it up a little from goods, put needle up through; bringing it out under the button. Draw out thread and wind several times around the threads holding button to the coat. This forms a "shank" which helps make the garment button easily. Finish sewing button as usual.

When making bloomer suits for the kiddies sew an extra pocket or two on the bloomer. When the suit comes to patching these pockets will match the rest as they will be laundered when the suit is.

Spread a big newspaper under the sewing machine to catch ravelings, bastings and scraps when you have a big job of sewing. This helps clean up after you are done.

If your sheets are wearing down the center, make pillow-slips of them. They are worth it.—Mabelle Robert.

The Discarded Pasteboard

DON'T burn pasteboard. Cut the sides away from boxes and save the large pieces which are used in packing. If packed together, they will occupy little space in the store-room.

A piece laid under the garbage can will protect the floor. The small pieces may be used on the shelves to set the tea and coffee pots on. This protects the shelf paper. A larger piece kept on the back part of the stove or on the work table will serve to set the black kettles on. All of the above may be quickly replaced when they become soiled.

A circle cut from a piece of clean white pasteboard will make a good covering for the stove-pipe hole in the summer. Another circle cut from heavy pasteboard over which is laid a linen doily will give every appearance of the asbestos mat. This is well for the busy housewife who has little time for crocheting. Children will play for hours with small squares of pasteboard. More interest will be shown if the letters and figures are written on them with colored crayons. If the overshoes and rubbers are set on a piece of pasteboard it will save much cleaning.—E. B. G.

When the rubber heels run over have the shoemaker remove them and replace them on the other shoe. This will double the wearing qualities.

A. A. Pattern Service



SPRING really is here now, though there is sometimes a nip in the air, and a spring serge or light flannel dress is the thing for everyday. No. 2377 is a simple design made extremely stylish by embroidery in, say peasant blue and red, or dull gold braid on a navy or black material. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material, with 4 1/2 yards of braid. Pattern, 12c. Hot iron transfer pattern No. 717, blue or yellow, 15c extra.

2377
Emb 717



THE mature figure is made more graceful by lines that lead the eye downward, and both the panel insert and side pleats add becomingness to No. 2023. Crepe, satin or spring suiting are adaptable to this design. No. 2023 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material, with 1 1/2 yards of 10 inch metallic ribbon and 6 yards of binding. Pattern, 12c.

2023



NEVER were printed silks more varied in design or more tempting in price. No. 2079 shows one way of using one of these gay spring patterns to brighten up a dark street suit. No. 2079 is suitable for any figure. It cuts in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 1 1/2 yards of 46 inch material with 3 1/2 yards binding. Pattern, 12c.

2079

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and sizes clearly, enclose correct amount, preferably in stamps (coins often tear through an envelope and are lost) and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City. The 1925 spring catalogue is the "best yet." But there is no increase in price. It is still ten cents, and just about the best ten cents worth of fashion guidance you can get. Add 5 2c stamps to your order now and ask to have one sent you.

Why not get the benefit of Fels-Naptha's extra help? Cleans clothes quicker! Safe! Thorough! Your dealer has Fels-Naptha Soap or will get it for you.

Not only soap—but soap and naphtha

STOCKINGS FREE! WITH SMART ALL LEATHER OXFORD ALL FOR \$1.39

FREE CATALOG of other big bargains.

WE PAY POSTAGE

if money or check accompanies order, or you PAY POSTMAN on delivery plus postage.

Mention No. 01274, size and width or all numbers in shoe you now wear, and also stocking size.

WOMEN'S SHOE SIZES: 2 1/2-7, Wide Widths.

STOCKING SIZES: 3 1/2 to 10. Order No. 01274.

Money Back Promptly If Not Satisfied

ANDERSON SHOE CO., Inc. Dept. 9R51

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CALTIMORE, MD.

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During Your Slack Season

Only 2 Days From New York

Average Winter Temperature 60 to 70 Degrees

ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS—Sailing, Bathing, Cycling, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Golf, Fishing, Dancing, etc. VIA PALATIAL, TWIN-SCREW

OIL-BURNING TRANSATLANTIC LINERS

S. S. "FORT VICTORIA" and S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

Offering passengers the comforts and conveniences enjoyed on highest class transatlantic liners. Tickets are interchangeable on these two steamers, which land their passengers directly at Hamilton Dock.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, Bermuda—Unsurpassed location overlooking ocean, harbor and surrounding islands. Finest cuisine and service, magnificent tiled, covered and heated swimming pool.

For illustrated booklet write

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

34 Whitehall St., N. Y., or Any Local Tourist Agent



NEW GLADIOLUS—20 varieties all different. Including ruffled, plain petaled, blue and lavender varieties all for \$1.00 or \$1.10. C. O. D.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORP., 507 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—Special offering this month 2 yearling bulls and 2 bull calves. Tuberculin tested herd. PARAMOUNT FARM, Richford, N. Y.

PRACTICALLY pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

ENTIRE HERD of Registered Guernseys for sale. Ten cows, four heifers and one bull. Best blood in America. Passed three clean T. B. tests and right in every way. MAURICE WHITNEY, Berlin, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS, bull calves, very choice. WM. E. SUTTON, Windham, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull and heifer calves, richly bred. Reduced prices. Federal accredited herd. Correspondence invited. CLARENCE HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Accredited herd, Gold and Silver medal records, show and production type. One extra choice yearling bull, also others and younger calves. Reasonable prices. SISSON JERSEY HERD, Potsdam, N. Y.

2 MORE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES of our 40 lb. Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and King Korndyke Sadie Vale combination breeding are now available. Who the lucky parties at \$50 will be, depends on prompt acceptance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herd accredited. F. C. BIGGS, Trumansburg, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—My dogs are vaccinated and are protected against distemper. Healthy, strong pups and workers, natural heelers, English or Welsh Shepherds. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

AIREDALE female, 5 mo. old, English bull and Beagle female, 5 mo., price low. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, a few choice pedigree does, 8-10 mos. old, Blacks and Grays, \$5 each, Bred does, \$6. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE & Welsh Shepherd Pups \$5.00 each. All bred from real heeling stock. Ship c.o.d. See before you pay. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABy CHICKS BARGAINS. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—From Hollywood and Wyckoff's Pedigreed Leghorns. Ten years hatching experience insure superior quality. Circular free. CLEAR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Souderton, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Get our low price list on your leading breeds of High Grade Baby Chicks. COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Prop. E. King, Myerstown, Pa.

PUREBRED S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels. Large, dark red, healthy, birds from heavy producers. \$3 & \$5 each. HIDAWAY FARM, Chemung, N. Y.

CHICKS, COCKERELS OR EGGS—Especially Rhode Island Whites or Reds and 14 other pure breeds. Write for shipping dates and price. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

MORRIS FARM 250 to 300 EGG STRAIN PEDIGREE COCKERELS, HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD PULLETS. Government tested and proven layers. If you want the best we have it. Reference every Agricultural College in America and England. Lately inspected by Connecticut and United States authorities, and pronounced free from plague, or any other contagious disease. Big English Leghorns; Tom Barron Winning Wyandottes; Original non-broody Reds; Original strain Buff Rocks. Catalog. Free Bulletins tell how to make money with poultry. MORRIS FARM, Bridgeport, Conn.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

HILLVIEW FARM—Bred, scientifically hatched, Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks. Write for booklet and price list. FLOYD OWEN, Painted Post, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice White Holland Turkey hens at ten dollars each. Write H. W. ANDERSON, Stewartstown, Pa.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, mixed, free range. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.—Healthy free range birds. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 30. C. W. ELLIS, McGraw, N. Y.

PEAFOWL. Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild geese, Ducks. Free circular, JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

CHICKS, thoroughbred assorted, 10c; Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, 13c; Leghorns, 11c; thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, chicks. Catalogue for stamp. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, N. H.

SIEB'S Quality Guaranteed to Live Baby Chicks. Guarantee sent with each order. 10 leading varieties. Write for catalogue. Box 611, SIEB'S HATCHERY, Lincoln, Ill.

DOUBLE VALUE CHICKS—From certified flocks, best breeds, high producers, live egg delivery guaranteed, postpaid. CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Deansboro, N. Y.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING orders for spring shipment of our famous Ferris Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, an average of over 14 doz. per hen for 1924. No. 1 pen \$2.00 per setting; No. 2, \$1.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS. Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 16c each, also Rocks and Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Free circulars. "SUN PEEP" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Penna.

GAMES—Illustrated circular and photos of my brood cocks for stamp. Eggs and breeders for sale. F. R. L'AMOREAUX, Schoharie, N. Y.

MARCY STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS hatching eggs, 15-20. 100-110. Won first second cockerel Peckskill, N. Y. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, early hatched, toms, \$12, hens, \$10. J. A. Ansley, Himrod, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans, Barred Rocks, State Fair winners. High power layers; \$2-15, \$5-50. ELITE STOCK FARM, Oneida, N. Y.

BARRONS WHITE-LEGHORN CHICKS EXCLUSIVELY. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, Department A., New Washington, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Eggs from my record laying yards will start you right. Circular and Mating list. F. L'AMOREAUX, Schoharie, N. Y.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets for layers or fancy \$3. 1st Lenox cock \$10. Madison Square Garden winning blood. SALLY BRADLEY, Lee, Mass.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. 300 egg laying strain. Eggs, \$1.25 setting postpaid, 2 settings, \$2. E. Jones, Hartland, Vt.

WYANDOTTES. Rose Comb. Silver Laced Buffs and Columbian eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per 15 prepaid. J. A. SANTEE, Freeport, O.

WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels. Lord Farm Strain, direct, \$3.50. BONNYVALE FARM, Putney, Vt.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and eggs; Pearl Guineas, stock, eggs; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfreville, New York.

CHICKS AND MILK GOATS—Smith's Single Comb Buff Leghorns, oldest and largest breeder in the world. 100,000 chicks and eggs sired from big shows; State Fairs and Government egg contest winners; place orders in advance, get best chicks from selected old stock. 50 Toggenburg Saanen Nubian Milk Goats, all ages, \$15 to \$50. If you or your baby is sick, drink goat's milk and save the doctor bills. F. S. SMITH, Box 59, Hamilton, O.

WYCKOFF-HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS.—Flock average for ten months. (December 1st to October 1st.) 156 eggs. Hatching eggs, day-old chicks. FT. WILLETT POULTRY YARDS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain, heavy laying, strong, healthy stock, cocks and cockerels, \$3 each, 3 for \$8; hens or pullets, \$2.25 each. CLARE WILKES, Route 3, Cato, N. Y.

TURKEYS. Save 95 per cent of your birds. We have the only known CURE as hundreds of testimonials prove. Feed formula and 24 capsules dollar, \$3.50 100, samples 25c coin. Agents wanted. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY Co., 816, South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Hatching Eggs from dark Red, very heavy laying, New York State Certified hens mated to Certified Prize winning cock birds, 15, \$3, \$16 per 100; chicks, 35c each; eggs from dark Red, heavy laying, selected hens mated to Certified males, 15, \$2, \$10 per 100; chicks, 25c each. Few dark Red, healthy, vigorous cockerels bred from Certified, prize winning stock, \$4 each. M. B. SILVER, Route 4, Chataugay, N. Y.

HORNING'S BOURBON REDS—147 egg record, World's Show winners, hatching eggs, \$9 per doz., 75% fertility guaranteed. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. Chicks; 40c apiece. Black Giants are the most profitable chickens you could raise—and these are the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy. America's heaviest weight chickens. Mature early and lay extremely large eggs. Splendid winter layers. Finest market fowl. We are the world's largest hatcher of Black Giants. Prices: 25 chicks \$10; 50 chicks \$20; 100 chicks \$40. Only 25c deposit required to book your order, then you are sure to get the chicks when you want them. Immediate shipments. The fine booklet telling you all about Black Giants sent free; or to avoid delay order from ad. GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS, 3023 Neilson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100, postpaid, White Pekin Duck eggs 10 cents apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

COD LIVER OIL. At Farmers Prices. Quart 75c, gal \$2. Delivered postpaid. SAMUEL S. KLEIN, Fairfield, N. J.

BROODER STOVES, 3 "500-chick" Richland, \$8 apiece; 3 large Jamesway, \$15 apiece; 1 350-egg Buckeye Incubator, \$35. Like new, only used one season, perfect. PAUL KUHLE, Copper Hill, N. J.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for country work. Must have auto and sales experience. Excellent opportunity. THE LENOX OIL & PAINT COMPANY, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANT PERMANENT JOB? Government constantly appoints Men-women, 18-65, \$117-300. Many vacancies monthly. Let Ozment "coach" you for coming exams. Write, OZMENT THE COACHER, 258, St. Louis, Mo.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY selling gingham, percale, notions, hosiery, and other fast sellers needed in every home. Write today for free information. GEO. B. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

HONEY

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted, Clover or Buckwheat, 6 lb. can, \$1.35; 12 lb. can \$2.50, postpaid into 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CLOVER, 5 lbs., \$1.15, 10, \$2; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. Clover, \$7.50, Buckwheat, \$6, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves lawns, flower gardens, pasture, orchards, wheat, corn, oats. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

KODAK FINISHING, printed on Velox, velvet or glossy. Developing any size roll, 10c; pack, 25c. Prints, Vest Pocket 3, 2 Brownie 4, 1A 5, 2C-3-3A. 6 cents. Cash with order. BAIRSTOW STUDIO, Warren, Pa.

GENTS HOSIERY—Cotton or wool and cotton, 6 pairs, \$1.08. Satisfaction or money refunded. W. P. LANE, Alton, N. H.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting, 1 pound 45 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.20, 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

DISTINCTIVE Printed Letterheads, Envelopes, either, 100-95c; 250-\$1.45; 500-\$2.35. High-grade samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, R-28, Milford, N. H.

1,000 WHITE WOVE ENVELOPES, \$2.75. Sample free. BERNICE HILL, North Conway, N. H.

RADIO

BOYS—Do you want to win a radio set, fully equipped with tubes and all ready to tune in? Write JIM BROWN, %Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dent, 3005, Cleveland, O.

RADIO—Long distance receiver. Complete with all equipment, \$21.95 prepaid, \$5 with order, balance C. O. D. Order today. Address W. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

30 ACRE FARM for sale—Near New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12 room house, large barn, cow stable, wagon house, garage, summer kitchen; also 200 fruit trees bearing, grapes, etc. Inquire 279 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.

210 ACRES on State Road, 10 miles north of Syracuse, N. Y., 175 acres cultivated, splendid tractor farm, two eleven room houses, 28 stanchion cow barn, main barn 36x100, other good buildings, spring creek, 2 miles to station, 1/2 mile to good town. Will sell bare farm or well equipped cheap and good terms. WM. E. DARK, Clay, N. Y.

ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE—103 acres, limestone soil, fairly good buildings, need repairs, price, \$3,000. Address CALE CAREY, Cazenovia, N. Y.

TO RENT: Dairy Farm in Orange County, New York. Barn with silo will accommodate forty cows. Six-room cottage with running water and bath. Reasonable terms. Vacant April 1st. BOX 341, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York.

BARGAIN—86 acre farm, pleasant 7 room house, large barn. Write for information to owner, L. DUHLMEIER, 88 Groton Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

FIFTY ACRE FARM for sale. For further information write Dr. C. N. LORD, Poolville, Madison Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—My farm of 260 acres, 100 acres flat, located on state road, 1/2 mile from village of Roxbury, N. Y., house equipped with electric lights, toilet and bath, barn fitted for grade A milk, 55 head T. B. tested stock, complete set of farming tools, including milking machine and tractor, best milk market in state, income from dairy last March over \$1,700, \$5,000 cash, balance easy terms. T. V. Proskine, Roxbury, N. Y.

174 ACRE DAIRY FARM for \$2400. FIRST PAYMENT \$500. BALANCE EASY. Good 14 room house, basement barn 36x90 ft. ell 30x40 ft, best of repair, worth \$2000. 40 Stanchions, silo, box stalls, horse stalls, granary, hen house, hog house. 100 acres fine laying rich tillage, balance woods and pasture, spring and brook watered, wire fenced. This is a real bargain. Come and look it over, or write for full description. F. A. HOEBLER, DeRuyter, N. Y.

HOME IN CITY of Woburn, six rooms, all improvements, acre land, garage, hen houses, fruit, mile all conveniences, easy terms. J. D. TILTON, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1571-M.

ONE OF THE BEST farms in the grape belt of the Finger Lake region, in town of Pulteney, Steuben Co., N. Y., near enough the lake so the early frosts do no harm, an abundance of water, buildings, stock and tools, easily worth selling price, very pleasantly located, terms liberal. WM. SMITH, Owner, R. No. 2, Hammondsport, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM—2 miles from Plainfield; 103 acres; accredited herd. Home 10 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement. Gardner's Cottage; 2 car garage; 5 horse barn; 34 stanchion cow barn, milking and bottle washing machinery, sterilizer, including 25 pure bred registered cattle, team work horses, saddle horse, 200 laying hens. 65 tons ensilage, 50 tons hay, 250 bushels corn, 3 tons fertilizer, \$3200 worth cut cord wood. Buyers waiting. Federal Land Bank mortgage 5 1/2%. At a sacrifice on account of owners illness. Price \$39,500. Very easy terms. J. I. SCHWARTZ, 240 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J. Phone 3777.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY. Tip Grower, very hardy. Send for literature. Strawberries, \$3.00 per 1,000. All small fruit plants. Dent. R. HELLENGA'S NURSERY. Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION, Syracuse, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN HAPPY: Kirchhoff introduces "The King of Outdoor Flowers", by offering thirty meritorious Gladioli, for One Dollar post paid. Our assortment is made up of the following, ten select varieties. Mrs. Norton, apple blossom pink, America shell pink, Panama flesh pink, Mrs. Pendleton blush pink, Chris maroon, Prince of Wales salmon, Schwaben yellow, Mrs. Erver red, peace white, Halley salmon. Three collections for \$2.75 or Six for \$5.00. W. E. KIRCHHOFF, Jr., Drawer C, Wilson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McDonald Blackberry plants, \$20 per 1,000. L. M. CAHALL, Bridgeville, Delaware.

CERTIFIED SEED. Wells Red Kidney and Mich Robust Pea Beans. Disease resistant and most prolific strains. Supply of Red Kidney limited. Small orders accepted. H. D. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES cheap. Raleighs and Russets. One customer writes he never was able to grow a crop until using my seed. E. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Dewberry Plants and Asparagus Roots. Best varieties at reasonable prices. Catalogue free. M. S. PRYOR, R. 18, Salisbury, Maryland.

BULBS CREATE BEAUTY. Dahlias and Gladioli. The best of the new and old varieties. FREE illustrated catalog on request. A. D. FIELD, Eatontown, N. J., Box 2.

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. DAVID H. RISING, Easton, Penna.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—New crop White and Yellow Biennials, hulled, scarified. Information, samples, prices. R. M. HANNA, Skillman, N. J.

Additional Classified Ads on Page 295

Service Department

Home Work Problems Again—Other Service Questions

SELDOM a day goes by that the Service Bureau is not asked about the possibilities of buying a knitting machine from the various companies that advertise them, and making money by knitting with these machines at home. There are several of these manufacturers of knitting machines who are reliable and whose machine will do good work; but AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sometime ago refused to take their advertising because as the usual thing the experience of people who invest in these machines is unsatisfactory. The success of the work depends upon the user of the machine, for the machines are very intricate and take an almost infinite amount of time and patience on the part of the user before one can become expert in their use.

A few people have made a success of the work and have earned some money at home during their spare time. A much larger number have become discouraged and have given up the proposition as a total loss. Most of the concerns refuse to accept the return of an unsatisfactory machine or refund the price of the machine in general therefore, that persons want to be very confident of their own patience and ability to stick to the proposition before putting their money into buying one of these knitting machines.

Look Out For This Company

WE have had a large number of complaints against the LaPark Seed and Plant Company at Lapark, Pennsylvania. Each of these complaints has been referred to the company, and not one of them has received any attention from them. This seed company has not even had the courtesy to reply to our letters.

We do not know that they are positively dishonest, but in view of the complaints which the company seems unwilling to adjust, we must advise our readers to buy their seeds elsewhere.

Compensation Law in Pennsylvania

I have been a reader of your paper for several years, and am writing for information concerning the case for compensation claim as follows:

On or about March 15, 1924, my father then working at The Lakeside Coal Company mine at Berwindale, Pennsylvania, as a blacksmith, had his arm hurt and has not been able to work since. The mine foreman did not make a report of this and as a result no compensation has been received. The case was before the referee twice. He said compensation would be paid but that has been six months or more and the case seems to be dropped.

Will you please advise if compensation could be collected or if you can get it for him.—A. W. B., Pennsylvania.

To us there seems to be no doubt of your father's right to compensation for his injury. His remedy is to make application to the company that employed him, and if payment is not forthcoming he should write to the Workman's Compensation Bureau at Harrisburg, informing that bureau of the accident and of the employer's refusal to pay.

What the Service Bureau Did in January

DURING the month of January, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SERVICE Bureau received from our people a total of 415 letters asking for help and service of various kinds. These letters were acknowledged and the machinery put in motion immediately to adjust the various difficulties which were raised. During the month we collected for our subscribers a total of \$1,239.50. The following are the names and addresses of the people for whom money was collected:

Mr. P. H. Eckler, Jordonville, Herkimer County, N. Y.\$ 10.16
Mrs. M. Bindige, Johnsonville, Rensselaer County, N. Y. 5.00

Mr. W. K. Miller, Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y.	83.50
Mr. Thomas Parker, Bombay, Franklin County, N. Y.	213.72
Mrs. R. Gilser, Dalton, Livingston County, N. Y.	11.66
Mr. E. C. Morse, Milan, Bradford County, Pa.	1.10
Mrs. Chas. Delosh, No. Lawrence, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.	78.89
Mrs. Rosemary Brush, Arrow, Somerset County, Pa.	7.50
Joseph St. Louis, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.	76.76
Mr. Francis E. Nelson, Nyando, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.	91.95
Mrs. Stuart Deiter, Morris, Tioga County, Pa.	2.50
Mr. H. J. Whitaker, Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y.	25.00
Margaret Rafferty, Cochran, Crawford County, Pa.	2.00
Mr. F. J. Simmons, Burdett, Schuylar County, N. Y.	21.18
Mr. Theron L. Clark, Hermon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.	10.45
Mr. Andrew Beattie, Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.	491.30
Mrs. H. Henson, Elmer, Salem County, N. J.	28.00
Mrs. Anna Nally, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. J.	18.00
Mr. Lewis I. French, Newport, Cumberland County, N. J.	49.00
Total	\$1,239.50

The fact that the number of letters and claims received is constantly growing shows the confidence our readers have in this Service Bureau work. If you need help write us all the facts and we will try to help or tell you frankly that nothing can be done.

He Willed the Property Away

We have had your fine paper, the American Agriculturist in our home over fifteen years, and it is now a necessity. I am coming to you now with one of my problems.

An aged couple have a daughter who makes a home for them when they cannot longer live alone, on account of the wife's poor health. The wife and mother becomes ill and is a great sufferer in bed for more than two years. The daughter cares for her mother, giving her the loving care which money cannot buy, with no provision for recompense, except vague promises. The mother dies, the father still having the same home and expecting the same loving care, also having the property in his name at mother's death.

Suppose this father makes a will giving all of his property to another person, except just a small amount of \$50 to the daughter, what can the daughter do? How can she get some recompense for her services? Can she present a bill after his death to his executor, or must it be settled before his death?—Mrs. F. N., New York.

The ordinary procedure in the case suggested in your letter is to file a claim for services with the decedent's executor. Such claims are usually not allowed, and a law suit results.

Thereupon, the court considers the case, and a reasonable allowance may be made. However, it is best to have some agreement with the person who is being cared for, and to that end we suggest that you talk the matter over with him at an opportune time.

When the Wife is Insane

"Can a husband have a marriage annulled where the wife has been confined to an asylum for five years? Would he then be free to marry again? If a marriage can be annulled any information you can give me about the length of time it would take and probable cost would be welcome."—D. V., Wayne County, N. Y.

Unless one's wife was actually insane at the time of marriage, insanity is never ground for annulment. Some



LIZA—Did yuh try to git a job this mornin'?

RASTUS—Did Ah TRY? Honey, Ah was scairt of mah efforts.—LIFE.

States (for instance, Washington) have passed statutes entitling a party to a divorce where the other party is incurably insane.

We know of no such statute in New York, however, in which state the only ground for divorces is adultery. New York does have a statute known as the "Enoch Arden Law" which you probably have in mind. This statute permits one party to get a divorce where the other party has been absent and cannot be found for a period of five years. This statute will not, of course, be of any use to you.

The Pennsylvania Trespass Law

Will you let me know through the columns of American Agriculturist whether land used for farming and pasturing, or in other words your home farm, needs to be posted to keep hunters off. We are greatly pestered by hunters from the adjoining towns, shooting over our farms and among our cattle that go to get water in the wood pasture. Kindly let me know if I need to post my farm to keep trespassers off in Pennsylvania.—O. E. S.

This question was referred to the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture and the following is their answer:

Making it unlawful to trespass upon land posted as private property, and providing the penalty therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person willfully to enter upon any land, within the limits of this Commonwealth, where the owner or owners of said land has caused to be prominently posted upon said land printed notices that the said land is private property, and warning all persons from trespassing thereon, and the penalties provided in this act.

Section 2. Every person violating the provision of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten dollars, together with the costs of prosecution to be recovered before any magistrate or justice of the peace, as fines and penalties are by law recoverable; and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, the party convicted shall be committed to the county jail of the proper county, for one day for each dollar of fine imposed.

Section 3. All penalties recovered under this act shall be paid to the school fund of the district in which the trespass was committed.

Approved—The 14th day of April, A. D. 1905.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

Building And Loan Association

Could you tell me anything about the U. S. Building & Loan Association, U. S. National Bldg., Phila. Pa. Would it be a safe investment?—M. C., Pennsylvania.

As far as we can see the full paid shares in this building and loan association are good investments. It is our opinion, however, that buildings and loan associations are intended primarily for the regular saving of small sums rather for the investment of any considerable amount at any one time.

Certainly you cannot get more than 6% anywhere without sacrifice of quality. You can get 5¼% by buying Produce Bonds sold by the Prudence Company, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn. These are high grade guaranteed real estate secured mortgage investments. M. C.,

Wylausing Pa.

The Pennsylvania law governing building and loan associations is not as strict as that of New York, New Jersey or Ct. I am now informed that this building loan association has been in business only about a year and that it loans on second mortgage. In view of these facts I would like to recall my endorsement and advise the inquirer accordingly.

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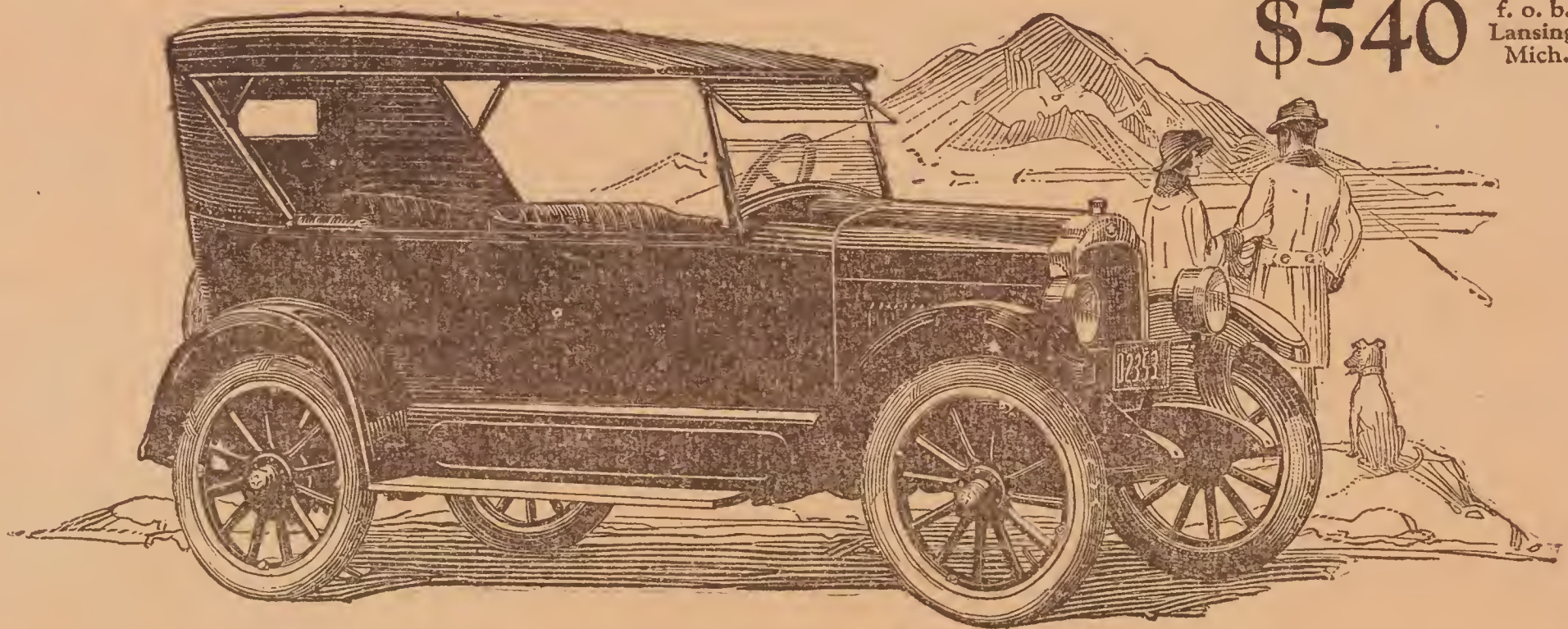


Supporting His Family

The Farm Labor Situation - By Gilbert Gusler

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Volume 115

For week Ending March 21, 1925

Number 12

The Farm Labor Situation

Some Of The Reasons Why Farm Wages Are Still High

Editors' Note: In reading this most excellent and interesting article on the farm labor situation, it should be borne in mind that the facts outlined are average for the country as a whole and that local factors may influence farm wages either upward or downward from these national conditions outlined by Mr. Gusler.

THE tendency toward increased employment in industry, road building and construction work points to a stronger competition for farm labor during the spring and summer of 1925 than prevailed during 1924. Somewhat higher wages will probably be paid for farm labor as a result.

Such are the conclusions of the economists and farm specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. They might have added, also, that farm wages may be influenced by stronger competitive bidding among farmers themselves because of the improved agricultural outlook. The cumulative effect of the abnormal drift of population from the farm to the city during the last three years might be listed as another element in the situation.

This will be the third successive year that the hired man has had his wages raised. The price of farm labor reached the low point of recent years in 1922, when the average wage without board throughout the United States was \$41.79 a month. By 1924, it has risen to approximately \$47.50. If the forecast for 1925 proves to be correct, an average wage of around \$50 a month would appear probable.

Wage and Income Declines Not in Proportion

The halcyon days of the hired man were back in 1920 when monthly wages without board averaged \$64.95. The advance since 1922 still falls materially short of the peak but compares with \$27.50 in 1910.

Farm wages did not decline in proportion with the shrinkage in the farmer's income during the deflation period. Even at the low point in 1922, farm wages were 142 per cent. over the average from 1910 to 1914, whereas the farmer's income was almost annihilated. The rally in wages from 1922 to 1924 lifted them to 167 per cent. over prewar. Wholesale prices of farm products which are a fair yardstick of changes in gross farm income, averaged only 34 per cent. over prewar.

Everybody knows that it takes a larger quantity of farm products to pay the hired help than it formerly did. Using the figures just given, it took 25 per cent. more in 1924 than the average from 1910 to 1914.

On the other hand, farm wages did not rise as rapidly as farm prices in the early years of the war period. The farmer had the advantage from 1917 to 1919 as is shown on the accompanying chart. It is always true that wages rise and fall less rapidly than prices, although farm wages respond much more promptly than city wages.

By GILBERT GUSLER

Farm wages are influenced by wages paid to industrial workers. This is particularly true on farms near the industrial centers where workers can shift easily. Truck farming and dairying predominate in these districts. Both types of farming require a relatively large amount of hand labor, so that farmers in such areas are at a great handicap in times of industrial activity.

On the accompanying chart are shown the trend of wages of city labor as represented by union scales per hour. City wages continued to advance up to 1921, the decline in 1922 was

United States Department of Agriculture show that an average hired man's family in Iowa expended \$842.40 for purchased items and received from the farm, food, and rent valued at \$598.10, or a total of \$1431.50. In Ohio, items purchased amounted to \$764.50 and items furnished by the farm, \$478.80, a total of \$1243.30. In Alabama, croppers' families spent \$342.30, and received \$476.70 from the farm making a total of \$819.

The union wage scale in 1924, referred to in the foregoing would give an income of \$205 a month. This is high compared with an average money income of \$47.50 a month, or \$570 a year, for farm labor. House rent and food furnished to the farm laborer narrow the difference materially. In addition the union wage scales include many skilled trades where the artisan has served a more or less extended apprenticeship.

A Farm Management Problem

Improvement in the farm labor situation is largely a farm management problem. Slackening demand for industrial labor will release more workers for the farm temporarily. But, we are becoming more and more an industrial nation, and with industrial wages already higher than farm wages, the major trend of farm wages in the next few years will probably be upward.

It is well established that steadier work through the year, resulting from diversification of crops and live stock production make it possible to hire better help at a slightly lower average rate than where year round employment is not assured. Better housing also is a means of attracting and holding better farm workers.

The farmer's complaint that so much of the farm labor is inefficient is largely a matter for the farmer himself to change. Greater discrimination in wage rates between skilled and unskilled workers should help to develop the craftsmanship which the farmer claims that so much of the hired help does not have.

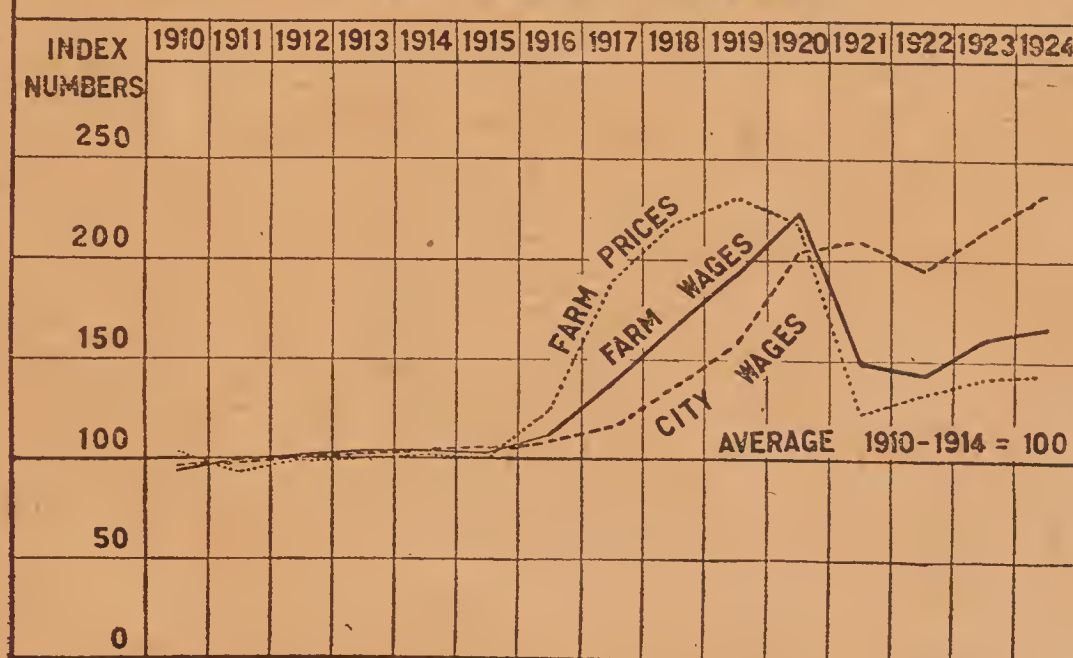
Occasionally, it is urged that restrictions on immigration should be removed in order to increase the supply and lower the cost of farm labor. This is a step toward a lower standard of living among farm laborers and toward less desirable rural community life. It seems to come most frequently from industrial leaders whose primary interest is in cheaper factory workers.

Farm Machinery to Fill the Breach

Modern farm machinery has greatly reduced the labor required on the average farm as compared with a century ago. Will the next hundred years see equal progress? Perhaps not, but some progress there will be. Perhaps the farmer must look in that direction for relief. Certainly, in times such as the present when farm wages are so high, the farmer

(Continued on page 309)

TREND OF FARM AND CITY WAGES AND FARM PRICES



Farm wages for male farm labor per month without board, city wages are union wage scales per hour and prices are the index numbers of all groups of farm products.

of very small proportions and since 1922 they have gone higher than ever. Wage scales of non-union labor probably would not show such stability.

Union wage scales in 1924 were 133 per cent. higher than the average from 1910 to 1914 while farm wages were only 67 per cent. higher. In short, while the hired hand has not had quite such a hard lot as the farmer himself, he has shared to some extent in the farmer's adversity.

A Comparison of Living Costs

Of course, the perquisites of the hired man such as house rent and garden, frequently furnished as a part of the pay, have been as generous as ever. These provide a substantial share of the living and are to be counted as a part of the income of hired labor. The urban worker, on the other hand, has had to pay greatly increased rent so that he is not as well off relatively as he appears to be.

These items are quite important in the aggregate. Surveys of the cost of living in farming communities made over a year ago by the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 115 March 21, 1925 No. 12

A Brief Glance at the Farm Situation

General Conditions

There seems to be considerable demand on the part of our folks for these general summaries that we print on the editorial page from time to time on the farm and market situation. Of course, they have to be short, but they are supplemented by our regular market page and by many articles which we are constantly publishing on the outlook for the different farm enterprises. The material is based upon careful study of many different sources of information, but chief credit should be given to the "Agricultural Situation" published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the dairy country, farmers have been doing the chores and in making the annual ice harvest with which to produce good milk during the coming warm season. Cold weather gave plenty of opportunity to get good quality ice. Getting up the year's supply of wood is also a tedious winter job.

In the orchards men have been busy with the pruning as weather permitted. Last week Mr. Herschel Jones reviewed the market situation in apples and each week Mr. Burritt comments upon the day to day work and problems of the fruit growers so we need not discuss this end of the farm business farther here.

In general, manufacturers report that farmers are buying more and that the somewhat better prices for farm products are beginning to show in the farmers demand for increased supplies with which to run their business.

City Prosperity

Activity in the cities is on the increase; the building boom is still going on; railroads are continuing heavy purchases of materials. The general price level for all products is upward. This means that prices of products which farmers buy will not be reduced, but on the other hand, it helps the market for farm products.

High Grain Markets

Grain prices, particularly of wheat and corn, are results of the very heavy world and national demand. Dairy men have felt this in the increasing prices of feed, but on the other hand, the grain growers—and there are many of them in the East as well as in the West—have been greatly benefitted. There is little

or no assurance that the high grain prices will continue for another year.

Hog Crop Short

One of the direct results of the short corn crop is a reduction in last year's total pig crop of 19 per cent, with around 20 per cent still fewer sows to farrow this spring than last spring. It certainly looks like the right time to raise some hogs, if the farm conditions are right.

Potatoes and Cabbage

Prices of potatoes advanced slightly and of cabbage very markedly for a short period. However, this was only a temporary spurt and prices are down again. There was an overproduction of both crops.

Poultry Products

The scare over the poultry disease has injured the poultry trade. Not only has the free movement of poultry been interfered with by embargoes, but the publicity given to this matter has caused a falling off in demand for both dressed and live poultry. There has also been an accumulation of poultry in storage, all of which, of course, affected prices during the winter. The demand now is good for quality stuff.

The egg market has been very satisfactory. Receipts during most of the winter were below last year, and the price level has been above. Storage stocks of eggs are considerably below those of last year and a little below the five-year average. The poultry business therefore continues to hold its own. Of course the spring lay has brought the usual seasonal drop.

The Dairy Market

Dairymen have a somewhat serious situation in the large stocks of butter in storage. Wholesale markets have generally felt the strain of excessive supplies of butter, both fresh and storage, and in spite of quite drastic price reductions these stocks have moved slowly. New Zealand butter has also been a small factor during the winter. As a matter of interest also Siberia is placing some butter on our market. It looks now as if we were going into the new season with a large storage of butter on hand, although market experts report that the butter market and demand are much more hopeful at this writing (middle of March).

In contrast to the butter situation, the market for condensed milk and cheese is good. There have been heavy reductions of storage stocks and other activities in the market which make the outlook for these two products very favorable.

Fluid Milk Market

It may be said that the outlook for the fluid milk market this spring is very fair and much better than it was last year. There has been an active demand for fluid milk throughout the winter months. The platform price has been pretty much maintained by all parties, without cutting, and it would seem that producers of fluid milk of good quality are going to have a much better year than they did last. The Dairy men's League Cooperative Association's change in policy in acquiring a fluid market is also without doubt a factor in strengthening the position of producers of milk for the fluid market and in stabilizing the market. It has been dairy market history that prices for milk immediately begin to decline after the first of the year. This year, however, the League has maintained its prices without reduction for the first three months and other organizations have followed this lead.

Ideal Wife Letters Next Week

HERE'S where we have to go back on a promise. Last week, we promised to run the prize winning letters this week on the subject "My Ideal Wife." Unfortunately,

these extremely interesting letters got crowded out this week, but you can surely look for them next time—and we think they are worth looking for.

Maple Sap Time

THERE is a certain romance of the seasons that no one can appreciate quite as much as the farmer. We people of the North Temperate Zone, particularly farm people, have much to contend with in the changeable weather, but it is very doubtful if many of us would give up the change and variety that come from the passing seasons for the most beautiful year-around sunshine of California or other southern climes.

The greatest and the best of these changes perhaps is the coming of springtime, the gradual lengthening days, the glorious spring light of the West at eventide; the greening up of the old meadows and pastures, the coming of the birds, and the annual mysterious flow of the sap from the roots to the branches.

We are saddened when we think of the passing of the beautiful old maple groves which are so rapidly disappearing. The making of maple syrup and sugar has always been the first big outdoors job of the year. It signifies the coming of spring, of new life and new hope and endeavor. He who has never known the joy of tapping an old maple and watching the sap start, or boiled it down in the steaming and odorous gloom of the old sugar house, or had a good old-fashioned stomachache from eating too much of the delicious new syrup, has missed a real and worthwhile experience.

Eastman's Chestnuts

TELL these to your minister. He will appreciate both of them. Somebody wrote me, or told me a story about the late President Wilson's father, who was a Presbyterian minister.

He was driving along a road one time with his fine white horse shining from a good brushing, while he himself wore some old clothes. After a time, he met one of his parishioners, who called out to him jokingly:

"Hey there, parson, your horse looks better groomed than you do."

"Easily explained, easily explained," replied the old man. "I GROOM THE HORSE AND MY CONGREGATION GROOMS ME!"

The best one of this kind that I have heard in quite a while, I got over the radio the other night.

By the way, let me stop to say if you can buy, borrow, steal, or manufacture a radio, you will miss out if you don't do it. I do not want to make too extreme a statement, but in my humble opinion, the radio is the greatest invention yet.

Well, to get back to my story, a railroad contractor advertised for two hundred and fifty sleepers, and the next day after his advertisement appeared, he received a telegram from a country minister which read:

"SEND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS AND I WILL SHIP YOU MY WHOLE CONGREGATION!"

Quotations Worth While

If you intend to go to work, there is no better place to start than right where you are.—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

"Another thing I would recommend to you is to keep an account book, and enter therein every farthing of your receipts and expenditures, the doing of which will initiate you into a habit from which considerable advantage would result."—George Washington.

* * *

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates, and men decay."—GOLDSMITH.

Working to Reduce the Land Tax

Legislators Reply to A. A. Request for Relief

AS a part of the campaign which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is carrying on to get some relief from the heavy tax burden on farmers, we wired or wrote the following letter to every member of the New York State Legislature:

News dispatches indicate that there is a tendency on the part of the Legislature to lose sight of the paramount need of reducing or eliminating entirely the direct state tax on real estate.

American Agriculturist has 20,000 letters on file from farmers that there should be no further income tax reduction until farmers are relieved of this burdensome and incorrect principle of direct taxation of real estate.

We earnestly call your attention to the impoverished condition of the thousands of New York State farmers and their absolute need of your help in reducing their tax burden.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Publisher.
E. R. EASTMAN, Editor.

Here are some of the replies we received:

Hon. Seymour Lowman, Lieutenant Governor:

"Your telegram is received. We are making the biggest fight we can for our farming communities. Some way a New York City element seems to prevail in the papers. Unless we do something for the farmers soon you are going to see rapid abandonment of this class of property."

Senator J. G. Webb, Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs:

"I have your letter of February 28th, in regard to the reduction of the direct state tax on real estate.

"You may rest assured that I am absolutely in sympathy with this measure and intend to do everything possible to see that a reduction is made this year."

Senator Thomas C. Brown, Chairman, Committee on Penal Institutions:

"Replying to your letter of the 28th, I agree with the sentiments expressed therein and my influence will be used in the direction indicated."

Senator Leigh G. Kirkland, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture:

"I regret very much that this question is so controversial as to whether we shall commit ourselves to an annual 25% cut in income tax or expend all of our effort in an attempt to abolish the real property tax in this state. I am a firm believer that every effort should be made to abolish the real property tax, before lowering or reducing taxes on personal income. As you well know, there is an attempt to do both this year.

"I feel that there is decided sentiment among many of our legislators to agree with me in this matter. I think you will also appreciate that the press generally is supporting an income tax cut and ignoring entirely the question of any relief upon real property.

"Many of us had felt that this additional state aid for schools could be taken care of to quite a degree by the difference in the income to the state provided there was no cut in in-

come tax this year.

"Should there be a cut in the income tax, we have got to hunt for new sources of revenue to take care of this additional state aid. Of course, one of the objects of this additional state aid is to help relieve real property tax in our rural dis-

come tax until the direct tax on real estate is wiped out. I am in entire sympathy with the position outlined in your letter.

"As I understand the attitude of Governor Smith, he wishes to postpone certain appropriations until next year; that is postpone the payment of them in order to make good on the 25% income tax reduction.

"There seems to be some danger of the defeat of our bills for increased public money for the schools, which will take about ten million dollars additional money and materially aid rural sections. It seems to me that the school taxations are one of the greatest burdens the farmers have, and that it would be much better to use this ten million dollars to reduce school taxes rather than to reduce the income tax.

"I will be glad to receive any suggestions you may have on the subject."

* * *

Senator Thomas J. Walsh:

"I have your letter of February 28th, in which you ask that I make every effort to reduce the direct state tax on real estate. I am heartily in accord with you and shall do everything in my power to carry out your wishes in the matter.

* * *

"I thank you for your expression of views."

Senator William Lathrop Love:

"Your letter received. I was glad to hear from you and will look into the matter carefully."

* * *

Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, Leader of the Majority:

"I have your letter of February 28th on the question of the reduction of the state tax on real estate. This matter is having our consideration and I am glad to have your opinion of it."

* * *

Assemblyman Bert Lord:

"I received yours in regard to taxation and am taking this up with Ways and Means this afternoon. You may rest assured that I will do everything possible for the relief of the agricultural interests.

"I thank you for calling my attention to this."

* * *

Assemblyman F. Trubee Davison, Chairman, Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment:

"I was very much interested in your letter of February 28th in regard to abolishing the direct state tax.

"I may say that I completely concur in your point of view and only hope it will be possible to accomplish it."

* * *

Assemblyman Daniel P. Witter, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture:

"I appreciate what you say in this letter and assure you that I am in hearty accord with your letter. I shall do all I can to defeat any reduction in the income tax and give any relief that may be possible along the line of tax reduction to the tax on real estate."

* * *

Assemblyman Robert A. Catchpole:

"Received your favor of February 28th, and wish to assure you that I am heartily in favor of anything that will tend to reduce the tax on real estate for I am sure such tax on real estate has reached its limit."

Continued on Page 310

Your Legislators Appreciate Support

FOR weeks there has been a big fight in Albany over the question of the State's finances for running the government this year and whether or not taxes should be reduced. Those who represent the city interests have been strong for the reduction of the income tax. Those who realize what the ruinous taxes are doing to farming have been fighting to get a reduction of the direct state tax on real estate.

American Agriculturist has several times brought to the attention of the leaders in Albany the sad plight of farmers because of taxes and the absolute necessity for some relief. In doing this, we have been supported by the thousands of letters which farm people have written us on this subject.

The State Government has a difficult task in trying to work out this problem because of the constantly increasing amount of money needed to take care of the State's needs. Not the least of these is an extra appropriation of nine million dollars which would go to farm people for more direct state aid of the rural schools.

On February 28th, it seemed that a crisis was approaching in Albany when a decision on the reduction of income taxes was about to be made. At that time, therefore, we wrote the letter which appears on this page to every member of the legislature and to the Governor. A decision in the matter has not been reached, but we feel that the response which we received from the Senators and Assemblymen whose letters appear on this page show that they are doing what they can with this difficult problem, and that they appreciate our support, and particularly yours.

tracts. You may rest assured that I will do anything I can in support of any relief for real property as regards taxation."

* * *

Senator Arthur F. Bouton, Chairman, Committee on Insurance:

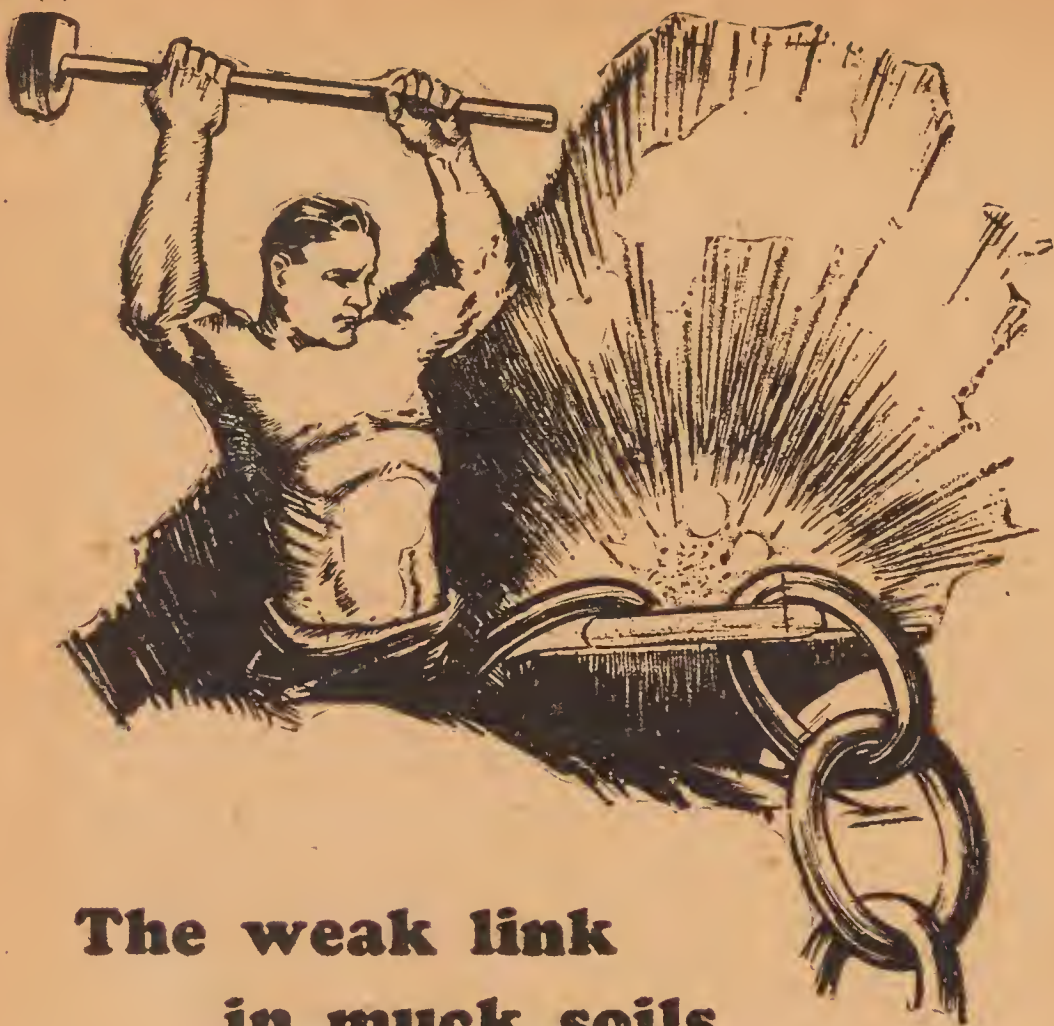
"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 28th, objecting to the reduction of the in-



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DARLING in the New York Tribune

WE'LL NEVER GET OUT AT THIS RATE



The weak link in muck soils

The strength of a chain depends upon the strength of each link. When one link is weak, the whole chain is weak. Likewise, the fertility of your soil depends upon each of the essential plant foods.

Potash—and sometimes phosphoric acid—is the weak link in muck soil. To produce good crops on muck soil apply plenty of potash.

In Seneca County, New York, Mr. M. C. Cook grew potatoes on three adjoining plots. The soil was black muck. His yields showed that 600 lbs. per acre of an 0-8-24 mixture resulted in \$53.04 more income than when the same fertilizer minus potash was used. In other words—

Mr. Cook's experiment with potatoes on muck soil showed that potash costing \$8.44 produced \$44.60 extra net income per acre.

Experiment stations are recommending the use of 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre of mixtures analyzing from 10 to 24% potash for muck soils.

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Cantaloupe Possibilities

When Handled Right There is Money in Them

LET us consider the proposition of cantaloupe grow-

By H. J. WALRATH

ing from two sides—the commercial and the production. In discussing the production of any commodity, it should first be decided whether it is sufficiently profitable from the commercial viewpoint to warrant the continuance, or extension, of this production.

From this commercial viewpoint, there is much reason for stating that there are many food crops which do not justify their continued production on the present scale. It would be a great benefit to the body of vegetable and fruit growers as a whole if some would discontinue or greatly reduce their production of certain crops. We must recognize and be governed by this state of affairs, even though it involves crops which, from a producers standpoint, we enjoy raising. It is very well for an amateur gardener to raise the crops he prefers to work with, regardless of their market value. But the professional grower, who must receive some profit over his investment if he is to survive, must choose according to the prospect of profit.

We Import 'Loupes From Other States

The question now is: does cantaloupe growing offer a good enough average profit to make it a desirable crop to raise commercially in this section, and will it permit of any extension as a local market crop without over-stocking the market?

To my mind, one of the strongest answers to this question lies in the fact that this part of the country imports yearly thousands of carloads of cantaloupe shipped from California and other distant states. This condition exists everywhere in the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers, or in other words, the most heavily populated part of the United States. The first of these importations come ahead of the local season, but the crated cantaloupe continue to be shipped in as long as the season lasts, in spite of the admissions of the retail dealers that the greater part of them are flavorless.

In the larger cities, there are so few home-grown melons in the market, compared with the quantity of the imported ones, that very few of the city people have ever had a chance to eat those of local origin. Even in the small towns the crated melons are to be found throughout the season. The dealers claim that the supply of home raised melons is too small for the trade, even in the rural towns. Of course these conditions may vary in different localities, but in general this situation is in-effect.

Must Avoid "Glut" Period

Now this condition exists in spite of the fact that the average local grower of cantaloupe brings to market a product so greatly superior to the imported stock that the trade will not accept the crated melons, in spite of their fair external appearance, if they can get the home product. It has even become the custom of some dealers in our locality to re-pack the crated melons in the style of basket used by the local growers, to create the impression that they are of local origin. All this proves that the imported cantaloupe are bought, not because they are superior to the local melons, or even equal to them, but entirely because the supply of the local melons is too small for the demand.

It must be admitted, however, that there usually comes a time, in a season of favorable weather, when there is a temporary crowding of the melon market. This is due to several causes, sometimes all in combination at once. One factor is the arrival on the market of the later varieties of cantaloupe, which have been gradually arriving at maturity while the earlier kinds were enjoying sales at good prices. The fact that these earlier sorts are not yet finished in their output gives a much larger

supply than before. Also, the distributors of the imported mel-

ons may have begun to have stocks piled up on their hands, due to heavy shipments and slower sales due to competition of the local melons, and they begin to cut loose from their stock at slashed prices in order to avoid a dead loss. At such times dealers often report that the trade is not buying as keenly as before; they have had cantaloupe for some weeks, and while they still buy, they are slower in buying, and more cautious as to quality and price.

Study of Varieties Necessary

This is the logical result of such conditions, but it can be largely avoided by local growers who use judgment and foresight. This situation does not usually last very long, as the supply of the earlier varieties diminishes, and the cooler weather of the later season ripens all melons more slowly. The way to avoid such market congestion is for the local growers to plant more extensively to varieties better adapted to their local conditions. Too many are trying to compete with the California growers with their own type of cantaloupe, which may be just right for a semi-tropical climate.

But in this climate, many of these varieties barely succeed in getting into the market at the latter part of the season here in a good year, and fail to ripen any fruit at all in such years as the last two have been. Some growers are suffering from their delusion that these late varieties are of superior quality, which is not necessarily the case, as there are some varieties which are suited to the needs of the local grower which are fully the equal of any of the late varieties in quality. Other men stick to some old favorites through force of habit regardless of their being unprofitable. Still others waste their efforts by experimenting with many varieties, year after year, when they should know from the seed catalog description that most of these kinds are not fitted to their needs where a short growing season is the rule.

Concentrate on Few Varieties

It is my experience, and that of many successful growers with whom I have talked or corresponded, that it pays best to concentrate our efforts on few varieties of proved merit. The matter of earliness is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, factor to be considered. The early melon practically always has the earliest weather in which to ripen, and no melon can develop its best flavor in cold weather.

The public is most eager to buy in the early season, and will pay high prices. The main part of the crop is sold at a good profit before the late varieties arrive, and if a market surplus comes, it need not worry the grower of the early melon as it must worry the man whose crop has just begun to get ripe. We have found it most profitable to specialize on one variety, and have our profit stowed away before the late varieties begin.

Sell Only Superior Melons

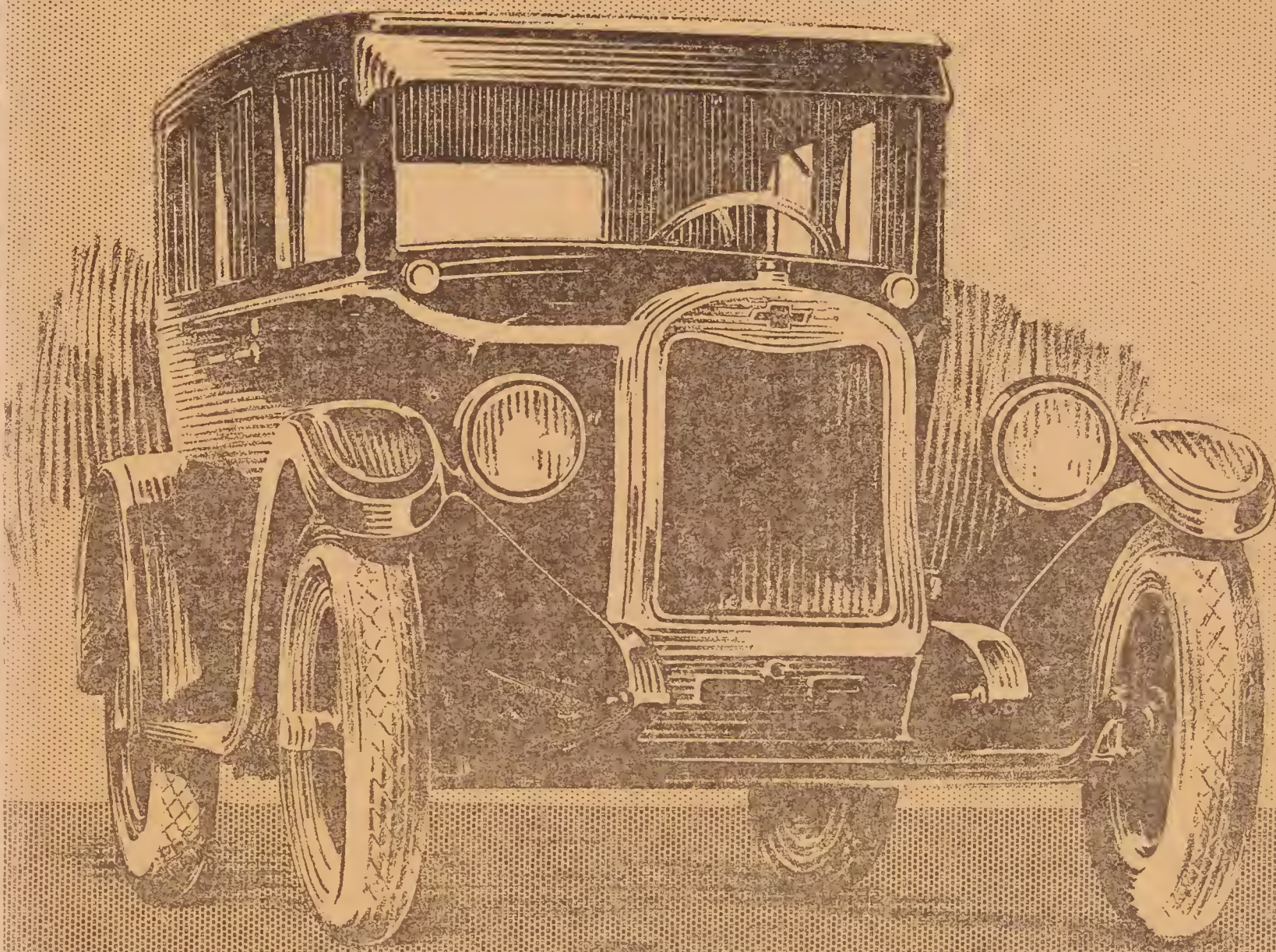
In spite of the fact that in general the home ripened melons are so much superior to the shipped stock, yet we all realize that there are some growers who hurt the reputation of the home product by marketing very inferior stock. These are the men who bring in their product without grading, just as they come from the field, some over-ripe, some forced off green vines, some mis-shapen, and unfit to eat.

Some of these men may have only a small patch, and their total production may be very little; by selling cheaply they will, probably get rid of their few baskets. Some one will buy them and try to eat them, and the reputation of home-grown melons will suffer, although it would seem that no one could expect anything good from melons of this sort.

(Continued on page 300)

CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation



Touring—\$525

Balloon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels \$25 Additional

Roadster—\$525

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Coupe—\$715

Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels Standard Equipment

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Commercial Chassis—\$425

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Quality at Low Cost

Chevrolet combines, in an unusual degree, beauty, power, comfort, sturdy construction and great economy—all the essentials that you could desire in an automobile.

It is well adapted to service on country roads where strength and dependability are required.

Powerful valve-in-head motor—

dry-plate disc clutch—extra-strong rear axle with banjo-type housing—Duco finish in beautiful colors—handsome closed bodies by Fisher—all are features that you would expect to find only on high priced cars.

Chevrolet represents the highest type of quality car selling at a low price.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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UNION CARBIDE

works wonders
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farmer



UNION CARBIDE GAS, properly combined with oxygen, is the modern metal surgeon—the Oxy-Acetylene Welding Process. It makes possible quick, permanent and inexpensive repairs of damaged machinery. Any metal part which is broken can be made as good as new.

Long, vexatious delays in getting replacement parts are no longer necessary.

Every farmer should learn at once the location of the nearest shop equipped to weld and repair metal parts by the Union Carbide Gas and Oxygen Process. This process has completely revolutionized the repair of metals.

There is no necessity for scrap-

ping costly machine or implement parts because of breakage. A welded part is as strong or stronger than a new one—and the cost is trifling. There is no delay, no enforced idleness. Everything of metal can be repaired. Metal parts are remade while you wait. Large and heavy equipment can usually be welded in place, often without dismantling the machinery.

Planting and harvest season delays and worries can be minimized. Money, time and worry can be saved.

The development of the Union Carbide Gas and Oxygen Process for welding and cutting metals is conceded to be an outstanding achievement of the century.

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THERE ARE UNION CARBIDE WAREHOUSES IN 175 CITIES

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter
One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-three years' success.

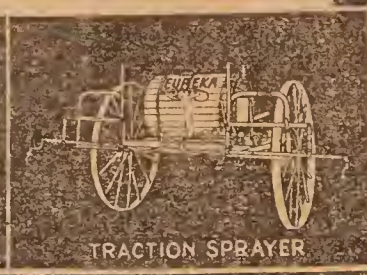
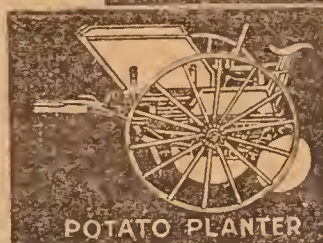
Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

Riding Mulcher
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

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Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

All machines in stock near you
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BIG JUMBO STRAWBERRY

Biggest and best of late Strawberries. Has sold at \$1 a quart. Heavy yield; perfect. A big money-maker. Write for FREE Catalog of Small Fruits, etc.

L. J. Farmer, Box 241 Polaski, N. Y.

HOLCO SOUTHERN ENSILAGE CORN

Grows very tall, very prolific, makes the heaviest and richest fodder. Big money-maker for the Dairy Farmer. Write for prices.

HOLMES-LEATHERMAN SEED COMPANY,
Canton, Ohio.

What Are the Best Varieties of Grapes?

I intend to plant one acre of grapes. What will be the best and sweetest varieties. I do not know anything about grapes. —W. B. V., New York.

ON account of our not knowing just the type of market you expect to cater to, it is a little difficult for me to advise you definitely regarding varieties.

On our farm there are thirty-two acres of grapes. For a white grape I find the Niagara the most satisfactory from a market standpoint. It is a fine table grape. It is, however, rather susceptible to disease and is not as heavy a bearer as the Concord. The standard blue grape in New York State is the Concord. As a general market grape I do not think there is any better variety unless it be the new one known as the Sheridan which has recently been developed by the Experiment Station. I understand this grape ripens about with the Concord and in some ways is supposed to be superior to it.

No Red Grape Like Delaware

If you want a blue grape which is earlier than the Concord I would suggest the Worden. The berries are larger than the Concord and more tender. It will not stand shipping so well. If you are interested in an early red grape there is probably no better one than the Delaware. It is a very attractive grape with compact clusters made up of small berries. It is a pretty red in color. If you are looking for a late red grape I would recommend the Catawba.

I would suggest that you make your rows 9 feet apart. The vines in the row should be probably 6 feet apart. A variety growing as vigorous as the Concord needs this amount of space. Some of the less vigorous growers might be set 7 feet in the row provided you are planning to use a system of pruning which cuts the vines back heavily each year.

It is best that you buy No. 1, one year old plants and get them set as early in the spring as good cultural conditions will permit.

You will find it worth while to write the Geneva Experiment Station for several bulletins they have on "grape culture." There are two in particular, one which describes the various systems of pruning and another describing some of the varieties recently developed which show outstanding qualities.—Jay Coryell.

Raspberry Bushes Must Be Inspected and Certified

I have heard that it is necessary to have any kind of berry sets inspected before you could sell them to any one. I saw in the Lyons Republican that they had to be inspected. I have some berry sets to sell and I would like to know—G. T., New York.

This question was referred to the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. George G. Atwood, Director
(Continued on opposite page)



"Officer, arrest that man for careless walking—He deliberately walked into my car and bent both fenders and a mudguard."—Life.

Cut Easily and Last for Years

Fine materials, expert workmanship, and convenience distinguish Wiss Pruning Shears. They cut easier and last longer than ordinary shears selling at the same price. Be sure to ask for WISS.

No. 209. A one-piece tool, with die-pressed handles and hammer-forged blade. Extra wide bevel, insuring easy cutting. Locking device to hold shears in closed position. Non-pineching handles. \$1.50.

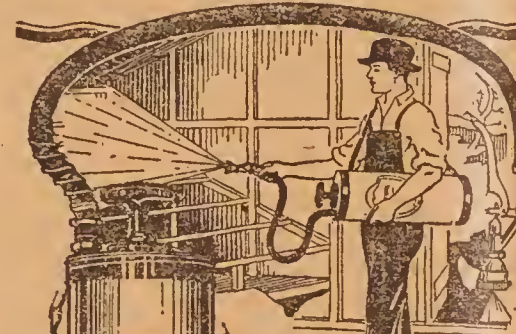
No. 309. A new pattern, hammer forged, and tempered to hold its edge a long time. Unbreakable frame, non-pineching handles. Blade removable for sharpening or replacement. \$2.50.



WISS

Wonderful Cutters

J. Wiss & Sons Co., Newark, N. J.



For WHITEWASHING and disinfecting poultry houses, barns, cellars—for spraying fruit trees, vines, vegetables, gardens, shrubbery, etc.—there is nothing that will do the work so effectively as

SMITH BANNER COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

Tank holds about four gallons—few strokes of pump compresses air to entirely discharge contents in fine mist or coarse spray, as wanted. Brass, automatic, non-clog nozzle operated by pressure of hand. Shoulder strap for carrying.

At hardware, seed and implement stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for price and catalog.

D. R. SMITH & CO., Inc.
80 Main St., Utica, N. Y.

KELLY'S Certified True to Name Fruit Trees.

Reliable for 45 Years

Some are Growing Near You

Ask us to tell you where they are so you can see them and talk with their owners.

ALL ARE GUARANTEED

Delivered in good condition—sturdy and healthy—well-rooted, perfect True to Name fruit trees.

Send for Handsome Catalog of Certified and Guaranteed True to Name Apples, Pears, Plums and other fruit trees; also shrubs, roses, grape-vines and ornamental trees.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries
1130 Cherry Street
Danville, N. Y.
Established in 1880



"In response to your communication of the 10th inst. on the subject of raspberry inspection, I enclose you a copy of our Quarantine Order relative to the control of raspberry diseases. The regulations under this order provide that growing plants must be inspected in the summer (July and August) and the beds thoroughly cleaned from mosaic-diseased plants. If at the second inspection they are found free from disease, the plants are certified for shipment.

"You do not give the location of your plants or on what farm they could have been found last year. We will be glad to have this information; then I can tell you whether our inspectors last summer found your plantations for inspection.

"In the event you cannot, under these conditions, receive certification for your plants for spring shipping, please advise us fully as early as the middle of June the location of your plants and we will be glad to arrange certification.

The official quarantine notice is as follows:

WHEREAS, Dangerously injurious diseases infecting the raspberry commonly known as Mosaic, Leaf-curl and Rosette (or Eastern Blue Stem) have been found widely distributed in New York and other states,

NOW, THEREFORE, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of these dangerously infectious diseases, I, Berne A. Pyrke, as Commissioner of Farms and Markets of the State of New York, by virtue of the power and authority conferred and the duty imposed upon me as such Commissioner of Farms and Markets, hereby forbid the bringing into the State of New York from any outside point whatever, of any raspberry plants (roots or tips) except only under regulations issued by this Department covering plants from other states where adequate measures are enforced for preventing the spread of these diseases, and certificates issued showing relative freedom from the said diseases.

FURTHERMORE, it is hereby ordered that no raspberry plants (tips or roots) shall be sold, shipped or transported from any nursery, field or plantation within this State except only from such places as have been properly inspected and certified, under regulations issued by the Department of Statically free from disease, and accompanied by an authorized certificate of inspection issued by the Department of Farms and Markets.

All persons in the State of New York who desire to propagate plants of raspberries for sale must make application for inspection and certification prior to June 15, 1924, and must comply with the orders of the Commissioner or his agents, and no certificate shall be issued for the sale or transportation of plants not grown under these regulations.—BERNE A. PYRKE, Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

The Farm Labor Situation

(Continued from page 303)

would do well to consider what could be done to reduce his hired labor requirements by replanting his farm equipment. Greater attention to the layout of buildings and fields than has usually been paid in the past is imperative under conditions which promise to prevail in the future.

According to records of the Department of Agriculture, total wages to hired labor paid by farmers in the United States are about \$1,200,000,000 annually. This is equal to about 10 per cent of the gross agricultural income. Less than half of the farms employ hired labor efficiency materially is well worth for the employing farms. Any change in farm practice or in equipment which would reduce the labor cost or raise the labor efficiency materially is well worth while.

Cantaloupe Possibilities

Continued from page 306

For this reason, it will pay every grower to use care and judgment in sorting and grading melons for the market. If he does so, his customers will find that his cantaloupe can be depended upon to be of good quality and he can build up a permanent list of steady customers. This is much more profitable than selling in a haphazard way, without any regularity in supplying the trade, and much better than selling to a

Seed Right-for Greater Grain Profits!



Plant Safely-with FARMERS' FAVORITE

WITH the Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill every seed gets an even start. Properly

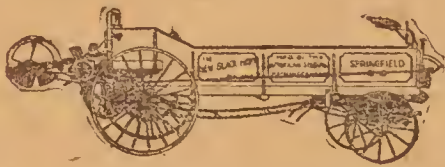
spaced to the fraction of an inch—in roomy trenches uniformly covered—all seeds sown by the Farmers' Favorite grain Drill have their full chance for proper germination and sturdy growth. No bunching, no skipping. No idle soil to cut your profits.

FARMERS' FAVORITE Grain Drills

have been the world's standard for more than a half-century. *Farmers' Favorite quality is as staple as wheat itself.* And here is the reason: While these dependable drills are, above all else, precision tools, primarily designed for remarkable planting accuracy, they are so thoroughly well built that they outwear practically all other farm implements. No other farm tool does more to insure farm profits—or costs so little through the year as a Farmers' Favorite Drill—or a Farmers' Favorite Seeding Machine for any planting need.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Alfalfa Drills | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn & Cotton Drills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Planters | <input type="checkbox"/> Evans Potato Planters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lime Spreaders | <input type="checkbox"/> Buckeye Cultivators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Hawk Manure Spreaders | |

NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
424 Monroe Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Please send full information covering machines checked.)

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Address _____

wholesale distributor. While there are many wholesale produce men who mean to do well by their patrons on both sides, there are too many who will try to tempt the grower by offering to take his whole load at a cheap price, then using his cheap price to sell to the retailers at a price below what they had been paying direct to the growers. This operation will be repeated, at a lower price each time, soon crowding the price below the profit line. However, most growers of good melons are too wise to play into the hands of such dealers, who usually deal mostly with the weak ones who bring in the poor stock as before de-

scribed. The good retail dealer will prefer to buy direct from the better type of grower, even at a higher price, rather than to spoil his trade with poor melons.

Study Market Possibilities First

There is much more to be said in regard to the profitable marketing of melons, but some will doubtless feel that it is time to attend to the production end. I have put this much attention to the commercial side because it is self-evident that there is no use in being able to produce a fine large crop of cantaloupe unless he keeps the profits from the sales in his own hands,

and does not allow it all to go to the middlemen. I would emphasize the importance of looking into all prospects of the market, including stores, hotels, restaurants, etc., and by no means neglecting whatever opportunities may exist at the home farm or roadside stand, which in many localities is the means of profitably moving a large acreage. The same general rule applies to all markets—make your product uniformly good by careful grading, and you can build up a permanent trade of good prices, and make the impression firm on the buyers that home grown melons are the only ones to buy after the season has arrived.

Farming the Nation's Power Crop

GOOD SOIL alone won't grow a crop. It must be plowed and harrowed, seeded and cultivated.

This was the hard fact faced by a small group of men in Chicago forty years ago. Their soil was the future growth of America; the crop—electric service.

They knew that unless the best thought of the ablest men in the industry could be put at the service of all, it might never fulfill the high destiny they had hoped for it. Thus it was that these "farmers of power" founded the National Electric Light Association, as a voluntary organization of electric light and power companies. Concerned from the first with questions of economy in production and future development, the Association formed committees of experts, the result of whose research was published for the benefit of all members.

Today, representing ninety per cent of the nation's electric service, three hundred committees are engaged in studying the needs of their communities and the problems of the industry as a whole. In its cooperative program with the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Power Farming Association, and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, the National Electric Light Association is able to speak for a united industry engaged in working out a practical way of serving that larger group of "farmers" on whom the prosperity of the nation must always depend.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



Look for the extension roof

THAT'S how you can tell a Globe Silo. It is an exclusive feature and reduces cost per ton capacity. Spruce and fir, the best materials, make a Globe Silo last over a generation. Heavy matching walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors absolutely insure complete air-tightness. Increases value of farm. A Globe Silo lasts longest, is most profitable, most convenient. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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My "Beaver Brand" Canada Unleached Hardwood Ashes for Fertilizer are High Grade. Analysis Guaranteed. Circular and price free. Established 53 years. Address
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Pomona United Nurseries
50 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.



Working To Reduce The Land Tax

(Continued from page 305)

Assemblyman Walter L. Pratt, *Chairman, Committee on Conservation*:

"Your favor of the 28th ult., regarding the need of reducing general property tax, at hand. I assure you that I am heartily in favor of it, and will do what I can to have a reduction made in the general property tax if any is made. Enclosed find copy of some figures which I have prepared which may be of interest to you."

* * *

Assemblyman Frank S. Hall, *Chairman, Committee on Social Welfare*:

"I received your letter in relation to introduction of the direct tax on real estate.

"I quite agree with you that there should not be any further reduction on income tax, until farmers are relieved of the heavy taxation that now exists on real estate. I have always been a farmer myself, and will be very glad to do what I can to get a tax bill passed that will benefit the farmer."

* * *

Assemblyman Fred L. Porter:

"I have your letter of February 28th which I assume was prompted by the Governor's proposal to reduce the income tax 25%. I doubt very much whether the Governor can consistently carry out this plan on account of the tremendous state obligations before us. I don't look for cutting the income tax this year. Neither do I expect a reduction in the direct state tax. Either one would mean that the state's surplus would be almost entirely exhausted.

"I am well aware of the improvised condition of the New York State farmers, and their absolute need of help in reducing their tax burden, but I can't see any immediate relief for them in view of the tremendous bond issue obligations which will have to be met in the next three years.

"I thank you for your expression on this matter."

* * *

Assemblyman John P. Hayes:

"Acknowledging your letter of February 28th relative to the paramount need of reducing or eliminating entirely the direct state tax on real estate, I assure you this will be given my careful consideration."

* * *

Assemblyman J. W. Yates:

"I have yours of the 28th ult., and you may rest assured that I will be very glad to do anything within my power to relieve the farmers, as much as possible, of the taxation burden."

* * *

Assemblyman Walter F. Clayton, *Chairman, Committee on Cities*:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of February 28th, and in reply, permit me to say that I am rather favorable to the proposition you have written me about and I will give this matter serious consideration."

* * *

Assemblyman Frank H. Lattin, *Chairman, Committee on Public Health*:

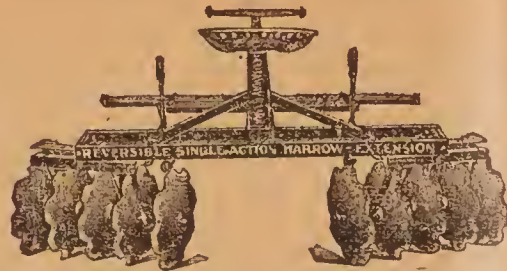
"I was opposed, at the session of 1924, to the 25% reduction on income tax, both at the conference of our party and in the Assembly when the same came before us. The income tax reduction last year made a return of five or six thousand dollars to my county while the surplus fund which made this tax permissible was derived from direct taxation on real property of which my county contributed twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars of the distribution through direct taxation on our farms and real estate. Therefore, I am still opposed to the 25% reduction on the income tax."

* * *

Assemblyman Russell G. Dunmore, *Chairman, Committee on Claims*:

"I assure you that I realize the attitude of the farmers on this proposition and am in sympathy with their attitude. Anything I can do to insure a reduction of the direct state tax, you may count upon me to do."

Better Cultivation in Field and Orchard



A Real Double Purpose Harrow. Gangs can be closed together for field work or extended for orchard cultivation. Gangs are reversible in either position.

Clark
"CUTAWAY"

Reversible
Extension
S. A. Harrow

Made in six basic sizes which can be furnished with regular heads or with various extensions up to 14 ft. cut. Disks are of cutlery steel with edges forged sharp. CLARK "CUTAWAY" implements are the only ones having forged edge disks. Send for our complete catalog of horse and tractor drawn disk implements for orchard, farm and garden; also name of nearest distributor and valuable free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

The Cutaway Harrow Co.,
92 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

CALLAHAN HAY GUIDE

"I consider the 'Guide' as much help to one man unloading as the 'loader' is to one man loading," writes E. C. Jillson, New York. It puts the hay into any part of the mow without hand forking.

"Saves Hand Forking in the Mow." Saves labor; saves money.

Ask your dealer for the Callahan. If he cannot supply you, we will.



The Callahan can be used in almost any type of barn and with any style of hay fork. It pays for itself the first week—solves the labor question in the hay mow. Free booklet shows exactly how it works. Write today. Callahan Distributor Co., 27 Courtland St., Wellsboro, Pa.

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We guarantee every bag of our Medium and Mammoth Clover to be genuine American (domestic) grown. Hardier and far safer than the European Seed now being widely offered. Every bag carries analysis stating purity and germination. All of our Seed is analyzed by one of the best analysts in the U. S. Freight paid on one bushel or more.

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Get your Ensilage Seed Corn from reliable growers in the famous West Branch Valley of Northern Pennsylvania. Every field producing this Corn was thoroughly inspected by disinterested representatives of Pennsylvania State College, and Cornell University. We have only a limited supply of good seed this year. All thoroughly air-dried, graded and shipped in new bags.

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS
Send for Prepaid prices on 2 year old roots. Flower plants in variety.
WM. P. YEAGLE, BRISTOL, PA.

Top-Dressing Meadows

And Other Early Season Crop Notes

NITRATE of soda proved to be the best source of nitrogen in a top-dressing fertilizer for mixed hay in a six-year test recently reported by the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station at Kingston.

Among various tests with manures and fertilizers upon several crops, as described in the annual report of the director published last year, mixed hay for six continuous years has been top-dressed annually with different kinds of nitrogenous fertilizers. All plots have received acid phosphate equivalent to 75 pounds of phosphoric oxide (approximately 475 pounds of acid phosphate) per acre, and wood ashes equivalent to 50 pounds of potassium oxide, to provide the proper balance for the nitrogen.

The approximate amounts of nitrogenous dressings, together with the annual yields of hay per acre, have been as follows:

	Tons of Hay per Acre
Horse Stable Manure, 16 tons (4 cords)	2.94
Nitrate of Soda, *300 pounds	3.24
Nitrate of Soda, x150 pounds	2.76
*Equivalent to 25 lbs. Nitrogen per acre.	
*Equivalent to 50 lbs. Nitrogen per acre.	

These results show that 150 pounds of nitrate of soda was almost as good as 16 tons of manure in increasing the hay yields. Double this amount of nitrate gave about a quarter-ton more than the manure. Three hundred pounds of nitrate was good for half-ton increase over the 150-pound application.

These tests suggest that for the ordinary mixed hay fields in the east, that are in sod more than one year, one would not be far out of the way in top-dressing such meadows each spring at the following rate per acre:

150 to 200 pounds Nitrate of Soda
300 to 400 pounds Acid Phosphate
100 to 125 pounds Sulfate of Potash.

This is applied with a fertilizer spreader as soon as possible after the ground dries out and before the grass shows much growth. The earlier the better.

—C. R. WOODWARD.

Our Experience Shows It Pays To Use Good Seed Corn

WE have been growing corn for more than 50 years, therefore are in a fair position to know what constitutes good seed. As the season last year was cold, rainy and late, (especially in the East and South) causing very late plantings of corn of which a large percentage did not reach proper maturity, farmers should be very particular as to the seed they plant this season. It would be far wiser to pay \$3.50 or \$4.00 per bushel for guaranteed good seed rather than run a great risk with that you have of poor, inferior quality. Every grain of perfect corn has a tiny living germ, which has a great duty to perform. If the germ is imperfect, the whole grain is imperfect as far as coming forth and producing is concerned. If the germ is not of high germination it is impossible for the plant to grow, thrive and produce well.

The small corn plant starting out in a cool wet spring and often with very heavy rains or adverse conditions must be of a

vigorous, thrifty nature to succeed. Like a young pig or calf, the more thrifty the corn plant is born the quicker and the faster it will grow even under adverse conditions. Hence, as corn planting time is with us it is highly important that the seed be of high germinating strength as possible. With this in mind, good seed corn must have the following characteristics: (1) sound, plump, with white germs; (2) average size, well matured kernels (3) backs of kernels glossy and free from soft starch and blister; (4) both kernels and cob free from mould or discolorations; (5) kernels of good depth and of medium indentation.

In selecting good seed ears, we always shell off the tips and butts by hand and discard these kernels. We observe the weight and firmness of the ear. Ears of light weight are not used for seed, and the same goes for all ears showing evidence of mould on the kernels or cob.

We have always found it best to select seed corn in the field before the bulk of the crop is gathered; though a good many select from the crib just before planting, which is bad practice.—W. H. HARRISON.

Seeding Alfalfa in Northern Jersey

I have come to the conclusion that it will pay me to raise alfalfa. When is the best time to sow it and how much is used.—C. R. Y., New Jersey.

IN view of the fact that you are living in northern New Jersey, it seems to us that the spring sowing of alfalfa either in winter or spring grains is the cheapest and safest method of putting in the crop. Professor H. R. Cox, who is specialist in farm crops at the New Jersey State College of Agriculturist, is of this opinion, after having studied, many different combinations of methods.

According to Mr. Cox, field studies in northern Jersey show that it is usually best to seed alfalfa in a mixture with clover and grass, using anywhere from 2 to 6 quarts per acre. Of course, where alfalfa is sown in straight, it will usually take about 12 pounds. It is a mistake to sow the seed without inoculation. It is so easy to inoculate for alfalfa that there is no excuse for passing this by.

When you purchase your seed, make sure that you are getting a high quality product. Northern grown alfalfa is the best for your territory. Quality seed may cost a few dollars more but it is the best investment.

Avoid Low Ground for the Garden

LOW ground is sometimes selected for the garden because of the richness of the soil but it is a mistake. Frosts strike earlier in low places and also come later, and the cooler nights when the cold air settles down from higher ground delays growth. Higher ground is much better and we can enrich it as well, even hauling sand or using the coal ashes from which we sift the coarse material.—Rachel Rae.



"Hey! Woodman, spa-are that tree!"—Judge.

Exide Batteries

store the electric power in Delco-Light plants

IF it were not for the battery, you would have to run your farm plant engine every time you wanted to light a single light.

The power generated by the engine and dynamo is stored in the battery, ready for your instant use. An efficient battery conserves power, saves fuel, and makes light and power economical.

So vital is a good storage battery that Delco-Light has equipped every one of the 200,000 fine plants it has built, with Exide Batteries.

Exides are rugged, long-lived, and dependable. They are made by the largest manufacturers in the world of storage batteries for every purpose.

In purchasing a new battery for your plant, remember that the best battery is the cheapest in the end.

When you need another automobile battery, get a rugged, economical Exide. And don't forget the highly efficient Exide Radio Batteries.

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Why Craine Silos Are Used by the Largest Dairies

Because they are strong, durable and economical, and make the best quality of silage year after year without attention or repairs.

Craine Silos are found on the largest and finest dairy farms in the country. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company Farms and Sheffield Farms each with over forty Craines and Crainelox Rebuilt Silos. Borden Farms and Federal, State, County and Township institutions are large users of Craine Silos.

These buyers do not make their investments in Silos on guess work. They know that Craine Silos will make better silage and cost less in the end.

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Built best, cost less. Get our catalog. It's a Silo book that will prove interesting and of real value to you. Write today.

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Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

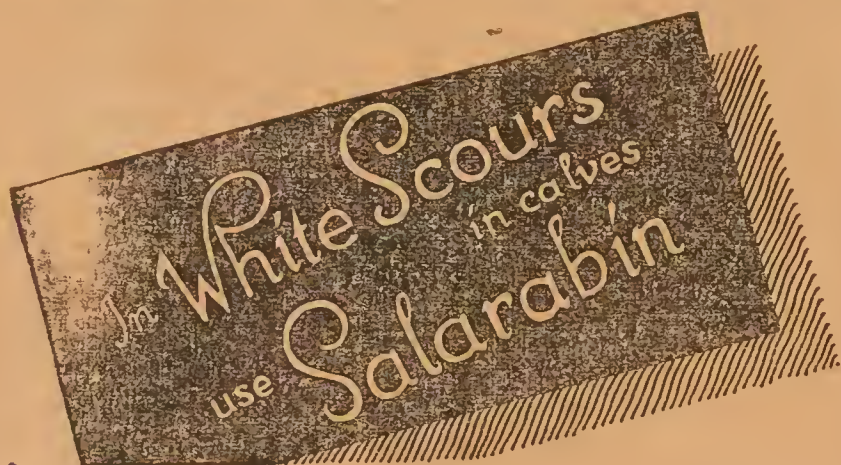


An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to

run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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With The Dairymen

What Are the Best Side Lines With the Dairy?

Here I am again after advice. Being in a dairying section, every farmer must have a dairy, I suppose. Still since coming here in 1920, I have tried not to make matters worse by producing more milk than I required for my customers. I am a milk distributor as well as a producer, and I always aimed at having sufficient veal valves to take care of the surplus I might get.

I have 140 acres of land possibly 80 acres of which have been ploughed and 60 acres in pasture, partly wooded and watered by a good size creek. You must know our section to some extent as some of your officers attend the State Fair and I would like to know either directly or through American Agriculturist what you would suggest as a means of increasing my earnings without harming the milk situation in the least. With my farm in good order, I could keep 35 to 40 cows. What else should I go into not to have more than 16 to 18 cows and get maximum earning from the farm?

If I could get a reliable man, I would like to keep more pigs, some sheep, have a few acres in strawberries, raspberries and vegetables. I do not consider that grain is a paying crop here; oats do not always grow good and I have known wheat (good winter wheat) to sell for less by the hundred pounds than we had to pay for plain wheat grain!—A. N. M., New York.

I AM very much interested in your letter of December 23, not only because I should like to help your personally, but because your problem is also the problem of most other farmers. Although I have had long years of practical farm experience myself, and have always been directly or indirectly connected with the business, I hesitate to offer any advice, for every man's problems are different and what will work with one man under a given set of conditions will not work somewhere else.

Long Time Outlook Good

Let me say first, that I believe there is a fairly good future on a long time basis for good dairymen, and I know from the type of letter that you write and the way that you are thinking about your business, that you are a good farmer. Milk consumption is increasing with the steady growth of the cities and Eastern dairymen are comparatively near the market where they get the first chance in the sale of their product. Therefore, if you pay particular attention to the production of each of your cows, keep the poor ones weeded out and make a special effort to make every individual pay at least a small profit, I see no reason why you should not plan to continue to make dairying your chief and main source of income with every chance of making good during the next ten years, particularly after we get through another year or two of these bad dairying times.

Hens Work in Well

Speaking for the average dairy farm, the enterprise that goes best with dairying is poultry. If a man will give hens the same careful attention and care that he gives to his cows, they will pay year in and year out, even better than the cows do. This means careful culling, raising of new stock every year, good housing conditions and a constant study of the proper kinds of feeds. I do not know what your personal inclinations are, but I should say that from two hundred to five hundred hens or even more if you gradually enlarge your flock, would be your best guess to go with your dairy. You could also easily dispose of many or all of your eggs at good prices in connection with your milk business. The market is also looking for first class eggs.

Hogs on the Up Grade

It looks now as if hogs would be pretty good business for the next two or three years, but it takes special housing conditions and it is very difficult to raise them unless you have skim milk. If you do not have it, it is necessary to raise alfalfa or to give them special pasturing conditions, requiring special fencing and other items of cost which the average dairymen do not consider practical.

Sheep and Small Crops, Too

The same thing goes for sheep. Nothing has paid better during the last few years than sheep and the prospects are good for the future. But successful sheep require

some special ability and particular liking for the animal. There is also the very serious dog problem and sheep require as you know specially constructed fences.

If you can solve your labor problem, small fruits pay over a course of years especially well, and they would work in very well with your business. You could sell the berries for instance with your milk and soon have a special market. It is possible, also, to ship them out at good prices.

I do not think the Eastern farmer has made half enough of the small fruits and vegetables, particularly for use in his own family, but as you know, the raising of strawberries, raspberries or the smaller vegetables is also a special problem requiring some expert knowledge and a lot of labor. In working out this problem, however, may I suggest that you do not attempt too many things. After all, your fundamental business as I see it is dairying, and it is rather dangerous to try to add more than one or two other lines and to give the attention to all of them that would insure success.—E. R. EASTMAN.

Guernsey Class Leaders for 1924

The feature article in the February 15 issue of the *American Guernsey Breeders' Journal* contained the following statement of interest to breeders of this section:

The thirty-eight cows were bred by thirty-four men, as four breeders each bred two of the list. They were Babcock & Millard of New York; Arthur M. Smith of Michigan; F. L. Ames of Massachusetts, and B. A. Jacklin & Sons of Wisconsin. Twenty breeders made records on cows that they had bred themselves, while the cows tested by the remaining fourteen men were bought from other breeders. H. E. Babcock is well known to readers of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

The highest number of class leaders made during the year rests with Babcock & Millard, Ithaca, New York, who made this honor on three different cows. Jay B. Deuteh, Big Bay, Michigan, and B. A. Jacklin & Sons, Waupaca, Wisconsin, each tested two cows that came among the ten highest in their classes. Thirty-four other breeders each tested one class leader cow.

One of the most pleasing points in the whole year's work is found in the comparatively large number of class leader records that were made by men who were having their first experience with Advanced Register testing. Babcock & Millard, for instance, made their three records on the first group of cows they tested. Others were Matt Domaszek, B. A. Jacklin & Sons, C. S. & H. F. Ristow, all of Wisconsin; H. A. Baxter, and Spillers & Worch of Ohio, and F. R. Hartzell of Pennsylvania. There may be others but these happen to come to mind just at the moment of writing. What better argument for the adaptability of the Guernsey to farm conditions could be desired?

Balancing A Ration

Please tell me what to mix with oats, barley and peas to make a good milk ration. It runs about 1 bushel oats, 1 bushel barley, 1/2 bushel peas. Also tell me how much grain to feed. I am feeding one large bushel ensilage morning and night and timothy and alsike at noon.—A. J. H.

On analysis we find that a representative sample of barley, oats and peas about like your own probably gives us 9.6% digestible protein and 72% total digestible nutrients. For a grain mixture I would suggest you use: 600 pounds, peas, oats and barley; 200 pounds gluten feed; 200 pounds linseed oil meal. Feed about one pound of grain to three of milk.

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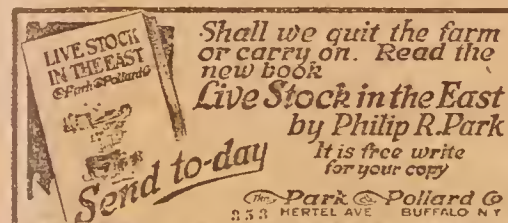
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CATTLE BREEDERS

100-Grade Holsteins-100

to be sold at private sale
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Fall cows, Fresh cows, close springers. The best large herd in Central New York. 50 Head Registered Stock from T. B. clean herds. Write or wire

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FOR SALE. Villageside Fearless No. 105644, eight months old Guernsey Bull sired by Langwater Fearless No. 77111; the \$7,500.00 Bull who is the only son of Langwater Warrior out of a cow having held a World's Record; out of Villageside Roxie May No. 119544 who has an A. R. Record of 10,860.75 lbs. fat and 587.10 lbs. fat. Full sister to Village Roxie Patterson A. R. No. 12090, a former class leader in DD both out of Roxie Patterson of Villageside No. 70866 who has A. R. record 15,726.3 lbs milk, \$04.68 lbs. fat.

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PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN

We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited

FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

Cull Your Eggs—

When You Set Them For Hatching

WHILE there
are many

By L. H. HISCOCK

have rough shells
or peculiar forma-

persons who prefer to buy their new poultry stock as young chicks, there are others who hatch their own eggs by natural or artificial means. When this is the case, some sort of culling is necessary. Not all birds are desirable breeders; not all eggs are hatchable. To cull breeders and to select hatching eggs is, therefore a profitable business, for, if you can weed out this egg or the hen that lays that egg, you increase your incubator capacity and have eggs to sell that would otherwise have been wasted.



L. H. HISCOCK

As far as culling your hens is concerned, observation is the quickest method of improving your flock. (I am assuming that the birds have been picked for their laying ability already,—this should have been done during the late summer or fall.) Perhaps some of these birds were kept over because they were good layers, but this does not make them good breeders.

Some Things for Observation

A small bird makes a poor breeder; her egg will be small; her chick will be small. Perhaps some of your breeding birds are in poor physical condition. The hen with good strength and vigor means a strong, healthy chick; a sick bird is a poor start for a successful ending in any breeding pen. Perhaps some of the birds have poor breeding behind them or are the freaks of some reversion. For instance a White Leghorn, every once in a while, has a red or brownish breast; it is a pure freak, but obviously, it would be a mistake to use this bird as a mother. Likewise, is this true of any bird with poor coloring or feathering. To breed such a bird spoils the quality of the flock. After all the perfectly normal, healthy, well colored bird is the best mother; she represents the pride of the flock and has good characteristics to pass on to her chicks.

Next to the hen comes the egg in importance. To take any old egg and put it under a hen or in an incubator represents a terrific waste. It would be a great discovery for poultrymen the world over if they could eliminate unhatchable and infertile eggs, but, unfortunately, there seems little chance of such a happy discovery. There are, however, a few simple principles that can do much to help any hatch.

Select Eggs Carefully

In selecting eggs the typical best grade for setting is not the small egg, not the large one, but rather the medium sized one of good shape. Extra large eggs do not hatch well and often times are infertile. Small eggs may be fertile and may hatch, but their very smallness makes them the forerunner of small chicks, or else precludes their hatching, because the chick is so large that it becomes cramped and dies in the shell. This same principle is true of the odd shaped egg. Take a long egg by way of illustration. If this egg is fertile, when it comes time for a chick to pick its way out, it will have little leeway to move its head or cramped body. Failure to break out of the shell ends a life, and, as in the case of the small or extra large egg, there has simply been a waste that might easily have been avoided. The medium, well shaped, oval egg is the best bet as a hatching proposition.

But there are still other things that can aid in the selection. Eggs which

tions on them are poor in hatching quality. A rough shell either denotes a porous egg, that is, one that has a weak covering, or else an unusually tough shell. In either case there is little chance of hatching a chick. In like manner, an egg shell that has nodules or humps on it prevents an even distribution of air. Aside from these particular classes of eggs it is a good thing to examine eggs carefully for checks or small cracks. A liberal supply of straw in the nests during the hatching season tends to eliminate this last difficulty.

Avoid Dirty Eggs

People often ask me if it is all right to set eggs that are dirty or soiled. It is unquestionably true that a very dirty egg sometimes hatches, but it is also true that the dirtier the egg, the poorer is its chance of turning into a chick. The shell of an egg is porous and the more dirt there is on it the less chance there is of air seeping through the shell. A muddy streak here and there may not do any harm, but, if the egg comes from a nest where an egg has been broken and is covered over with egg yolk and other filth, there is no chance of its hatching; no air can go through it to keep a chick alive. To wash any eggs that are to be set or even wipe them with a damp cloth is a fatal mistake, for, by destroying the blum of the outside surface, air penetrates too rapidly, making very rapid evaporation possible.

How Long to Hold Eggs

Another question comes to my mind: how long can I keep my eggs and still expect good hatching results? It goes without saying that the fresher eggs are set the better the hatch, but, where the breeding pen is small, this cannot always be possible. Ten days is a long time to keep eggs; two weeks is an outside limit beyond which a reasonable hatch is unlikely. The main thing with eggs that are to be carried a long time is to keep them in good condition. They should be rolled twice a day as if they were in an incubator; this prevents the yolk from becoming displaced or touching the shell of the egg. To keep eggs in good condition, aside from rolling and turning them, one other thing is necessary; they should be kept where the temperature is around 50°F. If the temperature is much lower than that they are very apt to spoil because of chill; if the temperature goes much above this point, evaporation is likely to be more rapid, and, if the temperature gets as high as 70°, germination may take place.

Selection Avoids Waste

Perhaps some waste in incubation is a necessity, or, at least until there is some way of determining fertility in eggs, there is no chance of setting one

(Continued on page 318)

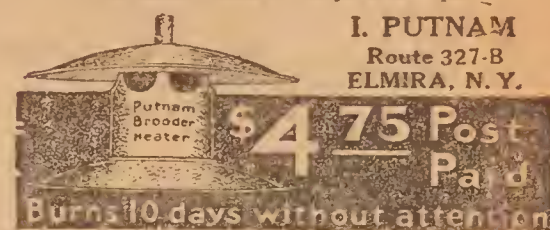


Costs Only \$4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. It will do the work of 4 old hens and do it better. The materials, including heater, cost \$4.96.

I want you to try my Brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for \$4.75; all postpaid. Try the Brooder out and if you don't say it's the best Brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. Your dealer will make you the same offer and guarantee. Ask him, but if he does not carry the Brooder Heater, send me \$4.75 and I will mail you a Brooder Heater and plans promptly.

Illustrated circular sent free on request.



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FISH MEAL

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Hogs, Poultry, Cattle

PROTEIN 58%
FAT 4%
FIBER (MAX.) 2%
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F. S. Royster Guano Company
BALTIMORE, MD.

\$13.95 **Champion** **\$21.95**
Belle City
140 Egg Incubator **230 Egg**

80 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water, Copper Tank, Self-Regulated. \$5.95 buys 80-Chick; \$7.95 140-Chick; \$9.95 230-Chick. Hot-water Brooder, Save \$1.95 order both 140 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$19.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$29.95 60 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$15.95

Express Prepaid
E. of Rockies and allowed West. Low Prices on Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. Guaranteed. Order Now. Share in my Special Offers, or write for Free book "Hatching Eggs" Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 147 Racine, Wis.

Write for prices on BEST
2 in 1 **Time Crest** **POULTRY GRIT**
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

BUY Peerless FENCE NOW **Prices Way Down**

PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
Dept. 8003 Cleveland, Ohio

RAISE MORE CHICKS

Your money back in 30 days if not satisfied



Price
500 chick size
\$21.50
1000 chick size
\$26.50

WITH

The Big Royal Brooder

Agents wanted
in open territory

Write today

The Royal, with the largest fire pot of any brooder on the market at our price, holds more fuel and burns either hard or soft coal successfully. The chicks are cozy, happy and growing under a Royal, when the fire would be out in a small stove brooder. The hover is extra heavy, wirebound and one piece. Five inch flue pipe, and combustion chamber four times as large as other standard stoves. Both check and direct draft are automatically controlled. The grate is large and extra heavy. Fire-pot has straight sides; soft coal will not clog.

Your dealer should have a full line of Royal Poultry supplies. We make brooders, leg bands, chick feeders and waterers, non-freeze fountains and the other supplies needed on the poultry farm. If your dealer can't supply you, send your order direct.

ROYAL MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 34, Toledo, Ohio

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. *It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.*

Class 1 Fluid milk	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.20
Class 2B Ice cream	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$3.07
Class 2	2.20
Class 3	1.75

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER CONTINUES HIGHER

The steady climb upward continues in the butter market. The spirit of pessimism that was so evident in the trade only a few weeks ago has all disappeared, which is quite natural when we consider that fresh arrivals have not been any heavier than what the trade could clean up nicely. On top of that storage stocks have been

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
Burlington, Vt.

SHIP to the right house

M. ROTH & CO.

321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags

EGGS

100 Acres N. Y. State \$1650

Horses, 3 Cows, Poultry

Machinery, vehicles, harnesses, furniture, hay, straw, etc., included, convenient busy town, good markets; 85 acres cultivation, spring water, wire fences, woodlot, orchard; pleasant 8-room house, big basement barn. Widow's low price \$1650, only \$600 needed. Details pg. 59 big new Spring Catalog. Free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave. at 20th St., New York City.**

reduced at a phenomenal rate. Withdrawals have been almost unbelievably heavy. Demand is proving excellent. In fact all those things that go to make up an active market have been in operation and as a result prices have advanced so that now creameries scoring higher than extra, 93 score are selling for 49½ to 50c. This represents an increase of 8 cents since the first of March. 92 score butter is bringing 49c and other grades vary downward to 33½c for poorest qualities.

Whether or not the market will go higher is rather risky to predict. The sudden rise has brought in butter from distant cities as well as some foreign butter. Many receivers feel that a conservative policy would be a lot better to follow at the present time and rather talk against any additional price advances. Higher prices will undoubtedly curtail consumption with a consequent break in the market, which is always a disastrous affair. Since butter has reached its high point of 50c less speculative buying has been in evidence.

CHEESE PRICES ADVANCE

As we intimated in last week's report cheese prices have advanced so that now fancy to special held whole milk State flats are bringing from 26 to 26½c. Average run cured goods are worth from 25 to 25½c. The advance was not alone confined to cured goods but was also reflected on fresh marks which are bringing as high as 24½c for fancy make. Trading continues active and there is a fine tone on cheese of all descriptions.

EGG PRICES HOLDING

Fancy eggs have suffered no material change since last week due mainly to the fact that there are very few choice eggs arriving in New York City from nearby points. Undoubtedly hatching operations are responsible for lighter receipts of these choice marks. Be that as it may, there is a shortage of fancy eggs and such have been bringing as much as 40c, the same quotation as last week. There are more intermediate and undergrades than the trade can readily absorb and prices on these marks have weakened. In fact, the accumulations are reaching such proportions that we would not be surprised to see further price reductions during the coming week on these lines.

Choice closely selected nearby whites are bringing from 39 to 40c, while other grades downward are bringing varying prices to the point where 31c represents the prices of mediums. Nearby gathered whites are worth anywhere from 30 to 36c. Pullet eggs are bringing from 29 to 30c. Fancy marks of nearby henery browns are worth 36c, while lower grades cover a wide range.

POULTRY MARKET ACTIVE

Although the Jewish holiday, Purim, is over, nevertheless the live poultry market continues quite active. Receipts of late have been light with the result that the market has gradually turned to the seller's favor. Fowls are not as high as they were. Although the market was strong during the week ending March 7, nevertheless considerable stock was carried over Sunday with the result that just previous to the holiday there was some lowering in price. Advices report rather heavy supplies rolling from the south and southwest. These undoubtedly will have a weakening tendency especially if they all land at the same time. It is too far at this writing to make any predictions. Express fowls are working out freely at 32c, which is the freight market, although fancy lots are reported at 33c. Express chickens that are fancy and smooth legged have been bringing as much as 38c, although the average is in the neighborhood of 30c. Fancy broilers are weaker. A few sales are still reported at 60c but the majority of the business is being done at 5c below this figure. Capons are meeting an especially heavy market and are generally wanted. Ducks and geese have also been rather light in the arrivals and are working out fairly well.

POTATOES STILL WEAK

In spite of all that we can do to try to find some encouraging outlook for potato growers who are still holding stock, nevertheless the fact remains that the market is a dull, weak affair. Just what is in the future no one knows. It may be that there

suddenly will come a buying spurt such as occurred in the butter market during the past week, that will send prices higher. Few expected such an extensive and long sustained rise in the butter market in the face of storage stocks that are all out of proportion to our present needs. A boom such as this may come to the potato market. No one knows. But we have our doubts. There are too many potatoes in the country, not only in York state, but up in Maine, that there is little likelihood of us facing much of a shortage. It is really hard to get any definite quotations due to the fact that it is a buyer's market and buyers are offering a whole lot less than shippers are willing to accept.

We have been rather pessimistic about the potato outlook. For this we have been criticized quite severely. It is said we have been taking too much of the city viewpoint. Nothing has been farther from our minds. It is our earnest desire to so coincide market facts and country facts as to draw some interpretation of what may happen. We have known all along that the potato crop was a big one and in view of that we did not encourage holding the entire crop of potatoes to the end of the year for higher prices. There were, too many potatoes to play the market that way. We urged a policy of steady, well-regulated shipments to market to meet the demand and trade needs. Had the crop been held until now and then dumped, no one knows where the prices would have gone to.

CABBAGE CLOSING OUT WEAK

The old cabbage market is closing out weak. On March 12 it was impossible to get \$13 a ton in New York City. Even at this price a man will be out money if he shipped. The freight from most up-state points is in the neighborhood of \$6 per ton. This would allow him \$7 a ton at the farm to which he would have to add the cost of hauling and loading. In spite of the fact that State cabbage is still of very high quality, nevertheless the trade is turning to the new crop from the South.

BEAN MARKET EASIER

Trading is quite slow and dull in the bean market and as a whole the situation is becoming considerably easier. Some price weakening is indicated on most all varieties, especially pea beans. Even red kidneys are having a hard job to sustain their former values and have had to recede to a lower point. Very few pea beans are being sold above \$6.50. Red kidneys have receded 25 cents so that now they are worth anywhere from \$10 to \$10.50 per hundred for common to choice stuff. White kidneys range from \$8.50 to \$9. Marrows are bringing anywhere from \$9 to \$10.25.

HAY WEAK; OUTLOOK POOR

Excessive supplies of poor hay plus light demand have been responsible for a decided weakening in the market. On March 8 there were 49 cars of hay in the Melrose Yards and according to one of the best informed men in the trade the demand was for not more than 10.

If we quote 400 many market men we are apt to be criticized for taking their viewpoint of the situation. But here is something which the writer noted particularly the morning this report was written. We live out on Long Island and our train takes us to Pennsylvania Station. Walking from the Seventh Avenue entrance of the Pennsylvania Station, crosstown to Fourth Avenue, we made a particular note of the number of horses along 31st Street. There were six. This was at 8:15 in the morning and possibly a little earlier than regular trucking gets going. But the fact remains that horses are becoming scarcer on the streets of New York every year. There is still a big place to be filled by the faithful old horse in the downtown trucking district and along the river fronts, but those districts constitute only a small portion of the greater city. With a reduction of the number of horses the hay market is bound to become more limited which naturally affects the outlet for hay. Naturally the result is that only the best hay will find a ready market and a lot of low grade, discolored, coarse stuff is going to go begging.

We were talking to one of the oldest and best informed men in the hay trade the other day. He is Mr. Fred Williams. He gave us a letter to quote in part or

whole, setting forth his opinions of the future market. He writes as follows:

"We have received over 100 letters from farmers who have hay to dispose of which confirm our views as to the quantity of this product held by producers which they are anxious to dispose of. The 1924 crops was one of the largest ever produced. The fact that production was largely in excess of farm and market needs, prices will continue to rule low until another crop. We are unable to see any reason for farmers to realize higher values for these products by holding them. If you have hay of good to fair quality, have it baled and forward it to market gradually between now and the end of the planting season. If your hay is of poor quality, unsound, stained or damaged, taking into consideration the time cost of transportation and handling charges, we advise against forwarding to market, as it is of far more value for farm feeding. There is very little demand for other than good sound merchantable hay.

That tells about the whole story. There is no use spending good money for transporting a lot of poorly colored low grade hay to New York to have it lie around the sheds.

On March 11, fanciest No. 1 timothy was worth no more than \$25 a ton in large bales; No. 2, \$22 to \$23; No. 3, \$19 to \$20; sample, \$15 to \$18. Light clover mixed, No. 1, \$22 to \$25; No. 2, \$19 to \$21; No. 3, \$17 to \$18. Medium clover mixed No. 1, \$19 to \$21; No. 2, \$17 to \$18. Alfalfa second cutting, No. 1, \$29 to \$30; No. 2, \$25 to \$26; No. 3, \$23 to \$24. The market was weak, demand slow except on top grades of all kinds.

Local Buffalo Feed Market

No. 2 white oats, 59½c; No. 3 yellow corn \$1.31; ground oats \$40 a ton; spring wheat bran \$28; hard wheat bran \$29; standard middlings \$35.50; soft wheat middlings \$36; flour middlings \$43; red dog flour \$44; white hominy \$43.50; yellow hominy \$49; corn meal \$37.75; gluten feed \$47.75; 36% cotton seed meal \$40; 41% cotton seed meal \$42; 43% cotton seed meal \$44; 34% old process oil meal \$40.50.

Cash Grain Quotations

Following are cash grain prices F.O.B. New York:

WHEAT, No. 2 hard winter \$2.01½; No. 2 red, \$2.05¾; No. 2 mixed durum \$2.02¼. CORN, yellow, \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.41. OATS, fancy white clipped 64 to 66c; ordinary white clipped 60 to 62½c; No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59½c; No. 4, 58½c. RYE, \$1.56.

WE GROW Trees, Fruit, Shade Ornamental, Flowers, Bulbs, Vines, Roses, Shrubbery, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grapes, Asparagus, etc. Honest goods. Catalogue free.

A. G. BLOUNT,

Hastings, N. Y., Dept. E.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION,
D1, Paducah, Ky.

Real good Rabbit Dog, trained \$20. Beagle, \$10. Fine goats, bought and sold. Angoras wanted. **LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, R. F. D. 2, Mohnton, Pa.**

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS

Try our solidified liniment. Send for generous sample.

EESEE PHARMACAL COMPANY
Utica, N. Y.

NEWTON'S Compound Cures, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: 20 leading varieties. Good stocky plants. Prices very moderate. Catalog free. **H. H. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.**

TREES Grow more fruit. Increase your income. Improve your property. Our trees grow. Free catalogue. **Mitchell's Nursery, Beverly, O.**

We wish to call attention to the error made in our advertisement on page 248 (14) in the March 7th issue. The fourth line should read "PROVED BEST BY 80 YEARS' USE." We have been serving readers of the American Agriculturist for a number of years, and we will be pleased to serve you. Prices and paint chart will be sent free upon request.

O. W. INGERSOLL,

252 Plymouth St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York Farm News

Demand For Farms a Little Better

THERE is a little improvement in the demand for farms although it may hardly be apparent yet. Occasionally one changes hands without being a forced sale. Prices are moderate and many farms are for sale for which there are no buyers. It is only in rare instances that a call comes from a buyer. More frequently the seller is urgent. The mere fact that farms have been sold where there was no actual necessity for the sale indicates that farms are not entirely neglected.

If one wants a farm it is perhaps a good time to buy for he can select as he could not for years before. One can buy at very reasonable figures if he takes time to look around. It is true that taxes are high and they will remain so. Just this year we are looking for a fairly prosperous year and it seems likely that farm produce prices and other prices are coming into better adjustment. If one is not too much in debt farming may not be so bad when this adjustment has been brought about. With gradually lowering prices as has followed others wars any debts will fail to come into adjustment except as they are paid off. This is something that one should consider.

In many cases in my vicinity farmers are attempting to earn some money away from home. Wages are good and where they can be had it is probable that they may be used now to pay up debts to very good advantage. A good many are doing this. Possibly some are getting the wages and living a little faster neglecting the debts. That is bad policy for the chance to earn such returns is not likely to remain always and then with the wage gone and lower prices common and the debts remaining one might find himself high and dry.

It looks as though the city man who bought a farm may be usually getting away from it. He was no asset to farming. He could outbid on wages for farm help and he produced considerable farm products that took the place of those that the real farmer wanted to sell. He had his other business or income and his departure from the farm is no disadvantage.—H. H. LYON.

New York County Notes

Cortland County—Farm activities are at a low ebb just now. Wood cutting is about all done. The roads are now all open to auto traffic although there are some drifts in shaded places. Cabbage prices are so low that no one is moving the crop. Dealers are buying potatoes for shipment at 35c per bushel. The new Sheffield milk station at Homer is now receiving 800 cans per day. Grade A milk will be shipped on April 1.—G. A. B.

Delaware County—On the last day of February the thermometer dropped below zero. March came in like a lion with a strong south wind and snow and rain. The earthquake was felt in this section but no damage was done as far as we know. During the bad snow we had in January, the conservation commission sent out requests for farmers to feed birds. We do it anyway and find it a source of much pleasure. Black birds were seen in February and

from Ulster County we received reports of robins, blue birds and black birds being seen. Indications point to an early spring. Many farmers have tapped their sap bushes. Eggs are 27c at the stores in town. The last we shipped to New York brought 48c. Hides are 10c; calf hides 25.—L. M. N.

Essex County—The winter as a whole has been quite favorable to farmers. Some have been troubled with water shortage. The cold weather came on without much previous rain and folks have been obliged to haul water for household purposes. There has not been much call for cattle. Dairy products are much lower than a year ago. Farmers are now busy cutting up wood and drawing up hay. Our coldest weather of the winter came in last January when the mercury was down as low as 50 below zero down in this section.—M. E. B.

Ontario County—About the last week in February practically all the snow is gone and the ground is bare in most cases. We had zero weather following a nice warm spell. Some farmers have tapped trees for syrup. Some farmers report water shortage.—H. D. S.

Tioga County—Several adventurous robins have been seen in different sections of the country.

R. M. Haze & Son held their Fifth Annual Agricultural Institute in Owego the last three days of the week ending March 7th. A corps of 20 demonstrators were on hand. Daniel Dean, of Tioga County expert potato grower, spoke on potato culture. Professor F. P. Weaver of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell spoke on Buying—the Other Half of Marketing. Dr. E. A. Bates of the Extension Department spoke on America and the Farm.

The Dairymen's League meeting was held at the room of the Farm Bureau of N. H. Easton of the Farm Bureau and was well attended. On March 6 the large barn of Frank Perry whose farm is located about midway between Catatonk and Candor was found to be on fire about 9 o'clock in the evening—too late to save anything. The heavy loss included 28 head of stock and 3 horses as well as a large amount of hay, feed, ensilage, machinery and a new automobile. Several outbuildings also burned, the house being saved with great difficulty. The cause of the fire was unknown.

Large quantities of potatoes remain in the cellars of farmers. The price has gone down again to 35c. Unless an advance comes, small potato growers will be in hard luck as they cannot raise their crop as cheaply as the large grower.

Eggs are retailing at 32 to 35c. Beef remains about the same but all pork products have advanced. Hogs weighing from 120 to 150 pounds have been sold to the markets at 15c per pound.

—Mrs. C. A. B.

Federal officers recently raided four places with search and seizure warrants in Owego, two in Waverly and found plenty of cause and they made arrests.



SKATER—My gosh! Harry, just stick your finger in this water and see how cold it is!—Judge.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY MANUAL

This wonderful book of over 300 pages tells you how to take care of every living thing on the farm—It gives in great detail the symptoms by which you can properly diagnose each and every disorder that may cause the loss of stock, and tells how to relieve the trouble.

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This, the most complete work ever prepared to help the stockman save his animals from loss by disease is yours for the asking. Send the coupon today—the edition is limited—Act at once so as to be sure of getting your copy.

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Diseases of Horses
Diseases of Cattle
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Diseases of Dogs
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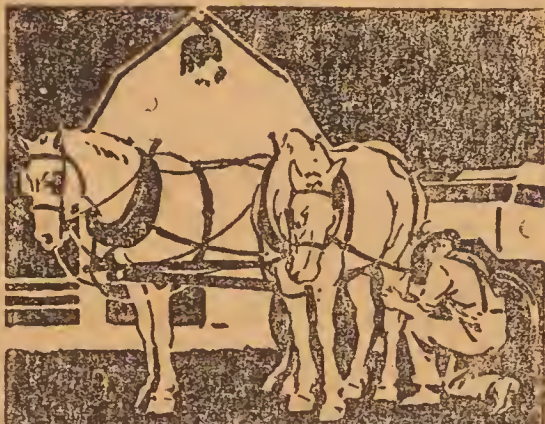
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PUT your horses in shape for spring. Don't let them start the season with minor ailments that might put them out of commission. Get them fit—and keep them fit—with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known everywhere for 41 years as the reliable remedy for Spavin, Capped Hoof, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Won't sear or discolor the hair. Far more effective than firing. Keep it handy—always. Get your bottle to-day—\$1.50 at all druggists, or direct from us upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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(30.95 lbs. Butter in 7 days at 4 years of age)

His sire has a splendid list of proven producing daughters in both short and long time work. He is from a 30-lb. four year old, and by a real good son of a 31-lb. cow.

His dam is a daughter of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and the sire's dam is likewise a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, who is one of the very greatest sires of the breed, and the best son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

"Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value."

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From ground planted secured by use of The **KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER** than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc. **A. J. PLATT, MFR.** BOX 26, STERLING, ILL.



KILL RATS QUICK THIS NEW SURE WAY NOT A POISON

Why suffer hundreds of dollars' loss every year from the ravages of rats and mice when you can now so easily get rid of every one of these pests in less than a week?

Rat-Flu, the wonderful French discovery, recently increased to triple strength by our expert bacteriologist, is sure, quick death to rats, mice and all rodents, but absolutely harmless to pets, animals and human beings. It is not a poison. Charles Griffin writes: "Your Rat-Flu is marvelous. I used a bottle and after three days I found 19 rats outside, dead and dying." The Underwood Poultry Farm writes: "Recently we have seen many sick rats dragging themselves away and find many dead ones in the weeds. Your Rat-Flu is working in good shape."

Rats Die Outside

When just one rat eats this deadly Rat-Flu it becomes infected with a fatal, contagious Flu. Others become infected. They can't get well, but rush outside and die while seeking air and water. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

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To further introduce our wonderful rat killer, we will send you our regular 6-ounce \$1.50 bottle of Rat-Flu for only \$1.00 prepaid, enough to clear your home, barn or poultry house of all rats and mice. Should you have several buildings infested with rats, it will pay you to send \$3.00 for our 18-oz. bottle. Use as directed for 30 days. Then if you are not satisfied, we will return your money. Our Guarantee backed by the West Central State Bank of Chicago.

If not convenient to send money today, just send your name and address and pay \$1.00 plus C. O. D. fee when delivered. You run no risk. Send today.

Agents Wanted In Every Community. **AVALON FARMS MFG. CO.** 1325 South Oakley Avenue, Dept. 2201. CHICAGO

New Jersey Farm News

Legislation Notes—Pennsylvania News

THE New Jersey legislature which is considering a number of agricultural measures this year, promises to adjourn in late March, according to the schedule for adjournment recently announced. The organized farm interests in the state, represented by the Joint Legislative Committee of the State Farm Bureau and the State Grange have secured favorable action upon a number of farm measures, which promise shortly to be reported out of the legislature and up for the Governor's action. Prominent among these bills is a measure which would allow farmers to organize mutual insurance companies for the writing of their own risks. Another bill would increase the penalty up to \$100 upon the owner of a roving bull. A dairy bill which would make effective the bonding and licensing of milk dealers had been well advanced in the legislature by early March. The agricultural appropriation measures have not presented other than the usual difficulties.

* * *

In an effort to work out a practical arrangement between fruit growers and nursemeymen for improving business practices in the sale of nursery stock, the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, co-operating with the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, has called a meeting for Trenton, N. J., on March 24th. This meeting follows an effort on the part of fruit growers to secure a bill compelling nursemeymen to protect buyers against inferior practices in the sale of nursery stock. The bill is now inactive in committee, under mutual agreement, and the conference replaces the legislative effort to this end.

* * *

A recent survey of leading potato growers in New Jersey indicates considerable reduction in acreage to be planted in potatoes this year. Although too early in the season for definite estimates, it appears that the reduction may be as great as 15% to 20% from last year's plantings. Information gathered from County agents and other co-operators in Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and further south indicates similar considerable reduction in acreage planted and to be planted in early potatoes. New Jersey growers, however, expect some of this reported shortage to be made up as the season advances and, to quite an extent, to discount the reports received.

* * *

Favorable weather in mid- and late February brought farmers in the central and southern part of the state outside for Spring activities. Corn stubble and other land was being plowed to quite an extent in preparation for early Spring work when the ground warms up. Reports from the northern part of the state indicate pasture land in good condition and although some winter damage took place on Winter wheat, rye, and more exposed pasture lands, the general situation on cover crops and meadows is satisfactory for the season.

Lime Train in Pennsylvania

Farmers in western Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to visit the educational exhibits to be shown in a special educational lime train operated by the New York Central railroad in the western part of the State from March 16 to 31. Various State agricultural institutions and several lime manufacturers are co-operating with the railroad to make this service complete and of actual value to farmers contemplating the use of lime this Spring.

The train is practically identical with the one operated in various sections of New York State. Farmers are invited to bring samples of their soil to the train for testing and a separate report and recommendations will be given free of charge in each case. Lectures by prominent lime and agricultural authorities will

be given en route. Motion pictures telling the story of soil fertility will be shown.

Demonstrators are being chosen along the line of the tour in order to make permanent the recommendations of the co-operating agricultural authorities on soil fertility problems. The details of the tour and the schedule of stops may be obtained by addressing the Agricultural Department of the New York Central railroad at Columbus, Ohio.

Death of A. B. Farquhar

IN the death of A. B. Farquhar of York on March 5th, Pennsylvania lost one of its foremost citizens. Mr. Farquhar was widely known as a student and author on political finance and the tariff; he was the writer of many articles on economic and business conditions, and he had always a deep and sympathetic interest in agriculture. His early interest in mechanics finally led to his taking up the manufacturing of agricultural implements and machinery, and his company, the A. B. Farquhar Company, is widely known and respected for its high class products.

Mr. Farquhar had an interesting acquaintance with a large number of great men of his time, including American and British statesmen, extending over a long period of years, and all of the presidents of the United States from Lincoln to Har-

ding. It is said that the courage and foresight of Mr. Farquhar saved his city of York from being destroyed by the invading Confederates in 1863.

This business Mr. Farquhar founded will continue.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

RECENT tests of seed corn by the county agent and by farmers who had many ears selected for seed shows poor germination, yet some good testing corn has been found in corn cribbed early.

The drop in the price of wheat has stopped the sale or marketing of it, since some wheat is being held for \$2.25 a bushel. Very little corn has been marketed at the market price of \$1.25 for it is expected that corn will sell for \$1.50 before long. Farmers meetings are being held in different townships by the county agent to plan experiments and to try out new varieties of corn.

Public sales have begun and will continue through March. Cows sell well considering the price of feed and of milk. Several farms have not been rented for this spring.

With the recent mild weather some apple trees have been trimmed but no other farm work can be done except work up fire wood for the summer. We had the first thunder of the year on 23rd of February.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

OUR SHORT STEM DANISH cabbage yielded twenty-two tons per acre last season. Send us your order for plants, dollar fifty per thousand, seed four dollars per pound, postpaid in third zone. PIERPONT and SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

DELICIOUS ASPARAGUS cut fresh from your own garden. Hundred Washington plants, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Postpaid. Strawberry and Raspberry circular free. A. B. KAT-KAMER, Macedon, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection: Thirty bulbs, ALL DIFFERENT, many rare colors, including lavender, orange, and Holland Giant, with easy planting directions, \$1 postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

GLADIOLIS—100 bulbs, flowering size, 10 of 10 named varieties, good selection of colors for \$3, 25 of same bulbs not labeled, \$1; Dahlias, 3 for \$1 labeled. BRICHBANK GARDENS, Wilmington, N. Y.

SELECTED ninety day Yellow Dent seed corn, tested and graded, \$5 per bushel. IVANHOE FARM, Benson Bro., Nesheim, Pa.

CERTIFIED CORTLANDS. Start right with this new apple. Mail size trees officially sealed 50c postpaid. ROCKLAND NURSERIES, Blauvelt, N. Y.

BLACK CAPS, Plum Farmer. Strong, vigorous plants from healthy yearling stock. State inspected. 1000, \$30; 100, \$4. FRANK LACY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THINKING OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS? Order field grown Dahlia bulbs that bloom forth with magnificence from early summer 'till frost, 60c per doz. STUART BRIGGS, Port Gibson, N. Y.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants, \$1.50 per 100, 10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

HOLDRIDGES' QUALITY PLANTS—Ten selected varieties. Including the Howard, Cooper, Corsican the sweetest berry. Gasset the latest Champion and Improved Progressive Everbearer. Interesting Booklet Free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

DAHLIAS—10 for \$1, 25 for \$2, unlabeled, all different Dahlia seed, 50c Wallace Horton, Hopewell Junction, New York.

FOR SALE—40 mixed, extra large Gladioli bulbs, \$1 postpaid; "Glory of Holland's" White, 5c each. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

DAHLIAS DELUXE—Catalogue. Doty Dahlia Gardens, 283 West Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—250 Bus. of Choice seed corn of the yellow dent variety 98% germination, 1923 crop. Write for prices and sample. H. S. BITTNER, Greencastle, Pa.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SEEDS—Assiniboine Corn, Hidatsa Bean, Mandan Pumpkin, Aricara Squash, sent postpaid for \$1. C. B. HEINEMEYER, Beulah, N. D.

INSPECTED Heavy-weight Seed Potatoes, yield 441 bushels, disease free, eighty cents bushel from grower. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Field hardened, can be set six weeks before home grown plants, and will head four weeks earlier. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market. Succession, Flat Dutch. Prices: 100, 50c; 500, \$1.10; 1000, \$2.50, postpaid. Express collect: 1000, \$1.25; 5000, \$5.00. Other plants in season. Write for catalog. PIEDMONT PLANT COMPANY, Albany, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT desires position on estate or large farm or breeding establishment. Married, no children, wide experience of all crops, pure bred cattle, producing and retailing fancy market milk, construction work, handling men, buying and selling. Will furnish high class reference. JOSEPH E. GORDON, Locust Lodge Farm, Benas Point, N. Y.

SWINE

FIFTY BERKSHIRE, Chester White and Poland China grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$6 each. Express prepaid. C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS—September pigs, big medium type. Everything as represented. J. B. GREEN, Morrisville, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS. Berkshires, Chester Whites, mated not akin, bred sows, serviceable boars, Collies and Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochtinville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

WORLD'S FAMOUS MILK and butter caramels made on farm from milk and butter. Greatest process discovered. Thousands satisfied customers. 3 pounds. \$1 postpaid. JOHN LEHMAN, R. D. No. 8, York, Pa.

BASKETRY MATERIALS. Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, braided straw, rush, willow, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. LOUIS STOUGHTON DRAKE, Inc. 29 Everett St. Allston, Station 34, Boston, Mass.

WEAVING—Let me weave your rugs and carpets. Write for prices. MR. ALBERT JAY-COX, R. F. D. 2, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples, and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

HIGHEST QUALITY MAPLE SYRUP and sugar. Circular free. HILLSDALE FARM, Glover, Vt.

THAT there is a difference between the average potatoes used for seed and the certified seed is no longer a doubt in the mind of Rev. Lester Hostetler, a young Mennonite minister of Holmes County, Ohio. In the spring of 1922, Rev. Hostetler began cooperating with the Holmes County Farm Bureau in the improvement of his potatoes, and started a certified seed potato project. He sent to Michigan for ten bushels Rural Russet or as some name them, Rural Potoskey seed potatoes. This seed was planted alongside of the other ordinary seed which he had, and which consisted of several varieties.

In the fall of 1922, at the demonstration held at Rev. Hostetler's home under the direction of county agent T. A. Wheeler, it was found that the Rural Russets yielded 192 bushels per acre, while the other ordinary varieties yielded 100 bushels per acre. Rev. Hostetler had also planted a few rows with hill-selected seed of the Rural New York variety, and they yielded 175 bushels per acre.

Pays to Hill-Select or Use Certified

Following this experience Rev. Hostetler came to the conclusion that it pays to use certified seed potatoes, the certified seed being the better, of course.

At the 1922 demonstration his crop was so nearly all engaged for seed purposes that he was again obliged to purchase seed, getting it through the farm bureau pool. Twenty-two bushels were planted on two acres. He intended to use thirty bushels, but in cutting the seed the pieces were made too small, so that only 22 bushels were used to plant the field.

This planting yielded 150 bushels per acre, and was on a northern sloping field, and one which every farmer in the community regarded as a run-down piece of soil. The yield was a surprise to everybody. The tubers were smooth and of good quality. They were planted June 5th. One acre was sod which had a coat of manure. The other acre was corn stubbles and had no manure. Four hundred pounds acid phosphate were applied, two hundred with potato planter and two hundred with grain drill. Rev. Hostetler says, he likes to plant late on account of weeds, and bugs. It makes less work.

Does Not Omit Spraying

He is an ardent advocate of spraying. He sprayed his potatoes three times last season with Bordeaux mixture which was a home-made preparation. A potato sprayer is a part of his equipment which is really an attachment belonging to his fruit spraying outfit, and can spray two acres in one hour, four rows at a time.

Rev. Hostetler was one of the first in the county to grow Rural Russet potatoes, but his willingness to give them a trial resulted in success for himself, as well as giving the entire county something new in the raising of potatoes. Every part of the county has a number of Rural Russet potato growers now. —W. E. FARVER.

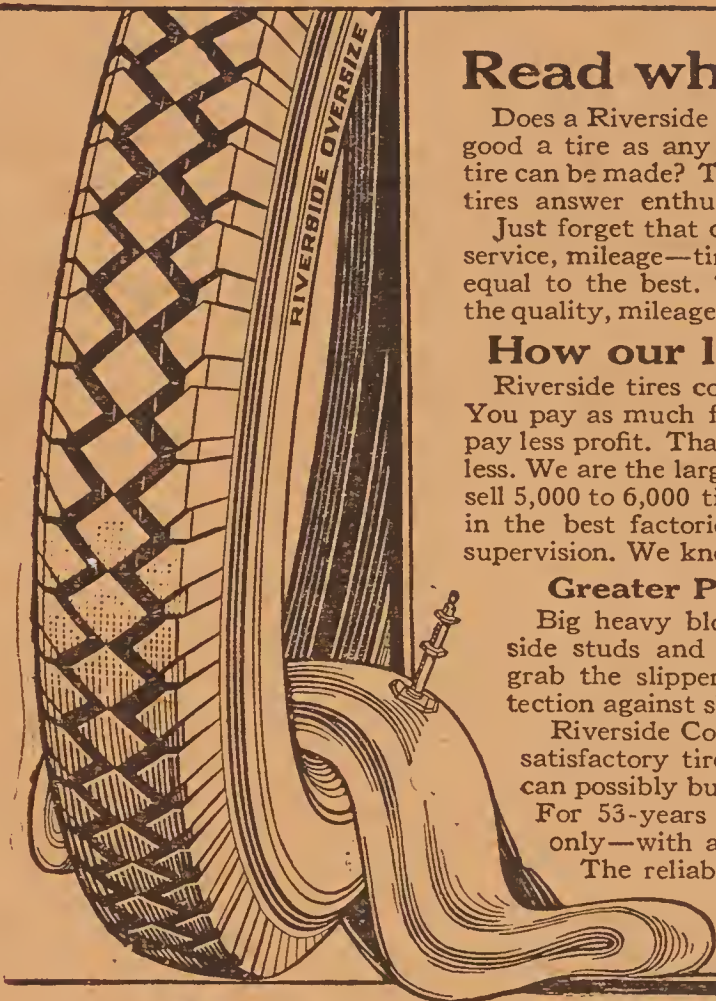
A Man Who "Sells" His Potatoes

I WAS greatly interested to hear the views on marketing of a successful potato grower in a section which is hardly a specialized potato growing region.

This farmer lives about ten miles from a city of fifteen thousand people and has practically cornered the trade for potatoes among the hotels and restaurants of the city. "I take a truck load and unload at one place" he said, "While others are attempting to peddle ten bushels from house to house". A neighbor of mine took ten bushels today along with some other things, and brought back four. I took forty-five bushels and unloaded them all at one place".

"Everyone can't do that, though" I said "Because there wouldn't be enough demand. You have nearly cornered the hotel and restaurant trade".

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Just forget that our prices are low. Compare quality, service, mileage—tire for tire, and Riverside Cords stand equal to the best. There is a big saving in price—and the quality, mileage, service is all that you get in any tire.

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Riverside tires cost as much as other tires to make. You pay as much for fabric, rubber and labor. But you pay less profit. That is why Riverside prices are so much less. We are the largest retailers of tires in the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Riverside Tires are made in the best factories—on our specifications, under our supervision. We know their quality.

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"A pair of Riverside Cords have already given me one year's service on rough mountain roads, and they have never been off my car. You can't beat Riverside for good road service."
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 Cascade, Maryland

"The Riverside Cords I bought last Summer show very little wear. High-priced tires put on my car at the same time are all gone. I tell my friends to use Riversides and get their money's worth."
 Chas. F. Poor,
 Danvers, Mass.

"A Riverside Cord on my Buick, with your heavy duty tube, has run 15 months, in use every day, and it still has in it the same air put in 15 months ago. 'That's going some!'"
 D. S. Robbins,
 Las Cruces, N. Mex.

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Fort Worth

"But they all had the same chance as I to get it. I had to go out and get the trade. It took a lot of work and time to work up the demand."

"How did you work up your trade?" I asked.

Delivers Quality Goods

"For one thing I deliver quality goods" he replied, "I began by taking a half bushel to each hotel and asked them to try them at my expense. Then I offered to sell, and guaranteed my goods. I told them if they found potatoes that were not up to standard to keep them and I would buy them back at full price. Lots of men can grow good stuff, but not everyone can sell it. As to finding a market now, I have often thought that if I did not have this market which is all I can manage, I would go to Buffalo with some samples, visit the big hotels there, and try to sell them potatoes for baking".

"Perhaps your plan wouldn't work as well with other products as it does with potatoes", I said.

"Possibly not, but I believe that a man who puts some time and thought on the business of selling his crops can find a way of getting more money than the man who takes things as they come".
 —H. L. Cosline, New York.

Leather Variation Causes Clutch Trouble

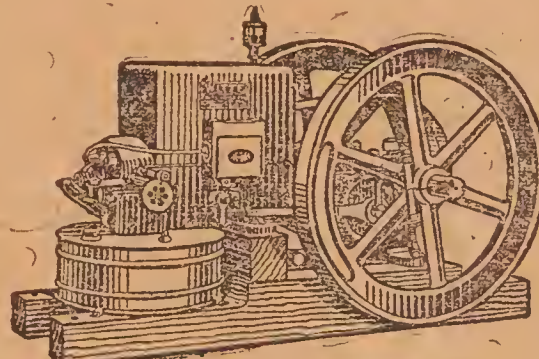
A NEW leather had been installed on a cone clutch. Afterward the clutch grabbed badly in spite of several applications of neatsfoot oil. Investigation then revealed that though the cone was truly circular the leather was not because it varied in thickness. To determine this, the clutch was rotated in the car while holding the edge of a screwdriver near the circumference of the cone. The amount of eccentricity or unevenness can then be readily seen, and if it exceeds one-thirty-second of an inch it is likely to cause trouble.—"Ed. Henry."

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that make a horse wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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also other Bunches or swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. BOOK, 3R Free.

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100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on					
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, Blk. Minorcas, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Single C. and Rose C. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.00	17.00	82.50	
Light Brahmas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Broilers, Odds and Ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

You can place your order direct from the above price list and it will have our most careful attention. There is no risk. Reference: Any Bank or Business House in New Washington. Send for free interesting Catalog, giving the history of the establishment of the FIRST HATCHERY. Order today. Get them when you want them.

Only 18 hours from New York.
UHL'S HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable) Box 25 New Washington, Ohio.

ADA CHICKS for BEAUTIFUL FLOCKS MORE EGGS

ADA CHICKS LEAD THE WAY TO PROFIT NEVER BEFORE SUCH WONDERFUL VITALITY! SUCH MARVELOUS GROWTH! SUCH EGG PRODUCTION! Customers come back this year with larger orders than last season. We deliver 100% alive postpaid to your door. Catalog free.

The kind that lay fluffy, pure bred young hustlers that grow fast and lay early. The kind that lay more eggs in winter when egg prices are high. From healthy, vigorous, tested, heavy-laying stock carefully mated by experts for greater egg production. Our heavy home trade is the best proof of our reliability. References—First National Bank, any Bank, Citizen or Farmer near Ada, Ohio.

Order direct from us. We guarantee chicks free from new European disease. Prepaid Prices.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices.

SAVE WORRY. PROMPT DELIVERY EVERYWHERE 100% ALIVE!

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE D ADA, OHIO.

RUPP'S INVINCIBLE CHICKS

\$10 PER 100 AND UP. From heavy laying, pure bred flocks on free range, selected, inspected and culled by expert holding Certificate from Ohio State University.

100% Live Delivery — Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	70.00	138.00
White Rocks, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	148.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	148.00

Mixed Assorted, 100, \$10; 500, \$50. Mixed all heaves, 100, \$12; 500, \$58. You take no chance in ordering Invincible Chicks. Reference: Farmers and Merchants Bank. Fine free Color Plate Catalog. Let us please you and make money for you with Invincibles.

THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., BOX 19, ARCHBOLD, OHIO, E. E. RUPP, Mgr.

STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varieties	Prices On: Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120	
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120	
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135	
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145	
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120	
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00			

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$108.00
Rhode Island Reds	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
Barred Rocks	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
White Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
Heavy Assorted	6.25	12.00	55.00	108.00
Mixed	5.25	10.00	46.00	91.00

Postpaid. Guaranteed 100% live delivery to your door. Keystone Chicks are profit-payers to thousands of our customers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference.

KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$115.00	
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	72.00	125.00	
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00	

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECLIPSE FARMS, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Free Catalog. E. A. SOUDER, Sellersville, Pa.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Cull Your Eggs

(Continued from page 313)

hundred per cent eggs. Until that day arrives, the careful selection of stock, the use of choice, well graded eggs, and the employment of a small amount of time in caring for them during the interval before the hatch,—these simple things will do much to prevent waste.

Points I Have Watched Since Boyhood About Setting Hens

I FIND that when you find you have a hen that wants to sit, let her stay on the original nest in the laying house two or three days, and if she acts right and "attends to business," then carefully transfer her to the setting room after dark, carrying her carefully in the arms, no dangling by the feet, and place her gently on the nest that you have made ready, with one or two china or dummy eggs under her. Be very sure to thoroughly dust her with Dalmation insect powder, or some other good lice powder.

If possible, you had better wait until you have a second candidate before placing the eggs under the first one, for it is much better to set them in groups, otherwise every day will be "hatching day, by and by," and besides, when two or more are started at the same time the eggs can be tested and perhaps all the fertile ones can be put under one,—or if three are set, all under two hens.

I keep this up until hatching time, and then if hatches are not good, further economy of the hen's time may be brought about by giving all the chickens to one or two and setting one of the hens over again in another group. This does no harm and she really seems to sit better the second period than the first.

Keep Hens Dusted

About once a week I dust each hen carefully with a good lice powder doing this after dark. By keeping the hens off the nest for one half hour per day the birds do not foul the nests. If any eggs get broken, carefully wash them in lukewarm water, make a new nest if the original one is soiled, and let the hen go back to work at the usual time.

When hatching time comes and the eggs begin to chip, don't take the hens off the nest until the hatch is over; let them entirely alone, simply taking the other birds off without disturbing the new mothers. At no time should the sitters be disturbed needlessly, but the day that the hatch is "coming off" is the time that particular attention should be paid and "NO ADMITTANCE" should be posted on every nest box.

You have doubtlessly noted how carefully a good sitter will hug the nest during this interval. There is a reason. During the act of exclusion while the chicks are breaking through the shell, there is quite a bit of moisture released under the hen. If this moisture is allowed to escape, the half-hatched chicks sometimes stick in their shells, as they do frequently in the incubator but if the hen is not disturbed she holds this moisture under her and the hatch is usually perfect: viz., every chick that chips usually comes out.

Doubling Up Hatches

The morning of the twenty-second day, remove the egg shells and the unhatched eggs, and if the hatches are good, let each hen "mother" have

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

KEISER'S ALWAYS LAYING STRAINS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTS

13th North American International Egg Laying Competition I entered five Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets that laid 950 marketable eggs, an average of 190. Individual Records 218-204-178-182-169.

One Grade — One Price

Disease Free. No poultry pest, no reports of any chicks ever developing Coccidiosis. Breeders on range. Write for 1925 Sales Circular and Prices. You can afford to buy them.

C. A. KEISER,

BOX 314 GRAMPIAN, PA.

500,000 Chicks for 1925

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make more for you. Write today. Dept. N, Decatur, Ohio.

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 12c. Rocks and Reds, 14c. Wyand., 15c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. & Reference. Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., Box 12

Baby Chicks

Hatched from High Egg Record Flocks

Wh. & Br. Leg., 12c. Buff and Blk. Leg., Blk. Min., S. C. Reds, Bar. Rocks 14c. Wh. Rocks & R. C. Reds, 15c. Wh. Wyand., Buff Orps, S. S. Umb. 16c. Live delivery guaranteed

Send for Free Catalog.

The Lantz Hatchery Est. 1906 Tiffin, Ohio

Squab Book FREE

Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book. How to Make Money Breeding Squabs. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO. 434 H St., Melrose High., Mass.

SMITH BROTHERS

Baby Chicks and Ducklings Thousands weekly. Popular & Rare Breeds, also Goslings, Baby Toms, Bantams, Games Prices reasonable. Wellington J. Smith Co., 610 Davis-Farley Bldg. Electric Incubators and Brooders. Cleveland, Ohio.

BABY

CHICKS

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns,				
Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks,				
Fischel Strain W. Rocks.	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C.				
W. Leghorn hens mated to				
high egg type Hollywood				
Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140

Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00; Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid. **MONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.** D. N. Shanaman, Prop.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book

Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live, 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh's	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh's	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. Large Type Tom Barron English S. C. White Leghorn chicks from free range thoroughbred hens, mated with pedigreed cockerels. Strong, healthy vigorous chicks to be delivered any week in May, at \$13. per 100, \$62. per 500, \$120. per 1000, by special delivery parcel post, prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular free.

ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A. Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter Red Bank, N. J.

White Leghorns	..12 cts.
Brown Leghorns	..11 cts.
Barred Rocks	...14 cts.
Rhode I. Reds	..14 cts.
Mixed Chicks	...10 cts.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

Meadow Brook Chicks

"Once you try them, you'll always buy them" S. C. W. Leghorns—W. Wyandottes—Rocks—Reds. We are better able than ever before to supply our customers with high-grade chicks from healthy, selected breeders at attractive prices.

Send for circular and price list. **MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY** Stockton, N. J. Route A.

twelve to fifteen chickens of her own hatching. If hatches are not good, double them up after dark, putting not more than fifteen or sixteen chickens with a hen, and set over again the hen that is thus relieved, letting the chickens stay another day under the new mother. She will then own them all, whereas if you attempt to add to her flock after she has left the nest, she is not always so motherly and sometimes picks and kills the new members.

P. R. P., New York.

Be Ready For the Baby Chicks

Whether you buy baby chicks or hatch them in an incubator everything should be ready for them beforehand. The brooder houses cleaned and clean litter put on the floor. It is a good idea to run them for a while to be sure everything is in running order.

Have chick grain on hand and sour milk ready. Brooder houses should be warm before putting chicks into them. Avoid getting chicks chilled. We think that they should have a drink of sour milk before anything else is given them. Hard boiled eggs mashed fine and rolled oats are fed at first and then chick grain. It is better to feed a little at a time and often than too much at one time. Four or five times a day is not too often.

—Mrs. E. M. N., New York.

Chicks Stick in Shell

For the last two years our peeps or chicks stuck in the shells when they were coming out and we lost so many in that way. We use incubators.—H. W., Pennsylvania.

Undoubtedly the moisture control in your incubator is not operating to its greatest efficiency for it is quite evident that the lack of moisture is responsible for the dry condition of the outside of the shell. We would suggest that you make a thorough investigation and find out where the deficiency lies. Read the instruction book that accompanied the incubator. Undoubtedly you will find that you have overlooked some detail in the manipulation of the moisture control.

The Earthquake in the Hen House

Seeing several letters lately on the behavior of the hens during the eclipse I thought folks might be interested in the effect of the recent earthquake produced on the hens.

I may say that the shock was so slight here that those of the family who were downstairs never noticed it but two



Kid—Just a minute, Katie, an' I'll tell yer whether the ice is safe fer us.
—Judge.

HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED CHICKS

HIGH-EGG-YIELD

The Results They Bring

—In dollars and cents to our customers—are frequently amazing to those unacquainted with the sterling merit of Hillpot Quality Chicks. Quick growth and early—laid—are responsible for big chick profits. That's a rule of successful poultry keeping that Hillpot Quality Chicks are daily proving the truth of.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Shipped by parcel post prepaid direct to your brooder. Safe arrival of full count guaranteed within 1200 miles. Write today for 1925 catalog.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

Member International Baby Chick Association.



PUREBRED, BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS
OHIO ACCREDITED. DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad today and get chicks which have the authority of Ohio State University behind them. Our breeding stock is inspected and banded by experts trained and authorized by them.

Prices (Postpaid) on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	123
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & Wh. Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Odds & Ends (not shipped under Accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Free from European fowl pest. Order today with check or Money Order. Catalog free. SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS. We can furnish also chicks of especially high breeding. Write for particulars and prices.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY,

BOX 2

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.					
Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tanager Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

Buy--OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS



They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the Poultry Department of Ohio State University.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. & S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00
Mixed	5.75	11.00	32.00	52.00

Members of the International Baby Chick Association. POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE.

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY

Box 4, BLUFFTON, OHIO



BABY CHICKS \$11.00 and Up. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

We have been in business 19 years.

Prices on (postpaid)	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.00
Brd., Wh. and Buff Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds,				
Blk. Minorcas, White Dots.	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00
Sil. Laced Dots, Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.00
Blk. Langshans, Light Brahmas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00

Assorted—Light breeds, \$11.00; Heavies, \$12.00. We hatch 40 breeds from heavy laying, culled flocks. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.

THE SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Kenton, Ohio

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G. Sellersville, Pa.

Large stock Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Collies, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT

WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

W It is sharp and clean, and absolutely the best substance that can be procured for grinding the chicken's food in the gizzard, and thus aiding digestion, and it is so white that there is no waste, as the chicken finds and gets it all.

N O NEED FOR OYSTER SHELLS

H GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT is superior as a shell-maker. It produces uniformly hard shells that will not break easily, and does away with any need of oyster-shell, magnesium, or any other such materials fed for shell-making.

B ALANCES THE RATION—INSURES DIGESTION

GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT has a definite mineral content of Sulphur, Carbohydrates, etc., which gives the proper balance to the food required by both chicks and adult birds to keep them in good health, and enable the chickens to produce the best eggs and more of them.

GRANGERS MFG. CO., Box 1002, Hartford, Conn.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE

Name Address

My Name Address

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

BUY HUSBAND RELIABLE CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

Leading best strains in varieties mentioned below. Quality all along the line is our **MOTTO. BLOOD TESTED STOCK.**

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed — Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks	\$10.50	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$190.00
Selected Barred Rocks	8.75	17.00	80.00	155.00
Int. Laying Contest S. C. R. I. Reds	10.50	20.00	95.00	190.00
Extra Selected S. & R. C. R. I. Reds	9.50	18.00	85.00	170.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	85.00	
White Rocks and Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	75.00	150.00
Utility and Barron White Leghorns	6.50	13.00	65.00	130.00

Tanered White Leghorns, Select S. & R. C. Reds 6.50 13.00 65.00 130.00
Mixed, all heavies, \$13 per 100 straight. Bureau, all varieties, 100, \$12 straight. If it is real EGG LAYING QUALITY that you want in your chicks, Keystone Chicks will fill the bill for you. They are Winners in Laying Contests in Michigan, Missouri, Connecticut, Canada, etc. Get our Literature giving these winnings before buying Chicks elsewhere or order direct from this ad. Only 18 hours from New York.

KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 60, LANSING, MICHIGAN

REAL QUALITY CHICKS PURE BRED BRED-TO-LAY

Why buy inferior Chicks when you can buy Real Quality Chicks at about the same price? Full Live Delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff and Br. & R. C. Br. Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Single Comb Anconas, Sheppard Famous Strain	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Mixed Chicks	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

Black Langshans, 50, \$9; 100, \$17. Order right from this ad with perfect confidence. Ref. First The Golden Rule is our Motto. Write today for Free Catalog and full prices.

QUALITY CHICK HATCHERY, DEPT. B, WAUSEON, OHIO



National Bank.

Schwegler's "THOR-C-BRED" Baby Chicks "LIVE AND LAY"

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Pure bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. Great Winter Layers.	25	50	100	500	1000
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Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
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Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	

Extra Selected Stock, \$2.00 per 100 higher. Each order packed personally. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Free Circular.

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From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY



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WILL YIELD THE PROFITS IN DOLLARS. 7 years as an expert with the U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. We also hold Ohio State University certificate qualifying us to personally select and cull our flocks for both Standard qualifications and egg production. It is our interest to render you entire satisfaction, since our Hatchery business is our sole business and not a side issue. Our entire attention and time is devoted to our flocks and to our Hatchery, and our aim is an Honest Service to everybody and good, reliable, honest Chicks. Our prices are right and our quality is high. Reference: Dayton Savings Bank and Trust Co. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York.

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From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

who were in bed felt the bed tremble for the space of about 20 seconds. Our house is founded upon a rock so that may be the reason we did not feel it badly.

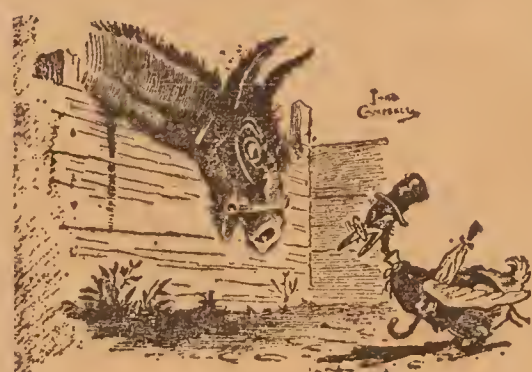
The family took the news so calmly I was rather ashamed of my own inward quaking but on opening the door in the morning the first thing that caught my eye was a poor unfortunate hen who was hanging by one leg from the netting wire we had over the glass window in one of the pens. She was quite dead. The two large panes were completely smashed out and on entering I found that the hens had spent the greater part of the night on the floor.

The other two pens I have, had not been disturbed. They are not crowded like the alarmed pen is just now for I have them thinned out as I intend to start hatching in a day or two.

I said at breakfast that it must have been the earthquake but my husband laughed deviously—he had not felt the shock and said it was the moon shining in or a rat jumping down among them. I did think it very extraordinary that the hens should have noticed it, so I did not press the point, but later in the day we heard from our nearest neighbor that her hens had made such a fluttering and noise it wakened them out of their first sleep and thinking there must be chicken thieves at work they rushed out with club and lantern for battle. They found the hens scattered all over the house seemingly crazed with terror and they stayed with them quite a while till they flew back to their perches again. I think it was the previous night we had a very high gale of wind. The trees were creaking and there was great noise going on the whole night through, but the hens sat securely on their perches. How then did the very slight trembling of the earthquake disturb them so much? Can anyone explain?—Mrs. T. Thomson.

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THE cellar or basement I have never considered a good place for an incubator, though many keep them there. Early in the spring the cellar or cave is cold and it takes too much heat to keep the incubator temperature up, and lamps are inclined to overheat and smoke. A neighbor had a hot air machine that smoked until the eggs were black with soot and the machine had the air pipes so they did not let the fumes from the lamp get inside until the soot filled the draft. Another woman had her incubator catch fire and almost burned the house down besides ruining the eggs. Then the air in cellars and caves is apt to be impure from lack of good ventilation. Basements are not quite so bad but are not ideal in most



"Oh, Brother Mule, but this world is full of woes!"

"It's not the woes that I mind—it's the giddaps!"—Judge.

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White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

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Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
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Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
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W. Leghorn, April, \$16 May \$13 June \$10
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Postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Incubators and brooders.
E. R. HUMMER & CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

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White, Buff, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$60.00	\$118.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00
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Sturdy, strong Chicks from good, pure bred, flocks on free range.
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Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "home" hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.
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Our A. A. Matings and Certified Matings are the combination of the best blood lines in the U. S. Buy quality from breeders of free range stock. Chicks that are full of production blood. The kind you want. Get your order in now and avoid the rush. Catalog on request. Member of the N. Y. S. Cooperative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.
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PEEP-O-DAY CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns exclusively
Selected yearling hens mated to cockerels from winning pen of the 1923 New Jersey egg-laying contests (211-egg average), produce chicks that will please you in every way.
Full count and safe delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid and circular upon request.
PEEP-O-DAY FARM, Stockton, N. J.

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S. C. Brown Leghorns, 12c
S. C. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid to your door. Order from this ad. or write for free circular.
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S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Quality Chicks at rock bottom prices. A hatch each week beginning March 10th. Send for booklet and price list.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
BOX B, SERGEANTSVILLE, N. J.

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

"MEAD," he said ominously, "if you don't answer those questions the way you should, I'll commit you for contempt of court!"

"Now," said Hamilton, "answer my question."

"The horses couldn't get away because the men grabbed them," said Bill.

"Then what happened?"

"One of them climbed up on the wheel and grabbed hold of me. I hit him on the nose and he fell back in the dust."

"Yes, go on."

"Three or four jumped up at the same time, and I hit one of them, but the other two grabbed me and pulled me off'n the wagon."

"All right. Go on till I tell you to stop."

"I fought back and forth for an hour or so."

"Hold on, hold on! How long did you say?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, I fought them up an down the road," said Bill, "for—quite a spell, knocked down twelve of fifteen of them, but finally there were so many of them they got me winded, knocked me down and jumped on me."

"All right. What next?" asked Hamilton.

"They turned the wagon around so short I thought it was going to tip over, and they dragged me up out of the road and put me on the wagon and told me to take the milk back to Johnny Ball's and if I came again they'd kill me."

"You say," said the lawyer, "that all of the men had black cloths on their faces?"

"Yes," said Bill, "I—"

"Never mind the comments. Answer my question. Did you know any of these men?"

The people in the courtroom almost stopped breathing as they leaned forward to get Mead's answer.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Do you know this defendant, James R. Taylor?"

"Yes, sir. Known him all my life."

"Was he one of the men?"

The witness looked at the floor, then he looked at Taylor and then back to the lawyer, nodded and said:

"Yes. He was the leader of the gang."

The lawyer turned and looked at the jury, pausing a moment for them to get the significance of this answer.

Then he said to Mead, "That's all, my man. You may be excused."

Bill got up from his chair, and started back toward the audience.

"Just a minute, Mr. Mead," came a calm, pleasant voice, "if you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions."

It was Winslow speaking. Bill hesitated, looked at the other lawyer, then turned and sank back into the witness chair.

Speaking as if to an old friend, Winslow said to him:

"I don't keep you but a few minutes. I heard your story with a good deal of interest, but there were one or two points that I did not get quite clear. What time was it when you got up to do chores on Tuesday, October 3rd?"

"Half past three!"

"Would you mind telling the jury also about how many men there were in that gang that you said set upon you?"

"At least sixty," answered Bill promptly.

"Good," said the lawyer, turning to smile at the jury.

"Now let me see. You were telling about how these so-called highwaymen shot at you. How many of them had guns and revolvers?"

"All of them," said Bill. "Some of

them had a revolver in each hand."

"Your honor, I object," shouted Hamilton, jumping to his feet.

"On what grounds?" asked the judge.

"The witness did not testify as to guns in his original statement, and therefore, it is irrelevant and should not be brought into the cross-examination."

"Your honor will recall," stated Winslow courteously, "that the district attorney did try to prevent a statement about guns by the witness, but nevertheless such a statement was made to the jury. Therefore, my question is relevant."

The judge called the district attorney to him, and they whispered for a moment, after which, the judge said:

"The objection is over-ruled. Proceed with your examination."

"Mr. Mead, you stated," said Winslow, "that some of the bullets hit the milk cans."

"Yes," said the witness, interrupting, "I remember because one of them went

defendant, James R. Taylor?"

"Yes," said Bill.

"How long have you known him?"

"About fifteen years."

The lawyer paused for a moment to look at the jury again.

"You stated in your direct testimony a little while ago that this defendant, James R. Taylor, was the leader of the gang that attacked you on October 3rd?"

"Yes, sir, he was," said Bill nodding his head.

"Will you kindly tell the jury how you were so certain? Did you recognize the clothes he had on?"

"No," said Bill. "He wore different ones."

"How about his voice? Was it the same voice?"

"No, can't say that it was. He changed his voice."

"Well, how did you know it was Taylor?"

"Uh—ch—I—dunno," said Bill uncertainly. "I just knowed him, that was

and dumped your milk?"

"Yes," said John Ball. "I am sorry to say that he was the leader."

There could be no question that this answer scored with the jury. The old man was sincere, and believed what he said.

In the direct examination, the district attorney asked Ball to describe the events on the night when his milk was dumped and kerosene put into his milk house.

Winslow was instantly on his feet, to make vigorous objection.

"This defendant is on trial for just one thing, and one thing only! that is, for the alleged attack on Mr. Ball's milk on Tuesday, October 3rd. He is not charged with any other crime. Therefore, any testimony as to what happened in Ball's milk house at some other time is absolutely irrelevant."

"Your honor," purred the district attorney, "nothing is irrelevant that shows the depraved character of this defendant."

"Objection is over-ruled," growled the judge. "Proceed with your examination."

Winslow paused to let the full effect of the judge's ruling register on the crowd. At no time during the trial was the feeling in the courtroom as tense as it was over this unfair ruling. Winslow sat down, and Hamilton resumed the examination. He brought out the fact that on the night his milk had been dumped in his milk house and kerosene split, he had caught Taylor, the defendant, loitering near his milk house, that he had taken a look at the ruin on the inside and then had forced the defendant to come into the house, and had plead with him to say that he was sorry and would mend his ways.

"And what was Taylor's answer to that?" asked Hamilton.

"He defied me and walked out of the house."

"All of this," said the attorney, "was after he had committed the first outrage and dumped your milk in the road near the Harris barn?"

"It was," stated John Ball, his white beard bobbing up and down as he nodded in the affirmative. "He dumped my milk in the road a week ago Tuesday, and the milk in the milk house on Friday, a week ago today."

Winslow did not detain Ball very long on the cross examination. He first showed that the old man was excited when the attack occurred in the road, and that the men were masked, making recognition difficult.

"Did you notice, Mr. Ball, whether the gang that attacked you in the road had guns?"

"No," said John Ball, "the only gun I saw was the one I had."

"Has it occurred to you that this defendant might have been at your place when your milk was dumped in the milk house to prevent trouble, and not to make it?"

"Caught him dead to rights," said Ball.

"No, I beg your pardon," stated the lawyer courteously, "not according to the testimony. You didn't catch him actually dumping your milk, did you?"

"N—no," said the old man.

"One more question, if you don't mind. This defendant has carried his arm in a sling from an injury that he received on the night that your milk was dumped. Did you cause that injury?"

"No," answered Ball, raising his beard indignantly. "Of course not!"

"Did you notice that he was hurt when you were talking to him?"

"Yes," said the witness, "some blood ran down his arm on to the kitchen floor. We were goin' to fix him up, but

(Continued on opposite page)

What Happened in the Story Last Week

THE day of Jim Taylor's trial has arrived. The milk strike between the dairymen and the dealers has reached the high point. Jim, the acknowledged leader of the dairymen, has been charged with being a "trouble-maker". He is charged with having lead a group of men who forcibly attempted to prevent Jim's neighbor John Ball, from delivering his milk. Ball brought about Jim's arrest and the charge against him. The day of the trial finds an enormous crowd of country folks from miles around gathered at the county court house. No trial in years had attracted so much attention. Without the usual preliminaries the jury is selected and the District Attorney opens the case, stating that he is going to prove that Jim Taylor headed the gang of disguised dairymen who interfered with the delivery of milk belonging to John Ball. Bill Mead, John Ball's hired man, is the first witness. His testimony is typical. He exaggerates facts and contradicts himself many times. At times he has the court in an uproar. It is with difficulty that the District Attorney keeps him on the right track and finally appeals to the presiding judge to reprimand the witness and direct him to answer questions properly.

right through the side of one of the full cans and as I was stooping down behind the can the milk spurted out of the hole and hit me in the eye."

"The men you say, were coming down from the upper side of the road toward the wagon when they were shooting?"

"Yes," said Bill.

"And you were protecting yourself behind the cans on the lower side?"

"Yes, sir, that's right."

"And the milk came out of the bullet hole on the lower side of the can and hit you in the eye?"

"Yes, sir," said Bill. "I remember it because—"

"Just a moment, Mr. Mead," the lawyer interrupted.

Then turning to the jury, "Gentlemen of the jury, will you kindly fix very firmly in your mind this witness's statements on the bullet hole in the lower side of the can, and remember that he has stated that the men were shooting from the upper side."

An audible snicker passed over the audience, but died out quickly as they leaned forward to listen.

"Now you were saying?" continued the lawyer, turning again to the witness.

"I was saying that I remember it well," stated Bill, "because the darned milk in my eye made it so that I couldn't hardly see for a day or two."

At this point, Hamilton again raised strenuous objection, and made an impassioned plea to the judge that the witness was wasting the court's time and should be excused. Judge Rising would have agreed, but he did not quite dare to be too unfair. He contented himself with reprimanding Winslow for taking too much time and warning him to stick to the subject. Winslow made no reply but continued with his examination.

"Are you well acquainted with this

all."

The lawyer turned suddenly and shot a question short and crisp.

"Did all the men wear masks?"

"Er—er—yes," said Bill.

"It was difficult for you to see because of the milk in your eyes, and still you are sure you recognized Taylor?"

Before Bill could answer, Hamilton had objected and the judge sustained him. But the damage was done. The audience was all grinning, and even some of the jurymen were having difficulty in hiding their smiles.

"That will be all, Mr. Mead," concluded Winslow. "Thank you," and Bill left the chair without being stopped by the district attorney for re-direct examination.

"For once, I'm not s'prized!" said Ann Jenkins.

The judge banged his gavel and recessed the court until the afternoon session.

CHAPTER XXVI

JOHN BALL was the first witness called by the prosecution at the beginning of the afternoon session of Jim's trial.

He was a good witness. A little hesitancy made him seem reluctant to give his testimony, but his answers were direct and to the point.

"About what time was it when this gang dumped your milk?" asked Hamilton.

"I don't know the exact hour, but it was after ten o'clock in the morning, because it was the second time I was trying to deliver the milk."

After he had testified to the dumping of his milk by the masked gang, Hamilton asked Ball if he knew the prisoner at the bar, and John answered that he certainly did know him, had known him ever since Jim was a boy.

Then came the question, "Was this defendant in the gang that attacked you

but he said it didn't amount to nothin' and walked out."

"Another thing. Has it occurred to you, Mr. Ball, that it would be difficult for a man badly injured in one arm to raise the rumpus in your milk house that you say was raised on the night of Friday, October 6th?"

"No, mebbe not," said the old man. "All I know is the milk and kerosene were dumped in my milk house, and I caught this feller on the job without no excuse or reason for bein' there."

"That will do, thank you."

The third witness for the prosecution was Miss Caroline Hicks. Caroline was sworn and took her seat with sal-low cheeks aflame.

"Will you state your full name, please," asked the district attorney. Caroline would, and did.

"And your age, please."

Caroline was indignant.

"What difference does that make?" she snapped. "I'm old enough to have some common sense."

The judge was getting peevish and leaned forward and spoke to the witness. "Please state your age without further comment," he growled.

"My goodness! Listen to that now," "Well, if you must know, I'm thirty-one," said Caroline without hesitation. said Ann Jenkins in an undertone. "That woman is worse than Bill Mead! I happen to know that the fly leaf of her old family Bible says different."

The people in the audience around Ann were grinning.

The district attorney proceeded.

"Do you know this defendant, James R. Taylor?"

"Yes," said Caroline.

"Miss Hicks, will you tell the jury where you live?"

"I live on the north side of this town, about a quarter of a mile."

"Were you at home on the evening of Friday, October 6th?"

"Well, I wasn't home in the early part of the evening," stated Caroline. "I was over to Nancy Wiggs', and we were talking about—"

"Never mind," interrupted Hamilton. "That is not important. Were you at home between ten and eleven P.M.?"

"I was," said Caroline.

"Did anything unusual happen?"

"There did," Caroline's eyes snapped. "Please tell the court."

"Well, I had wound the clock and picked up Tommy and went to the door to put him out for the night, and it was sich a nice, warm moonlight even-ing that I just thought I'd go down to the gate a minute and as I was standin' and thinkin' of what Nancy had just said about—"

"Never mind what you were think-ing. Tell what you saw."

"Didn't see anything at first," said Caroline, "just heard somethin'."

"Yes, yes, tell the jury what it was."

"It was a horse runnin', and in a min-ute I saw a horse comin' down the road right by my gate, and he was just run-nin', and the man on his back—"

Caroline paused, dramatically, while the crowd held its breath.

"Tell the court who the man was."

"Well, just as he got opposite my gate, he turned his face toward me and he wasn't more than six feet from me, and he didn't see me but I saw him—"

"Yes, yes, who was it?" shouted the exasperated attorney.

Caroline turned in her chair and pointed a long finger at Jim.

"It was that man there, Jim Taylor."

"Had you seen Taylor before that day?"

"Yes," said Caroline, "just before I went over to see Nancy Wiggs, Jim Taylor drove down by my place to town with his horse and wagon."

"What makes you think he was not going home?"

"'Cause he didn't have his wagon and he was up to something bad, 'cause he was running his horse."

"All right, that will do, Miss Hicks."

On the cross-examination, Winslow made no attempt to break down Caro-line's story. But he did take up her last statement for a minute.

"What makes you seem so sure, Miss Hicks, that Mr. Taylor is guilty of crime?"

"Well, I wasn't," admitted Caroline, "until I knew what day this trial was goin' to be held on."

"What difference does that make?" asked the surprised lawyer.

Caroline lowered her voice dramati-cally so that it was difficult for those in the back part of the room to hear.

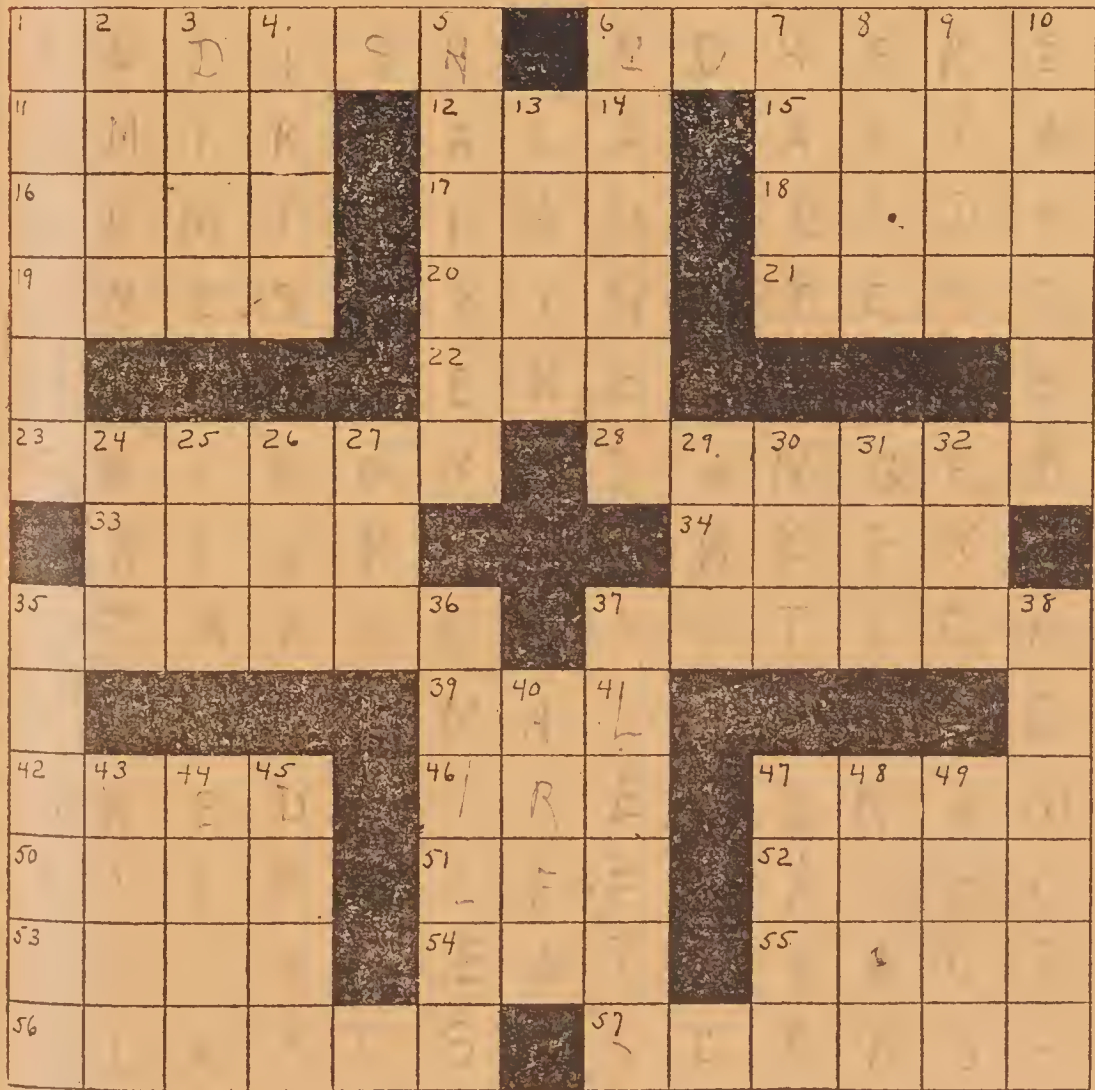
"Well," she said, "just as Taylor come a-gallop-in' along on his horse by my house on that night, I felt something shoot by my—my—limbs—going like anything. I jumped and screamed and then I noticed it was nothin' but my old Tommy, and he rushed right across the road in front of Taylor on the run-nin' horse. And you know, my Tommy is a black cat! When I heard his trial had been put on this Friday, Friday the thirteenth, then I knew he was guilty!"

A laugh rippled over the courtroom. The enraged district attorney shouted his objection to the judge and the judge, equally furious, pounded his bench and ordered the witness's last statements to be stricken from the records.

(To Be Continued)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 5

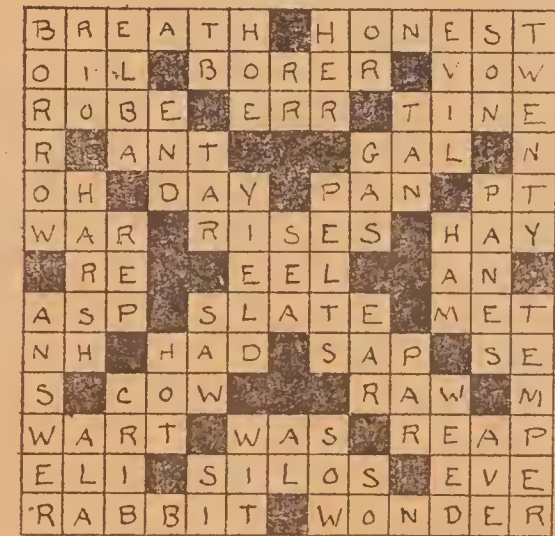


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An odd diagram and by no means an easy one to fill, if you ask the puzzler who devised it! Those four corners, with no relieving black squares, were regular twisters, but it finally yielded and both the 4-letter and the 6-letter words fitted snugly into place. You will notice that 3, 4, and 6 are the only sizes used.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 17 Hurried | French meaning |
| 18 Tops of boxes | badly |
| 19 Marching in single file | 42 Impressed |
| 20 Relatives | 46 Anger |
| 21 Trial | 47 Liquid measure |
| 22 Before | 50 Burnt clay for roofing |
| 23 Reddish fish | 51 Direction opposite the wind |
| 29 Jeopardy | 52 Prefix meaning air |
| 33 Beside | 53 Woes |
| 34 Seven days | 54 Consume |
| 35 Looks at fixedly | 55 Consideration |
| 37 Dog with silky red hair | 56 Scotch dialect for clacks |
| 39 Prefix from | 57 Scanty |

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The School Lunch

A Peep into Polly's Dinner Pail

WE farm women can understand what is meant by "nutrition" when it is discussed in terms with which we are familiar. We've heard our men folks talk about roughage, concentrates, proteins and other necessities of proper cattle feeding, and we are being told that cod liver oil is good for the chickens.

Now at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, the experts on the feeding of human beings and of the dumb beasts have realized the similarity and are appearing together before audiences to carry the message of properly balanced food rations for the folks on the farm as well as the lower animals.

Perhaps some might think this an unnecessary expenditure of time, but we know some men who see to it that the cows are fed just right, and the calves have their milk properly warmed and the chickens

ness. The first few days all goes well. Polly may not eat all her lunch at noon, but perhaps on her way home she stops to eat the last piece of bread. We find it is an empty dinner pail which Polly sets on the end of the kitchen table when she returns from school in the evening. But alas: in a few days to Mother's surprise she finds a little of this and a little of that. And we hear Polly exclaiming "I don't want this and I don't like that. I never want to see another hard-boiled egg as long as I live." And in a few days the ban is put off something else, until Mother is at a loss to know just what to fix for her.

Nothing is more appetizing than bread that has been soaked to softness with syrup, preserves, or fruit butter spread on it. Try sending such sweets in a glass, letting Polly spread it on as she eats.

For the "Middy"



The accompanying drawing represents a new departure for our Household Department, so if you find this idea useful and instrumental in saving your pennies, we should appreciate it if you would write the A.A. saying as much.

By the use of a sheet of carbon paper, which may be bought at any stationer's, you should be able to transfer directly from this drawing to white tissue paper which can be basted on dark goods, and the design embroidered directly on, trimming off the paper which is left on the outside of the design. If white goods is used, the design can be transferred directly to the goods without the use of the tissue paper. Along with the buttons and braid of a regulation sailor suit are used emblems as here drawn. They are exact size to transfer and embroider—the anchor on dickey or tie; the eagle, with additional bars if you like, on the sleeve, and stars in collar corners. Lines indicate the length and the direction of stitches.

have a warm mash, but the children on these same farms are not even getting their share of milk and no attention is paid to the fact that they should have at least one warm dish at lunch-time at school.

"The most important crop of any farm is its boys and girls" and "Food makes the man." Can anything be clearer than that?

* * * *

A Peep Into Polly's Dinner Pail

WHEN Polly skips off to school these days, let us see to it that she carries with her a sanitary lunch box. The folding ones are best for several reasons: they are inexpensive and will last for a year or two at least; they can be unfolded, spread out flat, washed and aired inside and out; besides, they are light in weight, easy to carry, neat and attractive looking—quite an improvement over the old tin pail that always carries a stale and stuffy odor.

Mothers, the way we prepare our child's lunch has much to do with its attractive-

Cooked or canned fruit or some kind of pudding put in glasses is good. I'm sure you will find her asking for these. A small jelly glass with tightly fitting lid, or a cold cream jar with a top that screws on makes ideal containers for such food. And you will find pretty Polly taking great pains not to break the glass or lose her spoon.

Let us not forget the bright red apple, the yellow orange, juicy pears, peaches, grapes and other fresh fruit. Polly's lunch must be plain and wholesome, rather than rich food. Never send pie and seldom send cake with the school lunch. Children are apt to pick out the knickknacks and eat them first. This often spoils the taste for the plainer foods.

A child eats lunch hurriedly thinking mostly of play and often bolts it. This is why sandwiches and bread put together in varying ways, must form the bulkier part of the noonday school lunch. It is well to seek variety constantly and the child will seldom complain that she "can-

(Continued on opposite page)



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Food and Health

They Go Hand in Hand---Pattern Service

IN no field of science is there a wider range for wonderful accomplishments than in the science of feeding. Every mother ought to consider it her privilege as well as her duty to feed her family as intelligently as possible.

It is not always a matter of money spent; but a matter of common sense, backed by a general knowledge of foods essential to good health, that goes into the making of healthy upstanding young people—normal in mind and morals. And let me say in passing that the mind and the morals are a direct outcome of physical fitness.

How can the mother assure her family of proper foods during the long winter months? Let us consider first what some of the essentials are. Keep this list in mind. Milk; butter eggs; fresh vegetables, fresh fruits. These foods should enter into every child's dietary to insure that child of normal development.

I realize that in winter these foods are harder to procure than in summer,

pensable" ones to my mind—apples and oranges. Apples are usually in abundance on every farm. Oranges can be had comparatively cheap during the winter season. Apples should be eaten daily. If it is possible all the young children in the household should be given orange juice daily. Orange juice is thought of right along in the same plane of importance as milk. Give it to the baby after he is five months old. Just a little, say a teaspoonful mixed with his drink of water. Keep on increasing the amount as the baby grows older. Get the orange juice habit to such an extent that all the young children up to five years old get a little orange juice daily. It helps to make strong teeth, and straight legs and rosy cheeks.

—JOSEPHINE L. PERRY.

The School Lunch

Continued from opposite page

not eat this" or that she "doesn't want that any more."

Dresses That Will Please the Young Mother

THE young mother, or the mother to be, needs comfortable, easy-fitting garments, yet she wants to look neat and trim, as well as to have her clothes becoming in color and line. While perfectly suitable for women of all occupations, the dresses shown this week are particularly chosen for the busy little mother. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST layette patterns Nos. 1989, 1990, and 1991 (not illustrated) furnish all the garments for the Better Baby. They, too, are 12c each.



No. 2118—Morning frock, sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The surplice closing allows for adjustment as desired. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40 inch material, with 3¼ yards of braid. Pattern, 12c.



No. 1995—Child's one-piece smocked dress, with short kimono sleeves. Size 6 mos., 1, 3 and 5 years. The one year size takes 1½ yards of 36 inch material. The smocking in a delicate color is pretty. Pattern, 12c.



No. 2251—A surplice dress with soft shoulder and skirt pleats, cuts into large sizes to please the older woman, too. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 40 inch material. Pattern, 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes correctly, and enclose correct remittance, stamps preferred (coins sent at own risk) and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave, New York City.

but with careful planning the thrifty housewife can see that her family gets milk and butter every day; eggs several times a week, and some sort of fresh vegetables and fresh fruits every day.

Cabbage is the good old standby. Serve it raw. Cooking destroys the vitamins for which it is so valuable. Celery can be usually had on the farm. It is as valuable in the dietary as cabbage, if eaten raw. Canned tomatoes can be substituted for raw vegetables, as tomato is the one vegetable that holds on to its vitamins regardless of how it is treated.

Have you ever tried making sandwiches of grated carrot, ground nuts, and celery? Use equal parts of each. Mix with salad dressing and spread between thin slices of graham bread. It makes a splendid sandwich for the high-school girl, and has in its favor the utilization of two raw vegetables. By the way, do not discourage small sons from crunching raw carrots and potatoes. They are beneficial rather than harmful.

In thinking of raw fruits two "indis-

Those of us who live in a land of plenty dislike to have it said that the rural boys and girls are so much more underweight than the boys and girls of the cities. Nevertheless, the disagreeable fact is quite true. The nutrition clinic work that is being carried on in one of our schools by health organizations of the various states, is bringing some startling facts to light. An underweight child cannot develop either physically or mentally at the normal rate. Is it not then our duty as parents to see that the right kind of food is supplied at school as well as at home? It is important that Polly carries with her school lunch a pint or half pint bottle of milk. A couple of straws such as we find at soda fountains should be neatly wrapped and placed beside the bottle. Drinking milk at the morning meal, and the afternoon recess is another means of bringing underweight children up to standard.

Serving hot dishes with the school lunch has been tried in several states, and has been found to be very successful.

—HARRIETT HILL.

Why work harder than necessary in washing clothes? **Naptha**—the great, safe cleaner—and splendid soap combined in Fels-Naptha, loosen dirt easier than just soap in any form. Safely, too!

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When depressed in vitality nothing so quickly restores tone to the body as **Scott's Emulsion**
It is the food- tonic that builds up vitality and helps lighten the daily task.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 24-33

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Outfit consists of large metal trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Fuzzie, Ring Fuzzie, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 3 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours FREE, POST-PAID for selling 25 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 10c. IT'S EASY—Order today. SPECIAL PRIZE for promptness.
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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORP., 507 Broadway, New York.

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PRACTICALLY pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Bull and heifer calves, richly bred. Reduced prices. Federal accredited herd. Correspondence invited. CLARENCE HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Accredited herd. Gold and Silver medal records, show and production type. One extra choice yearling bull, also others and younger calves. Reasonable prices. SISON JERSEY HERD, Potsdam, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES, either sex, \$25 each, (Dairymen's League Certificates accepted,) best of breeding, accredited herd; also two extra good cows. Write for pedigree. CHAMPLIN GROVE, Alfred Station, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The most improved horn shaping weights on the market. Write for information and circulars. GLOBE HORN-WEIGHT CO., 743 Inca St., Denver, Colo.

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HUNTING HOUNDS, Rat Terriers, Beagles, Airdales, Collies. Trial allowed. Lists 10c. PETE SLATER, Box A.A., Pana, Ill.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—My dogs are vaccinated and are protected against distemper. Healthy, strong pups and workers, natural heelers, English or Welsh Shepherds. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

AIREDALE female, 5 mo. old, English bull and Beagle female, 5 mo., price low. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, a few choice pedigree does, 8-10 mos. old, Blacks and Grays. \$5 each. Bred does, \$6. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE & Welsh Shepherd Pups \$5.00 each. All bred from real heeling stock. Ship c.o.d. See before you pay. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

WHEN IN WANT of good dogs or pups, write, remember my prices are always right. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Get our low price list on your leading breeds of High Grade Baby Chicks. COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Prop. E. King, Myerstown, Pa.

PUREBRED S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels. Large, dark red, healthy, birds from heavy producers. \$3 & \$5 each. HIDAWAY FARM, Chemung, N. Y.

CHICKS, COCKERELS OR EGGS—Especially Rhode Island Whites or Reds and 14 other pure breeds. Write for shipping dates and price. BROOKSIDE FARM, Nelson, Pa.

MORRIS FARM 250 to 300 EGG STRAIN PREDIGREE COCKERELS, HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD PULLETS. Government tested and proven layers. If you want the best we have it. Reference every Agricultural College in America and England. Lately inspected by Connecticut and United States authorities, and pronounced free from plague, or any other contagious disease. Big English Leghorns; Tom Barron Winning Wyandottes; Original non-broody Reds; Original strain Buff Rocks. Catalog. Free Bulletins tell how to make money with poultry. MORRIS FARM, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—Choice White Holland Turkey hens at ten dollars each. Write H. W. ANDERSON, Stewartstown, Pa.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, mixed, free range. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Healthy free range birds. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 30. C. W. ELLIS, McGraw, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

PEAFOWL. Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

CHICKS, thoroughbred assorted, 10c; Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, 13c; Leghorns, 11c; thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, chicks. Catalogue for stamp. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, N. H.

SIEB'S Quality Guaranteed to Live Baby Chicks. Guarantee sent with each order. 10 leading varieties. Write for catalogue. Box 611, SIEB'S HATCHERY, Lincoln, Ill.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING orders for spring shipment of our famous Ferris Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, an average of over 14 doz. per hen for 1924. No. 1 pen \$2.00 per setting; No. 2, \$1.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS. Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 16c each, also Rocks and Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Free circulars. "SUN PEEP" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Penna.

MARCY STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS hatching eggs, 15-22, 100-\$10. Won first second cockerel Peckskill, N. Y. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans, Barred Rocks, State Fair winners; High power layers; \$2-15, \$5-50. ELITE STOCK FARM, Oneida, N. Y.

BARRONS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS EXCLUSIVELY. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, Department A., New Washington, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, Lord Farm Strain, direct, \$3.50. BONNYVALE FARM, Putney, Vt.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and eggs; Pearl Guineas, stock, eggs; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, New York.

WYCKOFF-HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN. — Flock average for ten months, (December 1st. to October 1st.) 156 eggs. Hatching eggs, day-old chicks. FT. WILLET POUULTY YARDS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Hatching Eggs from dark Red, very heavy laying, New York State Certified hens mated to Certified Prize winning cock birds, 15, \$3, \$16 per 100; chicks, 35c each; eggs from dark Red, heavy laying, selected hens mated to Certified males, 15, \$2, \$10 per 100; chicks, 25c each. Few dark Red, healthy, vigorous cockerels bred from Certified, prize winning stock, \$4 each. M. B. SILVER, Route 4, Chateaugay, N. Y.

HORNING'S BOURBON REDS—147 egg record, World's Show winners, hatching eggs, \$9 per doz., 75% fertility guaranteed. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100, postpaid, White Pekin Duck eggs 10 cents apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY Eggs—50c each; Rouen duck eggs, \$1.50 per 11, purebred. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

WILL CLOSE OUT my 12 pure bred Bourbon Red turkeys reasonable. MRS. CHAS. BRYANT, R. 1, Evans Mills, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—8c and up, from pure bred selected flocks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, etc. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. Banker's Hatchery, Dansville, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS—Pape strain single comb Black Minorcas, also large choice cockerels and breeding pens. WM. H. WINEGARD, Richmondville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Toulouse geese and ganders. Large, extra nice ones, good layers, \$6 each. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Eggs from my record laying yards will start you right. Circular and Mating list. F. L'AMOREAUX, Schoharie, N. Y.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE and ganders, \$7; S. C. R. I. Red cockerels, \$3.50; one Buff Orpington cockerel; Dahlia bulbs, 10c each. MRS. FRED BENTON, Williamsen, N. Y.

PARDEE'S PERFECT PERKINS—My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin ducks, their eggs and ducklings, tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today. ROY E. PARDEE, 35 Cedar St., Islip, L. I., N. Y.

GAMES—Illustrated circular and photos of my brood cocks for stamp. Eggs and breeders for sale. F. R. L'AMOREAUX, Schoharie, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trap-nested stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 100% live delivery. Write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS, first prize winners Madison Square Garden past 5 years. DR. CHURCH, Eastchester and Boston Roads, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED S. C. White Leghorns. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. We are one of the largest breeders of Certified stock in the State. Write for price list. POPULAR HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM, Penfield, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CORNELL-TANCRED STRAIN White Leghorns. Secure real production by ordering hatching eggs and baby chicks now. L. D. KELLOGG, Clyde, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. All free range stock, 100% live delivery postpaid. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Circular free. T. J. EHRENZELLER, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCKS with healthy chicks from our purebred heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties, 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. LOWER HATCHERY, Box 15, Bryan, Ohio.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

COD LIVER OIL. At Farmers Prices. Quart 75c, gal \$2. Delivered postpaid. SAMUEL S. KLEIN, Fairfield, N. J.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

WANT PERMANENT JOB? Government constantly appoints Men-women, 18-65, \$117-300. Many vacancies monthly. Let Ozmment "coach" you for coming exams. Write, OZMENT THE COACHER, 258, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—In order to get some help in our neighborhood I offer the use of my 25 acre truck farm with good house and barn, free to any family who will work it. I would like to know of any young family in need of a home. BOX 342, Care of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

WANTED—A cheese maker. Write Philip Clark, Nichols, N. Y., R. D. 2.

HONEY

PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER, 5 lbs., \$1.15, 10, \$2; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75 Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. Clover, \$7.50, Buckwheat, \$6, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves lawns, flower gardens, pasture, orchards, wheat, corn, oats. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

KODAK FINISHING, printed on Velox, velvet or glossy. Developing any size roll, 10c; pack, 25c. Prints, Vest Pocket 3, 2 Brownie 4, 1A 5, 2C-3-3A. 6 cents. Cash with order. BAIRSTOW STUDIO, Warren, Pa.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting, 1 pound 45 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.20, 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

COLT 50 light carbide lighting plant \$50. Power washer, \$20. Battery charging generator \$8. EDW. REYNOLDS, Cazenovia, N. Y.

CEDAR BEAN POLES and cedar for rustic work; also small cedars for ornamental purposes. Write RAY CARLSON, Germantown, N. Y.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

LEARN SHORT STORY writing by mail. Thousands of publications buying stories. Our student course has been placed within reach of all. List of hundreds of publications. WEST COAST MANUSCRIPT SERVICE, Dept. 2, Box 87, Lamanda Park, Calif.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO — Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

PRINTING

DISTINCTIVE Printed Letterheads, Envelopes, either, 100-95c; 250-\$1.45; 500-\$2.35. High-grade samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

RADIO

BOYS—Do you want to win a radio set, fully equipped with tubes and all ready to tune in? Write JIM BROWN, %Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3005, Cleveland, O.

RADIO—Long distance receiver. Complete with all equipment, \$21.95 prepaid, \$5 with order, balance C. O. D. Order today. Address W. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

WONDERFUL FIVE TUBE—Tuned Radio Frequency Sets Complete—Speaker, batteries, tubes, etc. Tune in to all distant stations, as good as any \$209 set on the market. While they last at \$100, \$10 with order, balance C. O. D. Each set tested and guaranteed. W. COLOMBE, Springfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

30 ACRE FARM for sale—Near New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12 room house, large barn, cow stable, wagon house, garage, summer kitchen, also 200 fruit trees bearing, grapes, etc. Inquire 279 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.

210 ACRES on State Road, 10 miles north of Syracuse, N. Y., 175 acres cultivated, splendid tractor farm, two eleven room houses, 28 stanchion cow barn, main barn 36x100, other good buildings, spring creek, 2 miles to station, 1/2 mile to good town. Will sell bare farm or well equipped cheap and good terms. WM. E. DARK, Clay, N. Y.

BARGAIN—86 acre farm, pleasant 7 room house, large barn. Write for information to owner, L. DUHLMEIER, 88 Groton Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

FIFTY ACRE FARM for sale. For further information write Dr. C. N. LORD, Poolville, Madison Co., N. Y.

TO SETTLE ESTATE—110 acres, 8 miles out, main road; good buildings, slate roofs, running water. 500 buckets, plenty wood, apples, peaches and raspberries. Daily mail and telephone. W. L. SYLVESTER, Orchard Street, Brattleboro, Vermont.

FOR SALE—100 acre farm on State Road, 95 tillable, fully equipped, water, lights, good buildings, 25 head stock, 5 minutes to two milk stations, churches, high school, etc., price \$14,000, half cash. A. HOKE, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200-acre farm and modern boarding house, State road, money maker; no reasonable offer refused; write for information. HARRY DYER, Stamford, N. Y.

PINEAPPLE, AVOCADO pear, banana, grapefruit, orange lands, no frost, no fertilizer, near La Gloria, Cuba. First American colony in Cuba. Address A. DESPRES, Trenton, Mich.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY, Tip Grower, very hardy. Send for literature. Strawberries, \$3.00 per 1,000. All small fruit plants. Dept. R. HELLENGA'S NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McDonald Blackberry plants, \$20 per 1,000. L. M. CAHALL, Bridgeville, Delaware.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Dewberry Plants and Asparagus Roots. Best varieties at reasonable prices. Catalogue free. M. S. PRYOR, R. 18, Salisbury, Maryland.

BULBS CREATE BEAUTY. Dahlias and Gladioli. The best of the new and old varieties. FREE illustrated catalog on request. A. D. FIELD, Eatontown, N. J., Box 2.

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. DAVID H. RISING, Easton, Penna.

CABBAGE PLANTS. You should use our FROST PROOF cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express: \$1.25 per 1,000, 5,000 for \$5.00, 10,000 for \$9.00. Should you desire shipment by parcel post, add \$1.00 per 1,000 to above prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. M. GIBSON CO., Yonges Island, S. C.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

WRITE CAYUGA COUNTY FARM BUREAU, Auburn, N. Y., for list of growers having inspected seed corn, potatoes, oats, barley, buckwheat and beans for sale.

RUSSET SEED POTATOES—Certified hill selected. Official yield 664 bushels per acre. Few Cobblers. Pamphlet. WM. A. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill selected, high yielding strains, averaging over 300 bu. per acre for the last 7 years. Grown by R. APPLETON & SONS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WELL GROWN YEAR OLD Washington Asparagus plants, \$16 1,000; choice Long Island grown Brussels sprout seed, \$1 oz. J. W. Cooper, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Heavy weight, smooth rural type, and Green Mountains. Write H. L. ODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

Service Department

When Buying a Farm Get Disinterested Advice

I wonder if we could bother you a little. We have been wanting some inside information about New York farms, and yesterday noticed your name in American Agriculturist and wondered if you could tell us what we want to know? We have been thinking some of locating in New York and want to find out all we can on both sides, so far we have only heard from Farm Agencies and of course they tell the advantages without telling the disadvantages. Some of their claims are too big to be true, or else there is something terribly wrong. We do not know how to offset it, for instance, one named several thousand cords of wood on a farm and it had ready sale at from \$7 to \$14 cord, beside valuable timber. Now what we want to know is what is the matter? Is the land so poor, and taxes so high that farmers cannot pay them? We think they are bad enough here, but according to the price they must be over twice as high there. What is that fire protection? If it was scarcity of help on these farms so cheap we would not be afraid to try one as we have a large family of boys and have plenty of help, we have to look out for a place where there are good educational advantages. Where would you advise us to locate? Or would you advise us to come at all? Are you acquainted with farms in around Raven and Albany or down around Binghamton? If so, what do you consider their disadvantages? Is there lots of high roads there and is the winter so severe and so much snow one cannot get the timber out? Could you tell us where to get a copy of the Game Laws for New York and is there much hunting? We want to get a farm suitable for sheep if we do make a change. We are not much for dairying. Now I like to bother you with such a lot of questions, but do want to hear from someone who would tell us the real truth and will be so thankful if you will answer this. W. W., Ohio.

When this question came in we answered part as follows and then sent it to Mr. Burritt to also answer it.

Dear Mr. W.: If you have a little capital that you can buy your farm and have enough left to equip it and tide over the next two or three years of possibly hard times, there is no time in many years when, in our opinion, you could make a better buy in New York State farms than at the present time.

There are many splendid farms for sale; good locations and good buildings at much below their real value. This is because farmers are discouraged because of the temporary hard times. It is a matter that needs the best judgment in the work and one should be taken not to accept real estate dealers statements at 100% value because they are probably too enthusiastic. It is simply human nature to put the rosy side out when trying to make a sale.

We might make additional suggestions that you pick out the section of New York State where you think you would like to locate and then write to the County Agricultural Agent in the particular county and get his advice as to the kind of farming, the value of real estate and other matters which you ought to be informed before you buy.

Mr. Burritt on Buying Farms

I have your letter of February 13th and apologize for not answering it sooner. Too many necessary things to do is my only excuse. I am glad to try to answer your pertinent questions.

In the first place you must realize that New York State possesses highly diversified and variable soils, elevations, roads, locations and in reference to markets, etc., especially in Southern, Eastern (Raven and Albany) and south central New York (Binghamton). These conditions are so variable that one cannot generalize even for the same community. Unless the valley farms are very good and the hill farms rather poor; but there are good farms on the hills. One should never buy a farm from a farm sales agency without seeing the farm and consulting others. Write to the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and the County Agricultural Agent in the county in which you think to locate. Get the names of responsible farmers there and consult them. There may be good bargains and poor purchases of farms in these sections within two miles of each other. You cannot investigate too thoroughly.

Many of the claims of salesmen are no doubt true, but as you say they tell only part of the truth—the favorable part. The soils of many of these cheap farms are very poor, badly run down by poor farming. It would cost more to build them up, than the purchase price, and present farm prices don't warrant the cost. They are

often marginal farms. Labor is especially scarce and high because of proximity to manufacturing centers. The farmer can't afford to hire. Even at the prices cited for wood there might not be much to it if you had to hire it cut and delivered. Taxes are very high. Many farmers are literally being taxed off their lands by inequitable real estate taxes, to pay for bonded indebtedness for roads and other public improvements, schools, etc. etc.

On the other hand much of this country is an attractive place in which to live. The scenery is beautiful, there are fine roads in most of the main valleys. The educational facilities in many of the thriving villages and cities are unexcelled. Markets are at the very door. Good crop yields may be obtained and it is a natural well-watered livestock country. It is not so important where you locate in the State as it is where you locate in a county and a community. See the farm and get competent disinterested advice before you buy. Don't buy the poorest and cheapest at all.

The winters are usually moderate, though sometimes severe for short periods. You can usually get wood out without much trouble. Winds are not often troublesome except on certain locations. You can get copies of the Game Laws from the State Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y. There is some good sheep land. Mr. Mark Smith at Burdett, N. Y., who is sheep editor for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, could give you some good suggestions about sheep in New York. —M. C. BURRITT.

He Could Foreclose

On July 8th, 1924, I purchased a place in New Jersey and have made every payment on said place when due; except the 8th of January, 1925, when the interest was due on principle. Said interest was to be paid every three months. I met with an accident and was unable to meet this interest. I wrote to party whom I am purchasing from and stated this fact and asked for an extension of time, but I have not heard from this party. I was buying this place on the installment plan, paying so much down and so much per month, but have no papers except the agreement typewritten and signed by myself and party who is selling. Can this party foreclose on me? I have this place rented till April 25, 1925. Can this party make me return same?—Mr. G. H. B., Pa.

UNLESS you secure an extension agreement, it is our opinion that the person holding the mortgage has a right to foreclose for non-payment of interest. A mortgage usually so provides. We suggest, therefore, that you call upon the mortgagee and endeavor to arrange in writing for the extension. He will probably do the reasonable thing.

As to your present tenant, it seems to us that foreclosure proceedings would result in his ejection. We are sorry to report to this effect, but that seems to be the present status of the law.

Who Cuts the Weeds

A and B own adjoining property separated by public highway. A's deed calls for all the highway because highway was bought by town off farm now belonging to him. B's deed only calls for land inside fence. The question has been argued as to who is responsible for cleaning roadside adjoining B's property. Would there be any exception to general highway law in this case? B's tenant agrees in lease to keep the roadside clean but refuses to do so because he says his lawyer tells him A is responsible for care both sides of highway. What stand can B take in regard to question both with A and with his tenant?

The Highway Law provides that the owners of land abutting on the highway shall cut the weeds at certain times in the year. In our opinion, it makes no difference who owns the fee of the road-bed, that is, it matters not that all of the road was taken from A's farm.

The Law says that abutting owners shall cut the weeds. B is certainly an abutting owner, and it seems to us he is responsible for cutting his side of the road.

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MARCH 28, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Pals



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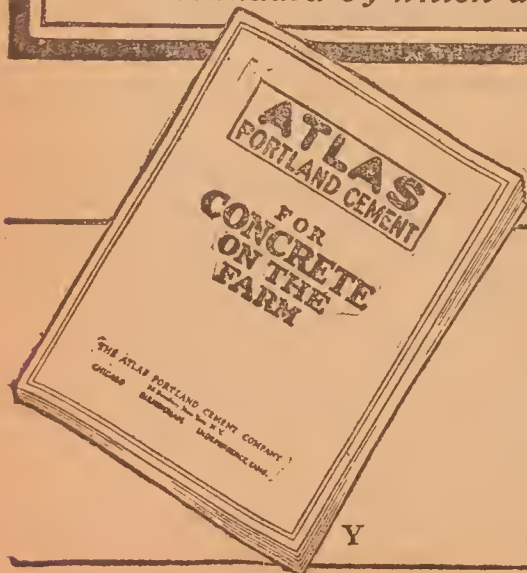
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How We Handle Manure

A Plow Handle Talk

MANURE handling at our

By H. E. Cook

place is generally a pretty methodical affair; that is in the winter it is. A larger part anyhow is drawn and spread each day. This winter it has been different and most of it has been piled. Deep snows followed by a month of open weather has been the reason. A still further reason has been that we needed some extra manure this spring on land that usually would have used on it a mixture of chemicals. But we



have a large amount of stable manure and this plan would lessen the fertilizer bill or nearly cut it out. Our hay crops are good ones and the final effect of our added fertility is to grow more hay. Its value is so low and we have a surplus anyway that here is no profit in buying plant food to grow a crop I cannot

sell. I am writing this paragraph chiefly to illustrate that methods cannot always be standardized, and then each of us may have plans that fit our particular needs and we cannot conform to those of others.

Top Dressing With Manure

Our business is to produce milk and the hay crop is its backbone and one can carry a field a considerable length of time by top dressing with stable manure. One can, and sometimes we do, top dress in the winter direct from the stable but that means hand spreading and it does not compare in results to a manure spreader application in the fall, using the same quantity in each case and so where much bedding is used I think the gain is more than the losses in piling during the summer. As a rule we do not get the best kind of hand spreading in the winter.

Many days are cold and stormy and our men feel as I do when doing the same job—we want to get back to the barn as quickly as possible. Poor spreading on a newly seeded meadow will not do much harm because alsike and red clover will push up through, but timothy plants cannot do it. Alfalfa after the first year will do better. Top dressing has a very marked effect on our soils in carrying alfalfa because our subsoils do not permit of deep rooting.

Soils Need Water Carrying Capacity

Then again kinds of soils have to do with methods. Any system of handling that will stop up the excess of air spaces in sandy soils and make more air spaces in a clay soil is good practice. Mechanical effect may be of as much value as the plant food value and until these soils have taken on the loamy texture we must reckon with this requirement. The best soil for any crop is the one that has water carrying capacity. Both sand and clay lose water in a drought and fertility amounts to nothing without water. An understanding of a few fundamental principles of soil handling and of manures plus a lot of hard study in order to adapt them to our own farms and methods of farming will be worth a lot more than written details. We must know what our manures are worth. Only about one-half of the actual plant food in a given quantity of feed finds its way into plant structure. The animal takes her toll of not less than 25%, and 25% is lost in handling, and lack of availability.

Then again we must not forget that wide rations and light feeding of concentrates makes for low value of stable manure, however careful we may be in handling.

A Good Soil Means a Good Living

We must remember also that rank feed-

ing plants like corn can use coarse green manure, while the smaller surface feeding plants must have decomposed more readily available plant food. Actually, one can hear more discussion over automobiles and one day late on the arrival of the milk checks than upon some of these great fundamental principles of farming. Of course, one does not want to think seriously every minute of the day, but at least we must not sidetrack these fundamental things upon which success must hang. It is, of course, valuable that the Dairymen's League or any one of the hundred other things going on around us succeeds, but it is much more important that your farm or mine is productive and gives us uniformly good wholesome returns each and every year. This is a very life-giving matter, affecting our debt paying power, our happiness, contentment, good living, the education of our children and their future welfare which is, if I am thinking along right lines, about what we are placed here to do.

Good Soil After 4,000 Years

We would be chagrined if compared to the Chinese in our methods of soil care and yet they have maintained soil fertility and the production of human food better than we are doing. King gives an illustration of a district where 36600 people live on and grow their food on one square mile of land and the soil has been cropped for 4000 years.

To be sure, land has been our one big asset and population sparse, and manures have not been so important, but some day we shall have to wake up as we have had to do in the development of new forests. We need manure schools as much as we need gas engine schools if I guess aright, and no one needs them more than does the dairy farmer who more and more sends fertility to the sewage departments because we have an increasing demand for fluid milk.

Handling manures is expensive and labor is our highest priced article and we should handle it the least possible. Under average conditions, dairy farmers have an advantage of direct to the soil application. Sometimes, however, our methods of waste seem to warrant a feeling that because it is common and dirty it is correspondingly cheap.

Do not let us get the notion that because we have more crops than can be sold at a profit that the day of manure conservation has passed. A productive soil always has been and always will be the true measure of a successful agriculture.

How Can We Pay the Taxes?

I WANT to congratulate you on account of the noble work you have started to do for the farmers. Whether or not you succeed you should have the best wishes of every farmer in the country because that tax item is something that touches a sore spot which is plain to be seen. The National Grange stated not long since, the farms of the U. S. were mortgaged to \$14,000,000,000. The farmer as a rule pays no less than 5% interest and from that up probably to 8% he also pays a tax on the property he does not own.

To me it seems to be the real source of all the farm troubles. The farmer is driven to get what he can and take what he can get to meet pressing expenses all the time.

No doubt but you will be able to make it plain to your legislators that it is time to draw the line and cut expenses, but the only way the farmer will ever succeed in that line is to watch the vote and follow the prohibition plan in nailing the fellow at the next election if it can be done.—N. L. Donahue, New Jersey

American Agriculturist

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Volume 115

For week Ending March 28, 1925

Number 13

The Revolution in Corn Breeding

Single and Double Crosses of Inbred Strains of Corn Make Record Yield

By H. A. WALLACE

Editor, Wallace's Farmer

THE revolution in corn breeding began back in 1905, when E. M. East, an Illinois boy, began inbreeding some Leaming corn at the Connecticut station.

Perhaps East became interested in corn originally by associating with Hopkins and Smith at the Illinois station. At any rate, when he got a job at the Connecticut station, he evidently decided to

forget all about ear-row breeding and other methods which were so popular in the corn belt at the time. He was a scientist, and therefore he stuck out boldly into a new field. He bagged the silks and tassels of his corn and by hand put the pollen of a plant on the silk of the same plant.

He not only did this one year, but for several years.

Within a few years the inbred corn became discouragingly weak, and some of the strains were so very bad that they died out entirely. The best of them yielded less than half as much as ordinary corn. East then crossed these inbred strains and found that the original vigor and yielding power came back, and more, too. This was announced to the scientific world in 1910, and created something of a stir, but nothing came of it directly. George H. Shull, of the Carnegie Institution, did the same kind of work as East, beginning in 1905, and also announced his results, which were the same as East's in 1910. East's work is of more interest because his inbred strains are still in existence and have given combinations of high productive value when crossed.

Others Take Up the Work

East went into purely scientific work at Harvard and a young fellow by the name of Hayes took up the task of continuing the inbred strains which East had started. After a few years Hayes was called to head the plant breeding work of the Minnesota station, and a Kansas boy named Jones came in charge. Jones thought that if breeding two inbreds together was good, that maybe it would be still better to breed four.

This double crossing, as he called it, gave astonishing yields. Double-crossed strains yielded 100 to 120 bushels per acre on the same soil where standard Connecticut varieties were yielding 80 to 90 and the inbred parents less than 40 bushels. Jones fairly bubbled over with enthusiasm and wrote a number of interesting bulletins and articles during 1918-22.

At the same time other scientific men, notably those at the Nebraska station and in the United States Department of Agriculture, began to take a vivid interest in inbreeding work. For a number of years these men had done inbreeding work, but apparently with no great hope of a practical outcome. All of this suddenly changed, and by 1923 every experiment station in the corn belt was actively at work on the new idea.

No seed company, or farmer, or experiment station, has any inbred seed or cross of inbred seed for sale today. The revolution has not come yet, but I am certain that it will come within ten or fif-

teen years. A foretaste of it was in the south-central section of the Iowa corn yield contest last year, when a cross of three inbreds outyielded the nearest strain of Reid corn by 30 per cent. It is safe to say that if this cross had been planted in the Reid Yellow Dent territory of Iowa last year that the average farmer would have had 500 bushels more corn and the state total would have been increased by fully 50,000,000 bushels.

A Cross That Reduced Moisture

The story of this particular cross is interesting. Holbert, working for the United States Department of Agriculture, on the root-rot problem in corn, started inbreeding work with Funk Yellow Dent about six years ago, finding two vigorous strains which he called his A and B strains. Holbert found that a cross of these two strains yielded unusually well in central Illinois. Jenkins, who worked with Holbert at Bloomington, went to the Iowa station at Ames in 1922, taking with him seed of this cross. In the meantime, at Des Moines, I had been inbreeding Burnett's Iodent, which is the Iowa station strain of Reid. To hasten matters along I produced two generations a year by using a greenhouse in the winter. This particular inbred was unusually bad, producing some plants with striped leaves, some with rolled tops which wouldn't let the tassel come out normally, some with zig-zag stalks, and many plants seriously affected with root-rot. It was early, however, and produced ears with nice, horny kernels. One of the graduate students at Ames wanted to experiment with some inbred strains of corn, so I sent this up to him.

Burnett tells me that Holbert's A by B cross was crossed on this inbred Iodent and part of the resulting seed was planted in the Ames plot of the Iowa corn yield contest in 1923. It outyielded the nearest strain of Reid by eight bushels to the acre, and so in 1924 the rest of the seed

was entered in all the plots of south-central Iowa in the regular way, and this time the cross had a lead of more than ten bushels per acre over the nearest strain of Reid. Moreover, it contained only 14 per cent moisture, as compared with 19 for the typical Reid strain.

Next to this particular inbred cross in the 1924 Iowa corn yield contest was a red inbred cross which yielded eleven bushels per acre more than the average of the thirty-two Reid strains entered. This sort is of particular interest because on its dam's side it is one of the inbred Leaming strains started by East back in 1905. The sire is a Bloody Butcher originally from China, inbred one year by Richey of the United States Department of Agriculture, and then by myself for two or three years, one generation being in the greenhouse during the winter. The inbred dam which was detasseled in 1923 was seriously attacked by diplo-dia and the seed which was planted in the corn yield contest was the poorest looking seed corn that was ever planted in Iowa. Nevertheless, the punch was there, because it outyielded thirty-two strains of Reid corn, including such well tested strains as the Krug, Black, Steen and McCulloch.

Problem to Find Best Inbred Strains

The problem now is to find the very best inbred strains of corn. So far, the strains used have been more or less makeshifts, and I am certain from studying the work of Hoffer at the Indiana station that they can be greatly improved upon. Just the same there are ten or fifteen strains in existence today that combine sufficiently well that if we used nothing but them, I am certain that the corn yield of the corn belt could be increased at least 100,000,000 bushels annually. The extra cost of producing seed by this method is perhaps \$1.50 a bushel, which would add roughly 25 cents an acre to the cost of seeding. The average farmer, however, will not care to go to the bother of producing seed of this sort himself, but will doubtless prefer to buy it each year from seedsmen or local seed corn "cranks" at the total outlay of perhaps 50 cents or even \$1 per acre for the improved seed.

Gives Unusual Yield But One Year

This investment must be made afresh each year, because this cross of inbred seed will give its unusual yield only the one year. Of course a return of five or ten bushels is very good for an outlay of fifty cents or a dollar, but it will doubtless take a lot of educational work before many farmers will care to buy the new type of seed corn fresh each year. When the revolution gets well under way, a number of new things will develop. Types of corn will be put out which will not blow down in any ordinary wind-storm, but at the same time yield well. High yielding ninety-day sort will be especially adapted to corn picking machinery, with strong shanked ears which will not drop off until pulled off by the machine. Certain sorts will excel our present-day strains in the fattening of hogs and cattle. Others will be especially adapted to seeding clover or wheat in the corn.

The average bushel of corn as produced in the corn belt now requires, in a

(Continued on page 338)

STANDARD FARM PAPER EDITORIAL SERVICE

This is one of a series of special articles by the members of the standard Farm Paper Editorial Board. The members of this board are as follows:

H. A. Wallace.....Wallaces' Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa
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D. A. Wallace.....The Farmer, St. Paul, Minnesota
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T. A. Leadley.....Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Nebraska
John Cunningham...Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wisconsin
A. J. Glover.....Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin
De Witt C. King.....Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Illinois

H. A. Wallace, editor of Wallaces' Farmer, in this article summarizes the history of the inbreeding of corn as a method of developing high yielding strains. A practical corn breeder as well as a student of genetics, Mr. Wallace is able to show just what the use of this method will eventually mean to the corn grower. Inbred crosses developed by Mr. Wallace ranked high in the Iowa corn yield test last year.

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The Tax Fight At Albany.

SINCE we went to press with our last issue, we have been in Albany getting first hand information about tax reduction and putting the farmers' need for tax relief again before the leaders in the legislature. One of the worst rows in years has been in progress for weeks among the leaders at Albany on the question of tax reduction. The Governor and some of his followers are making a fight for a reduction in the income tax while the leaders in the legislature are standing for holding the income tax where it is and if there is any relief to be given, they are for reducing the direct tax on real estate.

We have a lot of admiration for Governor Smith and believe that he has been right in many of the things he has been fighting for, such as consolidation of the State Departments and an executive budget; but we think he is wrong on this question of tax relief. As a matter of fact, it is a question of the cities lined up against the country. The cities want income tax relief while the farmers need relief on farm real estate.

Let us consider the justice of this for a moment. Suppose that you own farm real estate assessed at \$8,000, while your brother who is a city man has a yearly income of \$8,000; suppose—and this is the case with nearly every farmer—that this \$8,000 has paid practically no income during the past year. Who, in all fairness, is better able to pay, you or your city brother? Of course, if the time comes so that your property produces an income of \$8,000, that is a different matter and you should pay.

In other words, the only correct, honest and fair principle of state taxation is on *income* and not on *property*. It is adding insult to injury for a man to stand a loss on the operation of his property and then to have to pay a heavy direct state tax on it besides.

A bill is before the legislature at the present time appropriating \$9,000,000 for the relief of rural school taxes, the largest relief to go to the poorest districts where the taxes are the highest. It looks now that if the income taxes are reduced as proposed, this appropriation will not pass.

A bill is also before the legislature appropriating \$4,000,000 to pay for condemned tubercular cattle. Cleaning up the bovine tuberculosis helps not only farmers but every citizen in the State by insuring them good and safe milk. In order to save money for reduction of the income tax, it is proposed to cut this appropriation in half and to make up the deficit by another appropriation next year. If this were done, it would not interfere with the progress of eradicating tuberculosis but it would simply pile up the obligations of the State to be met by further taxation next year.

We have told the legislators repeatedly lately that there has been a lot of fool legislation proposed for farmers which, if passed, would do more harm than good, but that here was their opportunity in the reduction of direct state tax to do something practical and worthwhile for agriculture.

We think that every farmer, therefore, should watch carefully the vote on this important issue and note whether or not his Senator and Assemblyman failed him in helping to get relief for the farm taxes.

The Expected Has Happened.

FOR a long time those economists who make a business of studying conditions that influence farm prices have been saying that the high prices for wheat and other grains could not continue. They were right. During the last two weeks, the bottom has fallen out completely from under the wheat prices with the worst break in the history of the market in normal times. In two weeks the price of wheat dropped 51 cents a bushel and other grains also followed with bad breaks.

Fortunately, the wheat was mostly out of the farmers' hands so that the loss came on the speculators and not on the farmers. But Western farmers again face a serious situation for next year. Here in the East, we are more fortunate. We are chiefly dairymen and poultrymen and are therefore great consumers of feed, and feed is already considerably cheaper than it was.

Last year, we heard considerable talk about western prosperity while here in the East low milk, potato and cabbage prices made pretty hard times. But the situation has almost completely changed in the last few months. Prices for milk during the winter have been fairly good, and there are signs that they are likely to continue fair throughout the season. The same can be said for egg prices, so taking it all in all, while there is every reason to be careful, there is also cause that the old reliable standbys of dairy and poultry, helped out by a few cash crops, are going to make out pretty well this year.

All of which leads us to say again that while some folks, particularly at Washington, think that there is no farming in the country except in the Central West, taking it over a period of years, we will take our chances on a good Eastern farm every time.

The Need for Farm Papers

THERE never has been a time in the history of agriculture when farmers needed the help of independent farm papers as they do right now. We do not believe in stirring up or stimulating the more or less bitter feeling that already exists between country and city, but we do know that on many important issues city folks line themselves up against farmers and as there are more of them, it is important that the farmers have some agencies such as the cooperative organizations and the farm papers to stand up for their rights. This has been impressed upon us especially lately for it would seem that every time we pick up daily papers we find them advocating something that will help the city and harm the country.

For instance, in a great New York City daily of recent date there was a long editorial entitled "The Good New Summer Time". In this editorial it said:

"General conformity with the improved system by town and country would be desirable, but the rural reaction is undeniably hostile. A good many of the farmers not only refuse to save daylight but would, if they could, prevent anybody else from doing so, or at any rate would not permit the clocks to aid and abet the economy. Last year at Albany they attempted to repeal the statute permitting cities to adopt daylight saving. Fortunately that churlish attitude did not appeal to the Legislature. The effort to coerce the cities has not been renewed."

Then there comes the question of the farmers' taxes and again we find the city papers, both Republican and Democratic lined up against the farmers and their interests, and against the legislators from up-state on the tax question. The city is interested only in having the income taxes reduced and it seems to matter little to them whether the farmer

gets any help or not.

The great city dailies speak for the city men. It is imperative that the farmers have fearless, farm journals, bound to no particular interests, to work with their other agencies for those things which in all fairness they must have if agriculture is to survive.

Watch Your Seed

OF forty-one samples of bulk seed corn tested in the seed laboratory at the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, in one week recently, the germination varied from 100% from old corn saved over from last year to 28% for new corn. The average for all samples during the week was only 78%, and corn specialists say that seed corn should germinate at 99% to be worth planting.

This makes a very serious situation. If farmers do not watch out, there are going to be a lot of poor stands of corn this year. In any ordinary year, and particularly this year, no seed of any kind ought to go into the ground without being tested. Think of all the time and the money lost and the general discouragement of preparing the ground and sowing the seed only to find when it is too late that the crop will never be successful because of the poor stand.

Testing seed for germination is a very simple process. Any boy or girl can do it, and it is a lot of fun. On Page 338 there is a brief description and a picture showing how to test by the so-called "rag doll" seed tester. Do not miss this little article, and particularly do not miss testing your corn and your other seed. If you do not want to bother about testing at home, ask your county agent to do it for you or send samples to your State College of Agriculture. The State will test them free of charge.

Auto Thieves Even In Winter

AT least during the wintertime, farm people have the right to expect a little rest from the automobile hogs, but such does not seem to be the case. A few days ago on Mr. Morgenthau's farm, some men came with a large truck and without asking anybody's permission, cut and carried away a great truckload of pussywillows. Of course, in this particular instance, there was probably not much damage done, but the principle of the action, or rather the lack of principle, just naturally makes any red-blooded man indignant. Some of these automobile hogs have such an utter disregard for law and the rights of others that they bring owner of a big car into more or less disrepute and under suspicion.

They remind one of the old story of the thieves who came in the night and stole the machinery from the mill. The next night they came and took down the mill itself and carried it away; and the third night they came back for the dam, and were met with a charge of buckshot from the owner which at least temporarily discouraged their operations!

Eastman's Chestnuts

ON the opposite page are several of the fine letters contributed by men who took part in the contest for the best letters on the subject "My Ideal Wife". Among the many letters contributed, there were several amusing ones, and one man sent in with his letter the following story, meaning it perhaps as an example of what an ideal wife ought not to be.

A New York man, who was accustomed to taking hunting trips in the Adirondacks, partly for relaxation and partly to get away from an exacting and somewhat jealous wife, was the sad victim of a blundering telegram.

His favorite guide and companion on this occasion was named Mahoney. Having remained away longer than he expected, he telegraphed his wife, "Ah! having the time of my life, Mahoney is with me".

Imagine the results when his wife read, "AM HAVING THE TIME OF MY LIFE, MY HONEY IS WITH ME".

"My Ideal Wife"

Prize Winning Letters—Here Is Your Chance, Girls

MY ideal wife must possess good judgment, and a sense of humor. Being my wife would vouch for the former and possibly the latter, too. I would not expect her to smile sweetly and avoid all outbreaks, when every blamed thing went smash; but I would like an understanding, friendly grin as she helped me pick up the pieces.

I would not insist that she meet me at the door with a kiss (that is how they detect it), but I would be mighty disappointed if I did not hear her cheery "Hello there, Jim" from some part of the house. Naturally, I would like her to be healthy, but should ill health come, not make a fetish of it, or become a tyrant of aches and pains, spreading gloom all over the place; but on the other hand, make the most of the pleasures she could still have. I want her to be fairly ambitious but not a driver; neat naturally, not painfully so. Above all, chummy—one who will take off her apron and jump into the car with me and run into town any time. I would like her to be interested in the crops, and livestock, with a knowledge of values; but who will not hold post mortems on all of my failures.

Summing it up, my ideal wife is my congenial comrade and pal, who may disagree with me, may not always approve of what I do, but who will love me and stick through thick and thin.—K.

* * *

Motherhood Is the Highest Ideal.

THE real of anything seldom reaches the ideal; so my ideal wife is far above the average wife. She must be the daughter of a good mother; she must have good health, weigh 150 pounds, and be five feet six inches high, and preferably be a blonde. She must be good-looking, neat, intelligent, lovable and loving, and well educated.

She must take an interest in all my affairs. She rejoices with me in prosperity and sympathizes in adversity. She doubles my joys and divides my sorrows. She enjoys company but is happiest with her husband and children around her own fireside. She never acts in a way to cause her husband to be jealous. A light wife makes a heavy husband. Of earthly goods the best is a good wife; a bad, the bitterest curse of human life.

The highest ideal of a good wife is motherhood. The good wife who is not a mother would be a better wife if she were a mother. The sweetest, saddest picture in Van Wagenen's beautiful story is where the mother was murdered while holding her babe in her arms.

Others can wash and cook and rake hay and milk cows. The ideal wife will do those things if necessity demands it; but only the mother can be queen of the home.—B. (Note: This man writes that he is married and a grandfather.)

* * *

Across the Breakfast Table.

THIS should be easy with the correct answer before me, for I was lucky enough to marry what I considered—and thank Heaven I still consider—my ideal. Of course as the old Indian remarked: "No two men think alike or they would all want my

squaw," but I would like to say to the unmarried men that if they choose some girl with the following characteristics, they will have ninety-nine chances out of a hundred of being happy.

My ideal is not beautiful but she is very easy to look at—just as easy across the breakfast table as at a formal dinner. Her complexion, like her

Announcing the Prize Winners.

ON this page are the prize winning letters on "My Ideal Wife." The first letter wins the prize of three dollars, the second, two dollars, and every other letter published will receive a prize of one dollar. We hope to find room to publish some more in a later issue. We had a very difficult job in judging these letters. Probably there were others that were just as good as those we chose for the prizes, but we did the best we could, for we received a very large number, almost all of which were excellent, and very much worthwhile reading. Do not be discouraged if you did not succeed this time, for we will hold these contests from time to time, and maybe you will get in under the wire next time.

We want to take this opportunity of thanking you for your effort.

Any girl might well give consideration to the points raised in these letters by men on what they like in women. In reading all of the letters, we were much impressed that when it comes to picking out a life partner, men do not care so much for beauty of face as they do for beauty of soul and spirit. A pretty face may be all right as a secondary consideration, but if it is not backed by the old-fashioned fundamental virtues, no happiness can be built upon it. No girl who fails to cultivate those same fine things of character and of living which were admired by our fathers and grandfathers can hope to win the lasting admiration of the sons of the present age.—The Editors.

refinement, comes from within and is not applied on state occasions. She laughs more often with me than at me. She is a good mother, a good housekeeper, can discuss our business interests intelligently; and lastly, I know beyond a doubt that whatever and wherever I may find myself at, say fifty, she will be by my side, always an asset and never a liability.—B.

My Ideal Wife

By W.

I want a wife without bobbed hair,
Who will keep my clothing in repair,
And teach the kids to say a prayer,
MY IDEAL.

* * *

Who, when I come home from my toil,
Will greet me with a pleasant smile,
A kind word for me all the while,
MY IDEAL.

* * *

I want a wife who doesn't swear,
And never goes with uncombed hair,
And never has a fretful air,
MY IDEAL.

* * *

I want a wife who's bright and strong,
Will teach the children right from wrong,
God fearing and with happy song,
MY IDEAL.

* * *

I am not particular about her size,
The color of her hair or eyes,
If she is only good and wise,
MY IDEAL.

* * *

I want her for a pal and wife,
Who'll cleave to me throughout her life,
In health and sickness, storm and strife,
MY IDEAL—MY WIFE.

Wants a Good Sport.

IN my opinion the ideal partner for any venture is dependable. He should clearly understand the nature of the business involved, and be willing to assume responsibilities arising from it. He should expect to contribute according to his ability toward the success of the partnership; and should be entitled to the satisfaction of knowing that the arrangement justifies itself by the returns in increased usefulness and happier days.

I should like my partner in the adventure of marriage to possess these qualifications. I think too that she should be free from the cheap cynicism so prevalent today, and from the all too common contempt for the useful regulations and conventions of society. Her instincts and her reactions to life should be wholesome and sound. Her code and philosophy should be clean cut and well grounded.

Inasmuch as I should expect to spend much time in her society, I should want her to be "sporting" in the give and take of life. She would be responsive alike to the fancies of her children and to the visions of her husband.

To those whose privilege it is to know her well this woman would always be—may I say is beautiful?—H.

* * *

"Give and Take"—"Forgive and Forget"

MY ideal wife must be healthy in mind and body; otherwise, she will be unable to carry the mental and physical burdens and troubles which nearly every wife and mother has to bear. A healthy wife who is blessed with good common sense will get over the rough places much more easily than one who is delicate or one who is not well balanced. She will be a balance wheel for her husband and a real helpmeet in good and bad times.

My ideal wife loves human beings, not only her immediate family. She also loves animals. She has a sympathetic heart and is ready to help and comfort wherever necessary. She also has a kindly humor and always looks for the bright and beautiful things in life.

She has a strong religious faith but she is tolerant of other people's beliefs and realizes that we cannot all think alike on religious matters. Her religion is expressed in her daily life.

My ideal wife likes work in the house and the garden and in the chicken house, but she wisely does not allow herself to become a slave to her work. She is a good planner and organizer. She is a good cook and knows what to feed to her family to keep them in health. She takes an interest in her husband's work and in his pleasures and to her children she is not only the loving mother but also their best chum.

She has a sweet temperament and knows that in married life it must be "give and take" and often "forgive and forget." She trusts her husband implicitly, which puts him on his honor, and she does not give way to jealousy. She does not carry gossip and does not meddle in other people's affairs. She keeps herself, her children and her house neat and clean, for no man who cares for the decencies in life can respect and love a slovenly woman.

(Continued on page 348)

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How We Grow Melons

From Making the Seed Bed to Harvest

THERE are many methods and

By H. J. WALRATH

of the row, and drop the seeds in a

systems in use in melon growing which I will not attempt to discuss here, but will confine my remarks to such methods as have proved successful in our climate and under our conditions.

In the first place we must consider the soil. Cantaloupe can be grown on nearly any kind of soil, but it requires more work to raise them on heavy soil, as it takes more hoeing and cultivating to keep it loose and mellow. We like a sandy loam, because it is easily worked, holds moisture well, is warm, and does not crust over badly after heavy rains. It is well to keep these features in mind in case you have a choice of soils on your farm. Good drainage is essential, as soggy ground will not do. If the land is sour, it will pay you well to use lime liberally. Land sloping gently to the south is desirable. A piece of woods on the north to break off cold winds is a good thing in a northern climate, but the field should not be shaded.

Need Good Soil and Seed Bed

It will not pay to plant melons on ground that is poorly prepared, as you will lose more time in extra cultivating and hoeing. The ground should be plowed fairly deep, as early as it is dry enough, and fitted frequently up to the time of planting, in order to make a fine seed bed of mellow warm soil. This also kills many sprouting weeds and saves much trouble later in the season. It is sometimes a good thing to plow the ground the preceding fall, but if the soil should become badly packed down, as it sometimes does after heavy winter and spring rains, it will pay better to re-plow than to try to raise melons on a field of hard, unyielding soil.

Plenty of Plant Food Essential

Melons require an abundance of plant food, including a reasonable amount of humus. It is possible to oversupply fertilizer, however. This is especially apt to occur if too much nitrogen is used without being well balanced by potash and acid phosphate, which will result in an excessive vine growth, and later maturity of fruit. But as there are so many differences in soils and their needs, it is impossible to give any general rule in this matter. We consider that a piece of ground that is rich enough to raise a good crop of corn is rich enough for cantaloupe. If you have plenty of well-rotted barnyard manure, there is nothing better, provided you add plenty of acid phosphate, which is an element lacking in the manure.

As a general thing, it does not pay to plant melons before you feel reasonable certain that you will have continuous warm weather, as the young plants merely stand still, subject for a longer period to the attacks of insects, etc., and the seed are apt to rot in the ground if a period of cold wet weather sets in before they come up. In our climate, we plant from the 20th of May to the first week in June, which is our corn planting time here; it would probably be safe to go by your local corn planting time.

Hill Method Most Common

One of the most common methods of planting for garden or small field is the manured hill. The hills should be spaced 6 feet apart each way; holes may be dug or furrows plowed, and a small forkful of rotted manure mixed well with the earth and packed down fairly solid. Keep the hill low so that when covered it is little higher than the other ground. Make it long in the direction

straight row, which makes it easier to hoe and cultivate closely.

Eight or ten seeds are better than too many if they are evenly spaced, as the young plants get room to start well, and they can be thinned without loosening the roots of those remaining when they are large enough to be thinned. We thin to about three in a hill after they have got beyond the fourth leaf stage. In covering the seed, be careful to use fresh, fine earth, about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep, firming down gently if a light soil. If a rain should cause a crust to form before the plants break through, it is well to scuff the surface gently with a hoe, being careful not to break off any young plants. This will not only help the sprouts in breaking through, but will kill many young weeds that are about to sprout.

Drilling Calls for Other Methods

In order to plant in drills, some other means of fertilizing is necessary. You may plow under manure, or work fine manure into the soil after plowing by means of a disk. Or you may depend on plowing under a green manure crop such as rye, clover, sweet clover, etc., and add commercial fertilizer after plowing. A light coat of manure in addition to a green crop will help. The fertilizer should be well balanced to meet what you think to be the needs of the soil, and may be drilled in broadcast with a drill, or applied by hand along the rows, or on the marks when marking the ground with a corn-planter, as we often do.

We usually plant most of our acreage on soil prepared as told here, and mark the rows by means of a two horse corn planter. By using the fertilizer in one side only, we can have it applied six feet apart if the planter is set at three feet. We can apply up to 200 pounds per acre in the row in this way, and the same tool can be used later to put more beside the rows if desired, placing it perhaps a foot away from the row, which spreads the root system of the plants better than placing it all in the row.

How We Plant

We have devised a method which takes longer at the time of planting, which time is more than made up by saving in seed, more regular stand, and saving of time in hoeing. After fertilizing and marking as described above, we cross mark at six foot intervals, and smooth off the ground at the cross marks with a hoe, scooping out the earth slightly about the width of the hoe blade, then drop the seeds and cover by hand as described in hill planting. This method is much quicker than the manured hill, and we have had just as good results.

The greatest economy in hoeing and cultivating will be obtained by doing both so frequently as to keep ahead of the weeds; it is much easier to kill most of the weeds with the cultivator while they are in the sprout stage, and much hoeing can be saved by early and frequent cultivation. It also helps the growth of the melon plants by keeping the soil loose and mellow. As the vines get larger, do not hoe or cultivate deeply near the rows, as there are millions of fine roots not far below the surface; in hoeing, draw fine earth from far out between the rows and cover it around the stems of the plants rather than to hack about them with the hoe. Do not hoe or pull big weeds after the vines have set melons, if it in any way disturbs the young melons or loosens the roots, as it does more harm than good.

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Saving The Old Apple Tree

The Old Ones Are Often The Best

By David Stone Kelsey

THERE is not so grossly neglected a vegetable servant as the old appletree. Year after year he plods along—sometimes giving bountifully, and next withholding all yield, to recoup the drain of the last crop upon his aging strength, for more and more now-a-days, do enemies, both insects and fungi, infest and pursue his root and branch even unto death.

It may be the very commonness of the fruit that tempts this neglect, starvation and abuse, but since there are now splendid century-old trees still flourishing and fruitful, and some of them with renewed and shapely tops, it will repay any home-loving owner to study his old trees well. They are easily worth fifty dollars apiece if their shade or screening value be considered. As a roof-tree, background or wind-break too, a big appletree might easily inventory at five hundred dollars.

In other words, the appletree has a hardiness, longevity and natural beauty that immensely increase its plodding utility—as a mere producer and a “tree.” And it is upon its hardiness and adaptability, is power to recover from the amputation of heavy prunings and even grafting over into other varieties, that we depend in the operations described below.

There are not fatal blights or rots or cankers that destroy the appletree. Plenty such have lived and fruited for two or three generations after the main trunk was a mere shell, decaying within about as fast as it grew on the outer side.



A forty year old appletree rejuvenated. Note its round, well balanced head, carried well up-hill. It was re-grafted in April 1918 to three desert varieties—Williams, Gravenstein and Spitzenburg, and last summer bore its first full crop. Not one twig of the original top remains. Fourteen grafts of three kinds take its place.

From the single standpoint of the salability of one's property, nothing will pay better than to preserve, and carefully renovate each old fruit tree thereon.

There is not the slightest need to suffer the annoyance of either unsightliness—an appletree whose top is high, sprawling or lop-sided—or of a tree bearing useless fruit accompanied by enemy foliage that cannot be made to glisten with full-fed content. There is not other tree so entirely susceptible to culture, change and severe surgery. The apple is thoroughly, perfectly tamed, amenable to every sort of discipline and the will of man.

The Spy is naturally bushy, upright—plentiful of limbs of approximately uniform size and importance in the tree-head. The Greening has an exactly opposite habit, a sprawling, flat-topped growth that forces

the lower boughs to the very ground. Other kinds are prone to run directly into tall trunks, or will always manage to overgrow one or two of their more ambitious center limbs until beauty of form is lost.

Some appletrees foliate profusely and persistently, their leaves large and glossy-green the season through, others actually seem to neglect this necessary function, their foliage is tardy, imperfect and always rough and scanty. And such are more susceptible to disease and insect pests.

All these variations, however, are but Nature's expression of Her bounty. If one will visit an up-to-date apple-farm, where the culture of this tree is made a constant study, he will be astonished at the uniformly symmetrical shapes, perfect foliage and limb-balance in the trees of every kind. They will “all look alike.”



An un-regenerated tree from the same row—still bearing fairly well, but the tree itself offensive to the eye, all fruit defective, because difficult to reach in spraying and picking besides further limb loss a constant threat.

The expert apple-grower readily makes almost any variety of tree conform to his desires in growth habits and even in bearing. He knows trees, as the stockman knows his chosen breed of animals, and under his touch they thrive and fruitfully abound.

The old appletree should almost never be cut down. There are today, plenty of two-hundred-year-old trees, and those a quarter of that. If the variety is one that is wanted, there only remains the task of rejuvenation. If it must also be re-grafted, that is a longer process—to the double end of both renovation and changing the kind of fruit.

But beware of unskillful management of all this! It is no direct benefit to any tree to hack off a large part of its top, or otherwise to shock it, even by so much as plowing about it thoughtlessly!

If for some years it has been standing in tough sod, every thread of its underground rootlets is now up among the grass. turf roots also—fighting in competition with the grass for nourishment. To plow deeply there is a terrific shock at any time of year. The proper way is to begin with a cutaway harrow, gradually to destroy the sod and so deepen the feeding-ground of the tree's rootlets that it gets notice of the change and can adjust itself.

This should always be done as a first step toward renewing the youth of an old tree, usually in connection with a liberal application of some not too stimulating plant-food. Simultaneously, the re-shaping of the top may begin, though not until spraying thoroughly practiced can follow for the re-awakened tree will need fuller, better lungs (leaves) with which to appropriate the new-found food and newly-directed sap.

And now about that surgery. Where a cut is made to directly encourage renewal branches to take its place (an in “de-horning”) this cut must be made only in spring—or any time after January, when

(Continued on page 340)



A Bag of ALPHA CEMENT

combined with water will bind together several cubic feet of sand and twice as much stone or gravel.

Result: handsome, permanent improvements that you will never have to replace because of rot, rust or fire. ALPHA CEMENT improvements require no paint. They save you money year by year.

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The ALPHA Dealer
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Take Advantage
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\$1.25 worth for \$1.00
\$2.50 worth for \$2.00
\$4.00 worth for \$3.00
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In packets and ounces (Not in Bulk)
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We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

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Write for Particulars to

OGDENSBURG LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

The Springtime Conditioner

SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm-pestilence.

Give their systems a spring house-cleaning with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

It will put your cows in trim for summer milking. Excellent for cows at calving. Feed it before freshing. It will relieve your brood sows of constipation, all hogs of worms. It will put your young stock, calves and shoats, in fine condition for summer gains.

Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00

(Except in the far West, South and Canada)

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
For Sheep Ticks — for Hog Lice — for Health

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It costs just what you pay for 1½ tons of feed, because that's all the average cow eats in a year. Realizing this, can you afford to feed any but the best dairy ration to your cows, especially when you know that good feed will return in profits many times its slight additional cost as compared with inferior feed? Quality and uniformity make Larro both highly productive and truly economical. Manufactured from a tested, proven formula that never changes, every sack of Larro is the same—no matter when or where you buy it.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. **The Newton Remedy Co.**
Toledo, Ohio.

Dairymen's Page

A Trip to the Home of the Holsteins

CHARLES SCHAFFSMA had often heard his father talk about Holland and the Dutch methods of dairy cattle management. In fact, he had heard it so often that he wanted to see with his own eyes how the people back in the "old country" handled their herds. Two years as herdsman at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture had given him a thorough working knowledge of American methods. His wish to visit Holland began to be realized last June when he left his home in Pennington, N. J., on the start of a trip which was to include stops in France, England and Germany as well as Holland.

It was not until he reached Holland that Schaffsma was able to spend much time in studying dairy cattle management. Here he spent five weeks, living the entire time with the family of Mr. Schapp, in the Province of Friesland. Mr. Schapp is one of Hollands leading Holstein breeders. He and his two sons care for their herd which numbers about 150 head. Schaffsma spent the five weeks in actual work with the herd, so that he speaks from a first hand acquaintanceship.

No Scrub Bulls

"The Holland farmer," says Schaffsma, "never keeps a scrub bull. He is mighty fussy, not only about production, but about type as well. In May the cows are placed on pasture where they stay until the following October. The bulls are not allowed to run with the herd but are staked away from the cows. As soon as the cattle are sent to pasture the barn is given a thorough cleaning and is not used again until the herd is brought in from pasture the next fall. The Hollanders house and barn is practically one building.

"Milking takes place in the pasture. Since early calfhood the cows have been so handled that they give no trouble at milking time. It is interesting to note that the Dutch pastures are "fenced" by small canals or ditches. We in this country would find such a fence a poor means of keeping our cattle where they belong, but in Holland the cattle have long been accustomed to these canal-fences and cause no trouble by jumping them. The Holland farmer takes a great deal of pride in his herd. As a result, the animals are treated with the utmost kindness. It is an unusual sight to see a cow struck with the milking stool or fork handle because she did something not quite in accordance with her milkers wishes.

Do Not Force Production

"The farmer takes personal charge of

feeding the herd. While on pasture the cows are fed no grain. In fact, very little grain is fed at all, for during the winter the only grain they receive is oilmeal cake as a supplement to hay. The Holland farmer does not balance his dairy ration like the American farmer. He does not believe in pushing production. Records are kept only on the best cows in the herd. Two months previous to calving the cows are dried off for a rest. I found that calving trouble is frequent, particularly with heifers with their first calves. Hoof and mouth disease is still a serious problem in Holland. There was hardly a farm in the Province of Friesland that was free from the disease.

Believe in Cooperation

"In the Province there are many cooperative creameries. The land is flat, distances short, and roads are good so that it is possible to deliver milk to the creamery within a short time after milking. Cheese and butter are the creamery products and the farmer brings back the skim milk and whey to feed to the hogs and calves. The Dutch barns are not expensive buildings, but are practical and very warm. As a further emphasis on the matter of cleanliness the cows tails are washed once each week. While the cows are in the barn their tails are tied in such a manner that they cannot fall into the gutter when the animal is lying down.

"Mr. Schapp ships a number of animals to various parts of the world. Last spring he shipped a Holstein bull to Japan. The Holland Farmers have Province associations similar to our county breed associations. Each year these associations ship a number of animals to other countries."

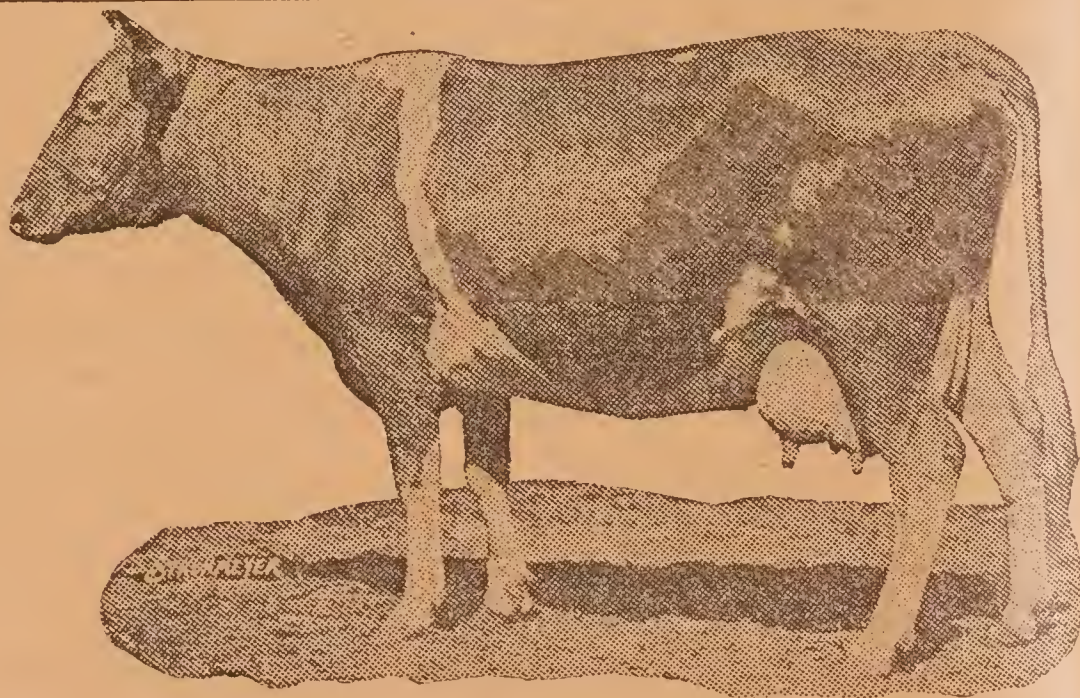
A short while after returning home Schaffsma left for Porto Rico where he spent nearly a month studying dairy cattle management on the Island. His experience there is as interesting as his trip to Holland—but it is another story.

\$2.14 for Every Feed Dollar

RECORDS of the Columbia County Cow Testing Association in Pennsylvania for the year ending October 1924 show that returns of \$2.14 were received for every dollar expended for feed.

Average total cost of feed per cow amounted to \$115.35 and the average value of product totalled \$246.30. According to the records the average cost of feeding the cows was almost equally divided be-

(Continued on opposite page)



State Champion and Fourth in Breed

The record of 15721.6 pounds of milk and 832.17 pounds of butter fat made by Caribou Rosalie 131869, makes her the fourth highest producing Guernsey cow in class D.. She was bred and developed by George C. Stone, Fairydale Farm, Pawling, New York, and she has a former class G record of 11857.6 pounds of milk 628.57 pounds of butter fat.

The consistency of her production is seen in the fact that her monthly milk weights varied only between 1164 and 1402 pounds, and her butter fat, between sixty-two and seventy-eight pounds.

Here is an unusual combination of records in a family group. Rosalie and her two nearest dams have between them ten Advanced Register records, six of them made in immature classes, and all of them averaging 12347.37 pounds of milk and 654.93 pounds of butter fat. Her dam has four records averaging 680.77 pounds of butter fat, while her sire's dam has four records averaging 591.36 pounds of butter fat.

Singleton Farms Herd

(Rhode Island's Greatest Producing Herd of Holsteins)

50 HEAD— To be Dispersed —50 HEAD
April 18, 1925, at the Wallum Lake, R. I. Farm

Including 11 Cows and Heifers that

Hold 21 State Championships

The herd was founded on the blood of a good producing daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, and through the use of several richly bred sires. The three herd sires will be sold and a few young bulls from large record dams.

Herd Fully Accredited

Sales Foree: R. E. Haeger, S. T. Wood, Albert S. Greene.

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Wallum Lake, Rhode Island.

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SALES MANAGER

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to be sold at private sale
before April 1st

Fall cows, Fresh cows, close springers. The best large herd in Central New York. 50 Head Registered Stock from T. B. clean herds. Write or wire

J. A. LEACH

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FOR SALE. Villageside Fearless No. 105644, eight months old Guernsey Bull sired by Langwater Fearless No. 77111, the \$7,500.00 Bull who is the only son of Langwater Warrior out of a cow having held a World's Record; out of Villageside Roxie May No. 119544 who has an A. R. Record of 10,860.75 lbs. fat and 537.10 lbs. fat. Full sister to Village Roxie Patterson A. R. No. 12090, a former class leader in DD both out of Roxie Patterson of Villageside No. 70866 who has A. R. record 15,726.8 lbs milk, 804.68 lbs. fat.

VILLAGESIDE FARM, Catawissa, Pa.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

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We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

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New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Holstein bull born September 22, 1923. Sired by King of the Changelings a 33-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs. Dam an ARO daughter of Changeling Butter Boy. This young bull is nicely marked, well grown, ready for heavy service and guaranteed right in every way. First check for \$125 f. o. b. Owego takes him.

FRED A. BLEWER,

Owego,

Tioga Co.,

New York

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

Dam, Class F, 11659 lbs. milk, 416.9 lbs. fat. Both grandmas Gold Medal winners. Splendid individual bred to sire producers.

M. C. SEARS

Bloomington, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

tween grain and roughage. The former amounted to \$59.89 and the latter to \$55.46. The average number of cows in the association for the year was 219. They produced 7272 pounds of milk containing 305.4 pounds of butterfat per cow. The milk had an average test of 4.2% butterfat. Feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk was \$1.59 and per pound of butterfat 38 cents.

—H. W. B.

Money in Young Stock

HERE'S a chance to make a little pin-money during the summer months, providing you have a little capital on hand and a few acres of pastureland. Jim Blackwell, a well-known farmer, makes money in young stock every year.

Last spring as soon as the weather permitted the stock to go out to grass, he bought up 20 heads of yearlings at a cost of \$15 per head. This totals \$300. He owned ten acres of good pastureland and turned them all out in it. He told me that two head will live well on one acre.

The fences had been repaired before with very little cost to him, except his time. The only expense was salt—and this he fed them every once in a while. They secured their living from the pasture—nothing else was ever given them.

Late in the fall the young stock were drove in and marketed. Blackwell sold them for \$21 per head, thus making a profit of \$120 for the summer. The year before he bought only 15 yearlings but he has increased every year. The market price sometimes varies, but he has always made as high as \$5 on one head.

Seven years ago when Blackwell bought the farm he only had about an acre of pasture that could be utilized without repairing the fences. That spring he bought two yearlings and sold them in the fall at a profit. So as the years went by he repaired fences and increased his buying in young stock every year. He deals mostly in ashire and holstein breeds.

"There is certainly money in young stock if you can raise a little cash to get a start," he told me.—LAURENCE HAYDEN, New York.

LIVE STOCK SALE.

John G. VanEtten, Kingston, N. Y., announces a Public Auction of Spring Milkers on March 31.

E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y., is directing the sale and W. G. Crandall of Homer, N. Y., will be the Auctioneer.

Live Stock Sales Dates

HOLSTEIN

- April 2 —Andover, O., B. L. Creesy
- April 10 —Mt. Halley Springs, Md. —W. W. Yengist Sale.
- April 15 —Wellsboro, Pa., Bennett & Latzer.
- April 18 —Wallum Lake, R. I., J. Ernest Singleton.
- April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa.—Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
- May 6-7 —Colliseum, Syracuse, N. Y.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Assn. Spring Sale.
- May 6 —Hopewell Junction, N. Y. —Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The Fourth Annual Sale

OF

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

BY

THE WESTERN NEW YORK SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

BATAVIA, NEW YORK

50 miles east of Buffalo.

APRIL 16TH, 1925

At this time a very choice lot of high class animals from the world's best Milking blood and show yard winners will be offered.

If you want milk you cannot afford to miss this sale.

If you want ideal conformation here is the place to get it.

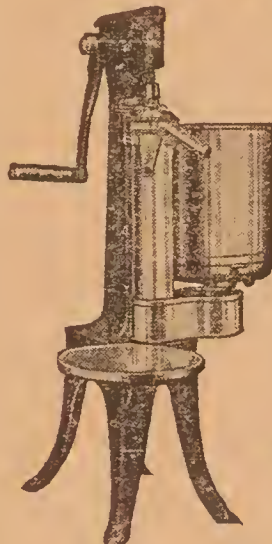
For Catalogues address

E. L. BUTTON, Secretary.

BOX 963, LEROY, N. Y.

The Sharples 1925 "Quiescent Current" Separator

The Allsteel Separator [600 lbs. per hour]



Sharples Allsteel Cream Separator

Turns easier than any other known separator

Joseph Beckinbaugh, Richmond Furnace, Pa., says his two-year-old boy turns it. That is younger than we recommend, but it indicates the ease of turning. One finger turns it "like a feather." Wife, please take notice!

Gets more cream and more butter than any other known separator

It skims equally clean at widely varying speeds. Other separators may skim clean at a fixed speed, but no other separator does at all speeds. It is humanly impossible to always turn at one speed.

Made of wrought steel—not clumsy cast iron—and wonderful Duralumin, open blade—rust-proof sanitary skimming device

These Allsteel Separators are light and neat looking, but durable and efficient beyond comparison.

A short lecture, but well worth reading

There is a vast difference in cream separators of different makes, and don't think there is not.

The advertising claims of all read alike because language is as free to one person as another.

Neither the words nor the amount of advertising make it better. We are ourselves large advertisers, but that is not what makes our separators better.

A trial side by side with others will tell the tale

Never order any separator on trial unless you order also an Allsteel on trial beside it, so that you may know what should be expected of a separator.

This little Allsteel Separator will look light and small when you get it—so does your watch look small beside a Big Ben, but the watch will last longer and keep better time. But the little Allsteel is a wonder for work and will last a lifetime. We build exactly the same skimming bowl into a heavy cast iron frame and gears. Below is the picture of it. It is an excellent separator. It would please you better than any other kind of separator except the Allsteel.

This heavier, larger separator will skim faster and better and will satisfy you better and will turn easier than any competing separator of like capacity, but not as easily as the Allsteel. Either will last for years.

Take our word for it. We have been selling you separators for over forty years. Our reputation is back of what we say. What we sell you has to please you, has to satisfy you in every way or you return it and get all your money back—if you have paid before trial.

A \$100 Allsteel Separator for \$82

The famous Sharples Allsteel Cream Separator—600 lbs. capacity per hour—is a \$100 Separator and the best Separator for \$100 that anyone ever bought. We have never had a price below \$100 on this separator, and thousands are at work giving supreme satisfaction to their purchasers.

We give thirty days' absolutely free trial, together with an allowance of \$15 for your old separator and twelve months in which to pay by easy installments.

But now we are overstocked with old second-hand separators of every make and cannot dispose of the surplus except for old iron.

For that reason we will, for a time, accept your order for a \$100 Allsteel Separator at \$88—you keeping your old machine if you have one.

Or if you pay cash at end of 30 days' free trial, send but \$82.

Mark X in square on coupon showing plan of purchase you desire, then sign and mail to us.

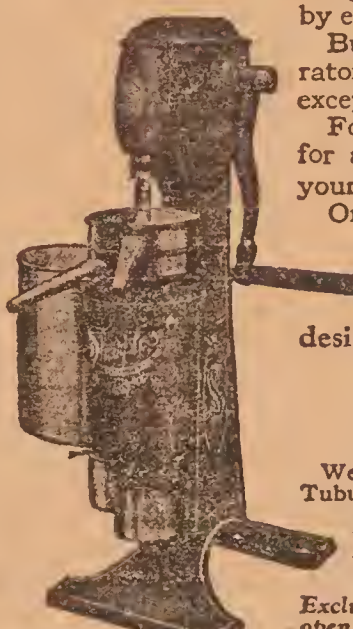
Heavy-build Separators
Made in Two Sizes

700 lbs. per hour—\$100

1650 lbs. —\$165

We make a complete line of Tubular separators from 200 lbs. per hour capacity to 10,000 lbs. per hour capacity. Send for printed matter.

Exclusive agencies open in unoccupied territories to good working dealers.



Sharples 1925 Heavy-build Separator

Mark X in square on coupon showing plan of purchase you desire, then sign and mail to us.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
or
San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.; Toronto, Ont.

Deliver to me at your expense a \$100—600 pounds per hour, Sharples Allsteel Cream Separator for thirty days' free trial at my home, to be settled for as checked below if entirely satisfactory.

Mark (X) in square below showing plan of purchase desired.

☐ Cash \$82 at end of thirty days' free trial, if all proves satisfactory to purchaser.

☐ Cash \$80.36 with this order, thirty days' satisfactory free trial, or money returned.

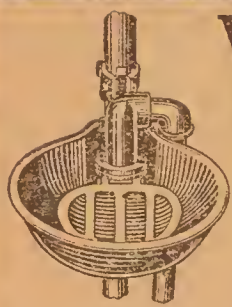
☐ Settlement \$88 running over twelve months, installment plan.

☐ Settlement \$100 running over twelve months and \$15 allowance for old separator.

Name..... P. O.

LESS WORK MORE PROFIT

with the
Reliable Drew Line



WATER BOWL

If you have one cow or one hundred—you must want to make them give as much milk as possible. A Drew

Detachable Water Bowl in the cow's stall often increases the milk yield 25 per cent or more, right away! It automatically gives the cow all the water she wants when she wants it.

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THE DREW LINE COMPANY
Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.

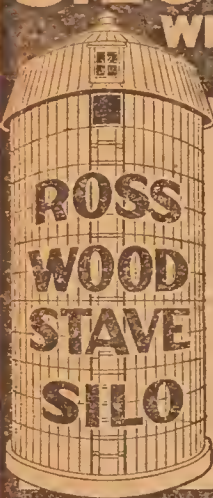


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construction for satisfaction, quality for service, door frames with doors that can not swell fast. Cash or monthly payments. Special prices now. Free Catalogue. Opening Roofs for a full silo without refilling.

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New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. 30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. On our money-back offer.

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FARM WAGONS
With high or low wheels, either steel or wood, wide or narrow tires.

Also Steel Wheels to fit any running gear. Make your old wagon good as new, also easy to load—save repair bills.

Be sure and write for catalog today.
Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St. Quincy, Ill.



Test Your Seed Corn

How to Use the Rag Doll

Ever since last fall I have been reading articles in several farm papers about the serious seed corn situation. About every farm paper we get carries something about it urging farmers to test their seed this year. What is the easiest method for testing the seed here on the farm?—E. E. R., New York.

It is very true that farmers should test their corn this year before planting. Germination tests that have been made on some corn, run as low as 25 to 30%. Last fall seed corn did not mature well. It went into the bins with more than a normal percentage of moisture in the grain. Cold weather came on and this moist corn froze, destroying the seed germ.

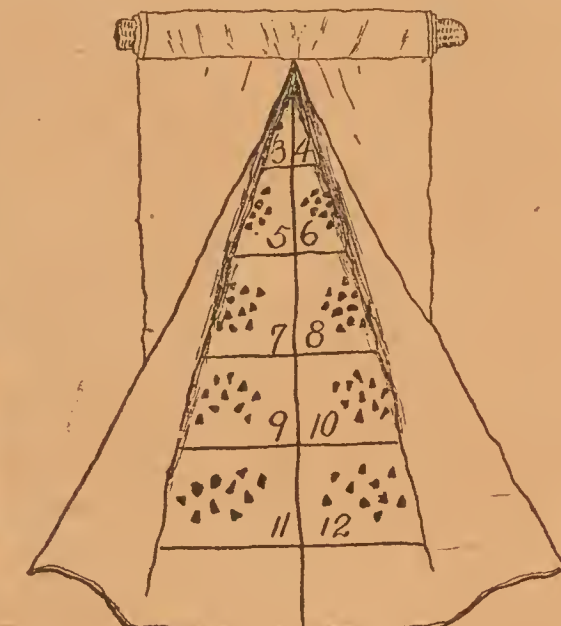
About the simplest method for testing seed is what is known as the "rag doll" tester. All this consists of is a corn cob and a piece of muslin about 16 inches wide and about 3 or 4 feet long. From the accompanying sketch you will see how the "doll" is made.

With a pencil or crayon, draw a line down the center of the muslin. Then draw cross lines about every 4 or 5 inches, making a number of oblong sections on the piece. Each section is numbered. Again refer to the sketch.

Have Ear Number Correspond to Section Number

In testing each ear be sure it is numbered the same so as to correspond with the number on the section in which the sample kernels are placed. For instance, suppose you take 10 kernels from an ear and place in section number 8. Take a small piece of paper and a pin. Mark on the paper "8" and pin that to the butt of the ear from which the kernels have been taken. If there are 12 sections you will have 12 ears, each one so marked that it corresponds to the ear from which the kernels were taken. In taking sample kernels, take two near the butt. Turn ear a little and take two more nearer the center. Turn a little more and take two more near the center, and so on until you have ten from different places on the ear.

When each section has 10 kernels, the "doll" is ready to be made up. Note in the sketch that the end section carry no kernels. Turn the edges of the muslin over so they meet at the center line. It is necessary to place the kernels in the section so that they are not disturbed when these edges are turned over. When the edges



have been turned and pressed flat, a corn cob is used as a core to roll up the folded muslin. After the "doll" is fully rolled it is tied with a cord or a rubber band to hold it firm.

When several "dolls" have been made, they are immersed in luke warm water for about four hours. It may go over this a little bit but when you soak it as much as eight or ten hours you do not get the proper results. The dolls are removed from this luke warm water and allowed to drain and then placed where they can be kept warm and moist. During the testing period they should be placed where it is not warmer than 100 degrees or not colder than 50 degrees. The proper temperatures are anywhere from 60 to 90 degrees. It is not necessary to soak the dolls the second time.

They should not dry out however. So in order to keep plenty of moisture available it may pay to wrap them up in a piece of wet sack or stand them up right in an open bucket so that the tips of the cobs stand in just about a quarter of an inch of water in the bottom of the pail. It may be well to cover them with a moist cloth.

After five days, the kernels should be sufficiently sprouted to show their fitness for seed. If the rootlets of any sample are noticeably weak or there are several dead kernels, the ear from which these samples were taken should be discarded. In each section there are 10 kernels and if 4 of the 10 in a section fail to germinate it shows that that particular section tests only 60 per cent and if the remaining kernels are weak, undoubtedly that ear will prove less than 50 per cent.

Testing the corn this way may seem to be a lot of trouble but if a man is going to obtain a successful stand this year he will have to go to some bother if he doesn't wish to take all kinds of chances on replanting his crop a couple of times. Of course, the men who make it a practice to save a two-year's supply can call upon their last year's surplus to a large extent. The man who goes from year to year however, will have to do some testing.

The rag doll testing is not the best test by any means. There are more elaborate and more expensive germinators on the market. However, it serves the purpose well where seed is to be tested at home. If more information is desired relative to this method we would suggest that you write to your College of Agriculture and ask for a bulletin on the rag doll tester or write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and ask for Farmers Bulletin 948.

The Revolution in Corn Breeding

(Continued from page 331)

favorable season, the expenditure of 35 minutes of man labor, 75 minutes of horse labor, and 35 cents' worth of land, machinery and seed corn. With the improved seed corn which I know can be produced by the method of crossing inbred strains, it will be possible under similar soil and climatic conditions to produce a bushel of corn at an outlay of 28 minutes of man labor, 60 minutes of horse labor and 32 cents' worth of land, machinery and seed corn. With this improved seed corn the average corn belt farmer will be able to produce as much corn as he now produces on 80 or 85 per cent as much land, which means a saving in man labor of over 100 hours a year and a saving in horse labor of more than 200 hours. Of course all of this is assuming that the ravages of the European corn borer do not ultimately offset the gain from a more productive type of corn.

All of the corn belt stations are now in possession of hundreds of inbred strains of corn and will soon be in the process of trying out thousands of combinations to discover just which sorts "nick" best. Within five or ten years they will have good inbred strains for general distribution. The men who will send for these strains at that time will probably be chiefly seedsmen and seed corn cranks. The stations will presumably have to set up a sort of certification bureau so as to prevent unscrupulous people from selling common seed corn under the name of a certain definite cross of inbreds. It will be a difficult matter to work out but the prospect of larger corn yields is so great that a satisfactory scheme is sure to be found.

A revolution in corn breeding is coming which will affect directly or indirectly every man, woman and child in the corn belt within twenty years. Our systems of farm management will be changed somewhat and it is even possible that both domestic policies and the foreign relations of the United States will be somewhat influenced.

Better Cultivation in Field and Orchard



A Real Double Purpose Harrow. Gangs can be closed together for field work or extended for orchard cultivation. Gangs are reversible in either position.

Clark

Reversible
Extension
S. A. Harrow

Made in six basic sizes which can be furnished with regular heads or with various extensions up to 14 ft. cut. Disks are of cutlery steel with edges forged sharp. CLARK "CUTAWAY" implements are the only ones having forged edge disks. Send for our complete catalog of horse and tractor drawn disk implements for orchard, farm and garden; also name of nearest distributor and valuable free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

The Cutaway Harrow Co.,
92 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

FOR SALE CORN

Choice Seed Corn 100 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent; 300 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 200 bu. Early White Cap, nearly all 1923 crop. Above—90% germination. Write for price, sample and circular. Order early to save money.
SHULL FARM, Box 5, Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa.

A LIFETIME ROOF

Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust and insures you against fire and lightning.

ARMCO IRON ROOFING

It will pay you to read our free illustrated catalog showing all styles. Write today.
American Iron Roofing Co. Sta. 24 Middletown, O.

PURE IRON NOT STEEL

FREE NEW CUT PRICE BARGAIN BOOK

Don't buy a rod of Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints until you get my new Catalog.

I'VE CUT PRICES to Rock Bottom. My Factory to Farm Freight Paid Plan gives you BEST quality at lowest prices. Remember, my money-back guarantee insures perfect satisfaction. Write for Free Book.
The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 3004 Cleveland, Ohio

7500 MILES GUARANTEED OVERSIZE CORD

30x3 1/2 in. 30x4 in. 30x4 1/2 in. 30x5 in.

Direct from MILLION DOLLAR ARMSTRONG FACTORY

If you write or telegraph immediately you can buy brand new oversize cords direct from our modern \$1,000,000 factory at the same prices we have been selling to jobbers and dealers for the past nine years, and save one-third.

These are not old tires retreaded, but strictly firsts, guaranteed to give you full mileage or your money back for any miles unsecured; you to be the judge. References: Bradstreet, or any bank.

GENUINE CONNECTICUT OVERSIZE \$6.75
G CORDS guaranteed for 7,500 miles, size 30 x 3 1/2 in. Other heavy duty oversize cords guaranteed as follows:

Size	Senior 10,000 Miles	Armstrong 12,000 Miles
30 x 3 1/2 in.	\$ 7.65	\$ 8.65
31 x 4	10.85	14.35
32 x 4	11.35	14.85
33 x 4	12.00	15.35
32 x 4 1/2	—	18.25
33 x 4 1/2	—	18.75

See catalog for big values in other sizes.

PAY POSTMAN ON DELIVERY plus 28c postage on 3 1/2 in. and 4 in. tires, and 42c postage on 4 1/2 in. or send check or money order with order and save Government 10c C.O.D. fee.

If not delighted with the quality when tires arrive, we will promptly return your money.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG today, showing remarkable new values including all sizes in cords, quality tubes, batteries at \$10.18, auto tops and other accessories at factory wholesale prices!

THE ARMSTRONG RUBBER CO., Inc.
Dept. D West Haven, Conn.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 437, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 437
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the () 50c regular size (or () \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name
Town
State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

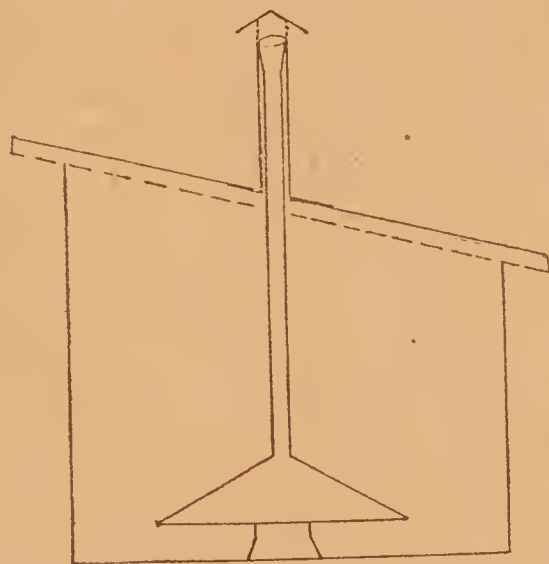
How I Set Up a Brooder Stove

C. S. GREENE

I AM wondering how many of my poultry friends know how to set up a coal-heated colony brooder stove properly and safely with the least amount of labor and expense. No doubt you have all been disgusted and vexed trying all kinds of ways to run the pipe up through the roof or out through the side of the house and after spending a lot of time and hard work on the job you found as I did that you have a very expensive and unsatisfactory arrangement which will only last a year or two. The creosote forms and runs down the pipe sticking the dampers, the fire does not draw or perhaps the soldered connection of the roof collar melts when you start a fire and leaves a leak in your roof. I tried every plan I could think of for over ten years until I adopted the present durability with cheap and easy installation. It is also fireproof.

Installing the Flue

The accompanying drawing shows the construction and arrangement of the pipe. The shanty top is made in the usual manner with a 15 inch collar around the bottom of the pipe set on the same angle as the roof—the pipe running about four feet high above roof. This is set over a hole in the roof a little larger than the pipe and securely nailed under the roofing material above the pipe and over the roofing material below the pipe. The pipe leading from the brooder stove is at least one inch in diameter smaller than the pipe above the roof and extends to the top of this pipe on the inside. A reducer one foot long on the end of the smaller pipe fits the inside of the larger pipe loosely at the top and holds the inside pipe in position. To set up a stove you simply get the right



This shows improved method of brooder house pipe connection with reducer in place at the top.

length of pipe including the reducer, measuring from the stove to the opening in the shanty top and insert it up through the larger pipe. Be careful not to have the reducer too large, only just large enough to work easily on the inside of the larger pipe. I use a 3 inch pipe from the stove and a 4 inch pipe from the roof but if you already have a 4 or 5 inch pipe leading from the stove you could simply make the pipe from the roof one inch or one and a half inches larger although the smaller size is cheaper and answers every purpose. This air space between the two pipes serves as an insulation preventing creosote from running down the pipe and it also greatly improves the draft of the stove. This same principle can be used on houses where there is a brick chimney by simply running the pipe into the chimney and up to the top on the inside and much better results will follow.

A Cost That Saves

The total cost of this pipe and shanty top last year was \$2.50. This inside pipe saves the outside pipe so it will last several years when painted on the outside with a good heat and rust resisting paint. When the cover of the shanty top rusts out

(Continued on page 346)

BABY CHICKS



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

Pedigreed, Exhibition, Utility Matings. Vigorous High Powered Layers 20 Popular Breeds—20 Rare Breeds

Includes 7 varieties of Leghorns, 5 varieties of Plymouth Rocks, 6 varieties of Wyandottes, 2 varieties of R. I. Reds and R. I. Whites, 3 varieties of Orpingtons, 3 varieties of Minorcas, 2 varieties of Langshans, 3 varieties of Campines, Anconas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, White Crested Black Polish, Lakenvelders, Jersey Black Giants, Sicilian Buttercups, Speckled Sussex, Houdans, White Faced Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Dark Cornish, and 4 kinds of ducklings.

Postage Paid Live arrival guaranteed.

Free Feed with order. Pullets and Mature breeders at right prices.

CATALOG FREE Stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 7, Gambier, Ohio
Member International Baby Chick Association

Trapnest Record 192 Eggs Average

"I selected and trap-nested 13 White Leghorn pullets, of pedigree mating, out of my flock raised from 500 day old chicks. Their average was 192 3-13 eggs. The balance of the flock would come up to these records if trapped." (Signed) L. MARTINSON, Palisade, Minn.

NOTE: We have Mr. Martinson's record and sworn statement in our office files.

Won 187 Ribbons \$226 Prize Money

"I want you to know of my success with the 25 White Rock day old chicks bought from you. In the 1923-24 show season, I showed at 33 shows and fairs, winning 3 championships, 43 firsts, 43 seconds, 187 prizes in all, besides \$226 in cash." (Signed) STANLEY GAIDA, Miller Falls, Mass.

Booklet of many testimonials like these on request. Nabob Quality stock is noted for its exceptional laying and winning qualities. Be sure to order Nabob Chicks this year.

RAISE MORE CHICKS

Your money back in 30 days if not satisfied



The Royal, with the largest fire pot of any brooder on the market at our price, holds more fuel and burns either hard or soft coal successfully. The chicks are cozy, happy and growing under a Royal, when the fire would be out in a small stove brooder. The Royal is extra heavy, wirebound and one piece. Five inch flue pipe, and combustion chamber four times as large as other standard stoves. Both check and direct draft are automatically controlled. The grate is large and extra heavy. Fire-pot has straight sides; soft coal will not clog.

Your dealer should have a full line of Royal Poultry supplies. We make brooders, leg bands, chick feeders and waterers, non-freeze fountains and the other supplies needed on the poultry farm. If your dealer can't supply you, send your order direct.

ROYAL MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 34, Toledo, Ohio



Canfield's Quality BABY CHICKS

Bred from High-Quality, Production-Bred Birds having no equal. Backed by 11 years experience. 13 Popular Breeds. Every Breeding Bird Approved—Every Chick Guaranteed—30 Branch Offices—Branch Stores in Boston and Detroit.

Member International Baby Chick Association
CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. 9, 210 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

Largest Quality Producers

BETTER

Cod liver oil prevents and cures leg weakness in chicks if it contains Vitamine D. Experts recommend giving this oil to breeding birds also to improve hatches.

1 pint\$.75

BREEDERS—

1 gal. 3.50

STRONGER

COD LIVER OIL—HARRIS

Is double-tested and guaranteed to contain this vitamine. Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen and experiment stations. The one brand you can be sure of. Avoid mixtures! Circulars FREE.

5 gal. 15.00

CHICKS

30 gal. 55.00

Delivered

Cash or C. O. D.

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES,

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT

WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

W It is sharp and clean, and absolutely the best substance that can be procured for grinding the chicken's food in the gizzard, and thus aiding digestion, and it is so white that there is no waste, as the chicken finds and gets it all.

NO NEED FOR OYSTER SHELLS

H GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT is superior as a shell-maker. It produces uniformly hard shells that will not break easily, and does away with any need of oyster-shell, magnesium, or any other such materials fed for shell-making.

Y BALANCES THE RATION—INSURES DIGESTION

GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT has a definite mineral content of Sulphur, Carbohydrates, etc., which gives the proper balance to the food required by both chicks and adult birds to keep them in good health, and enable the chickens to produce the best eggs and more of them.

GRANGERS MFG. CO., Box 1002, Hartford, Conn.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE

Grangers Mfg. Co.

Please send me Free sample of GRANGERS TRIPLE PURPOSE GRIT. My dealer's name is:

Name

Address

My Name

Address

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

The reduction in Class 1 amounts to 27 cents per hundred while in Class 2 the reduction is 10 cents per hundred in each class, A, B, and C. Class 3 prices remain the same as in early March.

It is reported that the Directors have voted that these new prices for the last half of March will be continued in April unless conditions warrant further change.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.15
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.05
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.10
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers As-

Ship Live Broilers and Fowls for The Easter Holiday Trade on April 2-3-6-7

**TOP PRICES—ALWAYS
IMMEDIATE RETURNS
POULTRY FED AND WATERED BEFORE SELLING**

Empty coops cannot be returned because of restrictions. Use one-trip coops. Send check to O. C. LOMBARD, Short Falls, N. H., for 55c each. They will be shipped promptly.

Berman & Baedeker, Inc.

West Washington Market New York City

SHIP to the right house
M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags **EGGS**

FARMS FOR SALE

**Money-Making Farm
100 Acres, Horses, 11 Cows**

And heifers, poultry, machinery, hay, fodder, grain, firewood; near lake resort; rich level fields, returned about \$2000 last season; good 10-room house, basement barn. Owner cannot handle, low price \$3800 for all, part cash. Details pg. 4. Big New Spring Catalog. Free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY

255-R FOURTH AV. New York City

New Money-Making RASPBERRY
Yields fair crop in Fall of 1st year, heavy crop 2nd Summer. A real red (not purple) Raspberry. Firm, stands shipping well. Catalog of Small Fruits, free. Write today
L. J. Farmer, Box 241 Pulaski, N. Y.

My "Beaver Brand" Canada Unleached Hardwood Ashes for Fertilizer are High Grade. Analysis Guaranteed. Circular and price free. Established 53 years. Address
CHAS STEVENS, DRAWER 600

Napanee, Ontario, Canada.

BIG SHEPHERD WATCH DOG \$15. Cow herder, trained \$20. Certified rabbit hunter \$15. Milk Goats \$25. **LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, R2, Mohnton, Pa.**

PANSIE PLANTS

18 Giant Everblooming Plants \$1.00 prepaid. Send for list of spring specials.
WM. P. YEAGLE, BRISTOL, PA.

NEW GLADIOLUS—20 varieties all different. Including red, plain petaled, blue and lavender varieties all for \$1.00 or \$1.10. C. O. D.
MAPLERIDGE GLAD GARDENS, R2, GENEVA, N. Y.

sociation (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

February Pool Price Announced

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following pool prices for February for 3% milk in the 200 to 210-mile zone:

Gross Pool Price	\$2.38
Expenses .....	.08

Net Cash Price to Farmers.....\$2.30

No deduction on certificates of indebtedness.

This net cash price of \$2.30 is the highest cash price in the history of the pool. It is 48 cents per hundred higher than the net pool price for February a year ago and is slightly lower than the January price due to the increase in surplus with the advance of the flush period of milk production. According to League officials the present situation of league dairymen is very favorable. The number of cancellations received during the recent withdrawal period were relatively small. The League reports that February 1 and March 19 they accepted 400 new members, applications coming in at the rate of about 30 a day.

BUTTER HOLDS ITS OWN

Although it suffered a slight setback after our last report, nevertheless the butter market recovered this one cent decline and is now holding its own. In these columns last week we said that it was very doubtful that prices would go any higher in view of storage holdings and the fact that too rapid an increase would hold up consumption. This is exactly what happened. As soon as the price hit 50 cents for fanciest grades, small buyers ceased purchasing and the big operators bought only enough to meet current needs with a consequent weakening of the market which brought about a cent reduction. However, on March 16 business was sufficiently active to bring the highest scoring marks back to 50c. We still cannot see how the price can go much above this. Receipts have been heavier than anticipated and some Canadian and New Zealand butter has entered the trade to say nothing of held butter from nearby storage.

On March 17, 93 score butter was selling from 49½ to 50c while 92 score was worth from 48½ to 49c. Lower grades ranging downward to 36c.

CHEESE MAKES SLIGHT GAIN
The cheese market is firm on all description of held goods and the fanciest marks of such advanced a half cent so that now these fancy specials are bringing from 26 to 27c while average run, held whole milk State flats are worth from 25 to 25¼ c. There is not a great deal of fresh State cheese arriving, although the make is increasing slightly. Fresh whole milk State flats are worth from 24 to 24½c, the same as last week. The other grades ranging downward to 21c. Trade is active and the outlook is firm and steady.

EGG MARKET WEAK

The egg market is in a pretty weak condition. There are a number of factors that are operating to keep values of nearbys down. In the first place advices from Chicago and other interior producing sections give indications of heavier shipments. This tends to scare off the buyers and keeps the market in an unsettled condition. Pacific Coast whites are raising hob with nearby shippers. Big buyers are turning their attention more to this line of goods and some sales have been made as high as 41c while 40c represents the top knotch for the fanciest nearbys. It is a fact that there is not a great deal of extremely fancy nearby stock arriving. But nevertheless what is coming in is not getting a whole lot of attention. One encouraging feature of the market is that intermediate grades are getting better attention and values in those lines may improve.

POULTRY EMBARGO LIFTED

On March 13 orders were signed for the lifting of the embargo which has been in effect since December 11. The lifting of the ban however was only

partial, several states still being on the doubtful list pending a final investigation by experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These states include Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. Shipments from New Jersey must be accompanied with certificates stating that the poultry is in perfect condition. This will undoubtedly create an easier market. On March 18, prices were not any too firm. Express fowls had to be very fancy to bring 30c, although a few sales were reported at a slight premium. Fancy chickens have been bringing as much as 38c but a lot of the stock has been staggy, some of it having to be sold as roosters. Spring broilers were bringing 55c while winter broilers are 10c lower. Ducks coming from nearby points by express are worth anywhere from 25 to 30c. Rabbits are bringing anywhere from 30 to 35c.

OLD POTATOES DULL

News from the country varies. Advice from western New York indicates a steadier tone there on potatoes. It is said that the holdings are not as heavy as were anticipated and potatoes are selling between 35 and 40c a bushel with 150-pound sacks of U. S. grade No. 1 at \$1.45 F.O.B. Shrinkage in storage is reported to have been heavy.

It is going to pay growers who still have stock on hand to watch other markets than New York City. The Metropolis seems to be the center of all shipments while other cities are being passed up. Several times during the past months Pittsburgh has been a better market. Buyers in the terminals around the greater city, are exceedingly critical in their purchase and car after car is being turned down. It has never been known when there has been so much trouble with rejected cars as the trade is having this year. If a man is shipping at this late date it is going to pay him to scrutinize his potatoes carefully. Any dry rot will be detected in a hurry and buyers are not hesitant at all about criticizing the least imperfections in the most severe manner.

BEAN MARKET QUIET

There is nothing new in the bean market. Trade is quiet to the point of dullness, in fact things seem to be tending easier. Pea beans are selling anywhere from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Very little business is done at the top figure. Marrows are worth anywhere from \$9.75 to \$10.25. Red Kidneys are centering around \$10.50 for the fanciest marks while common stock is selling now at \$10. White Kidneys are bringing anywhere from \$8.50 to \$9.

BETTER TONE ON HAY

Although there has been no change in prices at the moment the hay market has taken on a firmer tone. Receipts have been lighter and there is a real good demand for top grades. Prices are about the same as last week, No. 1 timothy brings \$25, lower grades varying anywhere from \$14 to \$23 for No. 1 depending on size of the bales and while intermediate and lower grades are worth from \$17 to \$21. Second cutting alfalfa is still at \$29 to \$30 for No. 1 and \$23 to \$26 for other grades.

WHEAT MARKET BREAKS: CASH GRAINS AND FEEDS

The wheat market on futures has taken an awful drop. On March 17 the market was 51c under the high point that was reached on January 28 when May wheat sold for \$2.05½. Speculators in this case are taking the loss. The reason for the downward trend has been reports from foreign markets and foreign producing areas which indicate that the world crop will be heavier than in 1924.

Cash Grains

The following prices prevailed on March 17 F.O.B., New York City: WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.90 to \$1.91. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 2 white oats, 55 to 56c. Rye, \$1.30 to \$1.31. Buckwheat \$2.30 to \$2.35.

Buffalo Feed Prices

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, the following quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and

local basis, as reported by the U. S. Department of Farms and Markets on March 14. Ground oats \$23; spring wheat bran, \$23.50; hard wheat bran, \$28; standard middlings \$26; soft wheat middlings, \$36; flour middlings \$34; red dog flour, \$41; white hominy, \$45; yellow hominy, \$37.75; gluten feed \$47.75; 36% cotton seed meal, \$40; 41% cotton seed meal \$42; 43% cotton seed meal, \$44; 34% old process oil meal, \$39.

Saving the Old Apple Tree

(Continued from page 335)

the wood is not frozen—and before the bark will peel. Contrariwise, where sprouting is not wanted—this limb should be removed in fall—August to December, thus directing the flow of tree-life to other parts.

All grafting is of course done in early spring. If the tree be of fruiting size, this process had best take place in a series of two or three years, beginning with those limbs most central, and not cut lower than where three or four inches in diameter. A two-inch limb should be served with two lively but dormant scions, a three-inch with four, and a four-inch with six or more scions, thus both making sure of a good "catch," and helping to take care of the largest possible amount of sap-flow this first season, even if afterwards "thinned."

Later, a part of these grafts may be removed, though not, as a rule, under three years, and meantime great care must be given that the winds of summer storms do not remove them, as their hold upon the amputated stump is at first precarious. The surrounding, untouched or trimmed back tree limbs will help to protect the new-growing, rampant grafts, and to maintain the needed upright development, but firm stakes to which the shoots can be tied are sometimes also necessary.

One or two years later, the more outer limbs should be graft-worked in the same way, and by the third year, the last, outside ones. In all this choice of scaffold branches—some to be re-grafted, some to shorn permanently away—a "man who knows" should have entire charge of choosing which and which. He can "see" in mental grasp, the new top as it will soon stand, a balanced, shapely and vigorous crown upon the still sound and sturdy tree-stock—good for at least another fifty years of fruitfulness, and let us trust, of more and better fruit.

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A.M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire and Berkshire cross pigs 7 weeks old, \$6 each; 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each. Send in and get farm-raised pigs. Bred from all registered boars and large sows, and will make large hogs. Pure Chester White or Yorkshire pigs 6 weeks old, \$8 each; and also Berkshire pigs 6 weeks old \$8 each. Boars of the above breeds \$10 each. We ship C. O. D. to you on approval, from one to twenty-five pigs.

CLOVER HILL FARM,

RFD. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

Feeding Pigs For Sale

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. All bred to make large hogs. I will ship from one to fifty C. O. D. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery.

WALTER LUX,

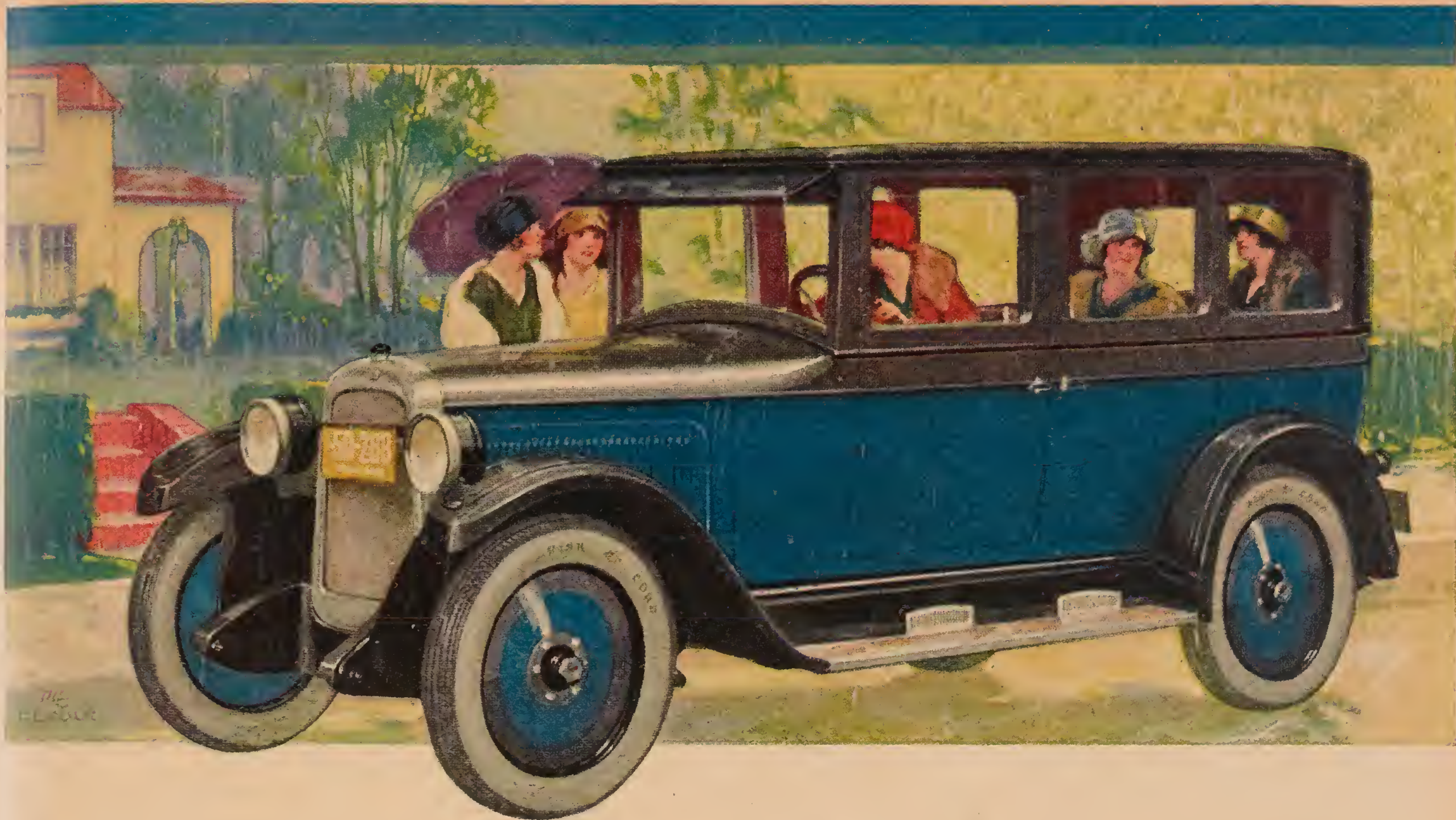
388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.

Telephone 0086

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.50 each. 8 weeks old \$7 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense.

MICHAEL LUX, Woburn, Mass.



More people are talking about this Fine Car than any other Car in America

Of course people are talking about this new fine Overland with six cylinders. Of course they are drawn into liking and admiring and wanting this remarkable car. For motor car buyers these days are real students of quality, close judges of value—buying shrewdly and keenly after making shrewd and keen comparisons. Q The public was bound to admire the fascinating beauty of the new Overland Six. And bound to ap-

preciate its fine comfort and luxury. Q The power of this car is a joy. You can overtake and pass nine out of ten cars on hills, and likewise on the open road. In traffic the swift getaway of the new Overland Six makes cars around you seem listless and poky. Q Great smoothness is engineered into the engine. The wonderfully balanced crankshaft is ingeniously drilled to receive perfect lubrication at all speeds. And by in-

genious developments in six cylinder design friction and wear have been minimized to the vanishing point. That means great endurance. Q You need but one look at the new Overland Six to know why it is receiving such an enthusiastic welcome. It has beauty and style, comfort and luxury, to a degree never before offered at such a low price . . . Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, O. Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Can.

The Fine
New OVERLAND
With SIX Cylinders

W I L L Y S O V E R L A N D F I N E M O T O R C A R S

They Have Stopped Mistakes in Painting

—with the help of the Farm Painting Guide



YOU can do the same.

Save the Farm Painting Guide, put it up on your wall in a permanent place, and then, every time you go to buy paint, varnish, stain or enamel, look at the "Guide" first.

The Guide simply makes it easy to select the **RIGHT** type of paint, of varnish, of stain and of enamel exactly as a color card makes it easy to select the right color; *it stops mistakes in painting.*

Be sure to look up
"Paint Headquarters"

The store in your community displaying the "Guide" and carrying the correct Sherwin-Williams finishes is "Paint Headquarters." Look for the "Guide" in the window and inside the store.

The Sherwin-Williams Dep't of Home Decoration will gladly give you individual suggestions for your home if you write them. Ask for free booklet B450 and for free set of handsome color plates. If you want the most complete book on home decorating ever issued, 177 pages, many beautiful full-page decorative schemes in colors, send 50c (65c in Canada). Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Dep't B435, 610 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FARM PAINTING GUIDE				
SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARN, SILOS, OUT- BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint; S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
Metal Composition	Metalastic Ebonol			
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
For Removing Paint and Varnish use Taxite—quick—easy —thorough—economical— can be used by anyone—on any surface.		SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES		For Cleaning Painted and Varnished Sur- faces use Flaxoap. Made from linseed oil—contains no free alkali—restores origi- nal lustre.



Specify Opex for *repainting your auto*. Opex is the modern nitrocellulose lacquer with the satiny finish that will not scratch, mar or chip off. Actually improves with age. Dries quickly—car out of the shop in a few days. Wide range of colors. Be sure to ask your auto paint shop for Sherwin-Williams Opex.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS AND VARNISHES



For
Cleaner floors
with Less work

Armstrong's
Linoleum Rugs

*Wear longer-genuine
cork linoleum clear
through to the
burlap back*

The cost is so little

"Gracious me, am I *too* getting
to be an old-fashioned drudge?

*—am I needlessly missing the leisure, the laughter,
the friendships I STILL have a right to? Surely there
MUST be some easier-to-clean floor covering."*

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *are* easier-to-clean.
"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!" And they
stay clean longer because an Armstrong Rug is
always solid, genuine cork linoleum, clear through
to the burlap back.

You just *can't* dislodge ground-in soil from a floor
surface that splinters and chips off into pits and
jagged hollows, without going back—hands and
knees—to the old-fashioned, back-breaking scrub-
bing brush. So let's forget that, once and for all,
and get an ARMSTRONG RUG.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Linoleum Division
1002 Jackson St., LANCASTER, PA.



*Sitting-room and
Dining-room*

All roads lead to the dining room
and many the scuffling, soil-
stained boots along the way. Three
times a day a rush of feet, big
and little, tracking carelessly over
your floors! What more sensible,
sanitary, and fresh-smelling than
an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug
for this heavy traffic room?
"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"



*Bed-room and
Nursery*

Windows flung wide, day and
night, dust settles thick on up-
stairs floors. How easy to keep
them sanitary and clean by
stroking a damp mop over, an
Armstrong's Linoleum Rug.
"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

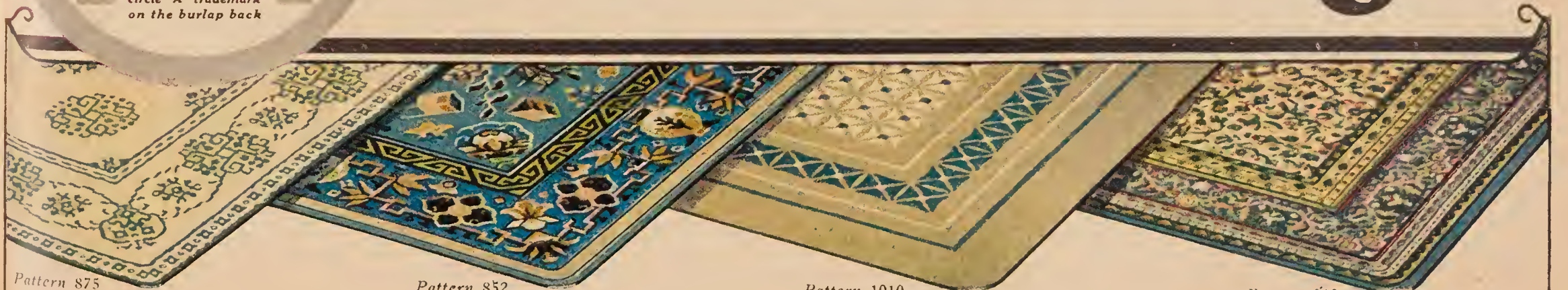
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do right now to make your floors
attractive at low cost and how
you can keep them attractive
with far less work. Send for it
today. It's free.



Armstrong's
Linoleum Rugs

Look for the
circle "A" trademark
on the burlap back



Pattern 875

Pattern 852

Pattern 1010

Pattern 910

Three appetizing JELL-O desserts

YEARS ago it was necessary for the housewife to spend much time and trouble in the preparation of desserts. Pies, puddings and other sweets required many ingredients in the making, as well as long hours spent in the hot kitchen. Then, there was always the uncertainty that the dessert would not be successful.

To-day, this has all been changed. In Jell-O, we have a dessert which is simple and easy to prepare, yet may be served in so many ways that there is always variety. It removes the uncertainty from



dessert making and provides a delicious, healthful sweet at a small cost.

Serve Jell-O often;—give it a prominent place on your household menu. The family will enjoy it and the children usually ask for a second helping.

Three favorite Jell-O recipes are given below—many other delightful suggestions for desserts and salads may be found in the little folder in each Jell-O package or write us for our new Jell-O book. *It's Free.*



ORANGE JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Orange Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and pour into mold. Serve plain or with custard sauce or whipped cream. In the illustration below the molded dessert is garnished with sliced pears and cherries.



CHERRY-LEMON JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Cherry Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and pour into mold. Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and when cool pour into glasses or plain individual molds. Turn the Cherry Jell-O out on a large plate and arrange the individual Lemon molds and dabs of whipped cream topped with a cherry around it, as in illustration above.



STRAWBERRY JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Strawberry Jell-O in a pint of boiling water. Pour into a bowl or mold and set in a cold place to harden. When set, turn out on a plate and serve plain or with whipped cream.

THE JELL-O COMPANY Inc.



LE ROY~NEW YORK

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New York Farm News

Western County Notes--By M. C. Burritt

WE are having rather unseasonable weather for early March. For the most part it has been bright and warm, not even freezing at night. This has resulted in lots of surface mud, but three or four inches below the surface the ground is still frozen. In some locations where frost was not so deep mud is even beginning to dry up and the surface to harden as in a real spring. At the present rate of drying and without rain it won't be long until we can plow. So early a spring, however, makes most of us suspicious—it is very unlikely to last and may result in much damage.

Fruit Buds Are Swelling

The fruit buds are swelling under the warm sun. There isn't so much danger in this fact, as in the possibility that the thermometer may drop to zero and below before the winter is finally gone. Buds are all right yet, in fact give promise of a liberal bloom, but after a prolonged warm period it takes much less cold weather to injure the buds than it does when they have been continuously in cold storage all winter.

Last week we unloaded two cars of bulk acid phosphate ordered cooperatively. It came through in fine condition and the two cars showed a total shrinkage of only 555 pounds. When the cars arrived our local cooperative agent notified all who had previously ordered. They came to the warehouse switch with team or truck and provided with old feed or fertilizer bags and scoop shovels. It was a comparatively short job for each man to bag his few tons of acid, weigh in and out and get his load home. In thirty-six hours the cars were empty. A few drew their loads in bulk in wagon boxes and stored in piles on the barn floor saving bagging. We were favored with a bright day consequently with no danger of getting the phosphate wet.

Storing Acid Phosphate A Problem

The matter of storage is important. With the increased use of acid phosphate there have been many complaints of "hard" acid. This may be due either to its being "green"—i.e., only partially cured at the point of manufacture or to its having been stored in a damp place where it absorbed moisture. It being both convenient and human nature to do so the manufacturer usually got the cussing for having shipped the goods too green.

While this undoubtedly occurs, I believe that a more frequent cause of hard acid is poor storage. We stored ours on a dry barn floor setting the bags upright on an improvised platform about eight inches off the floor and in such a manner that the air can circulate about the bags. I would not want to store anywhere but in the driest places.

Saved Farmers Money

As a result of furnishing our own bags and securing a bulk freight rate we calculate that we saved about four dollars a ton on this shipment. At least another dollar was added to this saving because we paid cash at the car door. These four ways of saving in the cost of supplies are worthy of emphasis: (1) shipment in bulk saves packages and (2) takes a lower freight rate (3) cash saves interest and credit costs (4) car-door delivery saves storage and rehandling. There are only two ways in which to offset the lower prices secured by these methods: buy a cheaper quality of goods (this may not be a real saving) or the local dealer must waive his profit in handling.

Pruning About Over: Getting Ready for Field Work

Pruning has been the order of the day in the apple country during the last two weeks. Some growers are practically through. One neighbor even has his brush drawn and piled. Most of us are never through. We do all we can each year and begin next year where we left off this. It

has been a muddy job this week. One at a time we are getting each piece of equipment overhauled, broken parts repaired or replaced and ready for action as soon as needed. Last week it was harnesses. As there is no local harness shop any more we have to go 15 miles to Rochester for repairs—and they are outrageously expensive too.

The apple market is at a standstill. Last week there were very few sales and prices were chiefly on paper. This week prices have been lowered slightly but movement is still slow. The cabbage market has practically gone to pieces with prices at \$10 to \$12 and few buyers at that.—M. C. Burritt.

Long Island Farm Notes

D. T. HENDRICKSON

THE Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., has opened an office in Riverhead, the county seat of Suffolk County. George W. Hildreth, District Attorney of the county, who has been attorney for this bank since 1918, has accepted the position of Secretary-treasurer for Long Island in conjunction with his duties as attorney. The bank has \$1,000,000 to loan to the farmers of the Island at 5½ per cent. interest. Mr. Hildreth says that applications for loans will be given prompt attention, but such applications should be filed some time in advance of actual needs.

The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale is becoming of real service to poultrymen. There has just been installed a new 3,600-egg Newton Giant incubator, of the latest triple deck, unit stove, type. This machine is equipped with every automatic labor-saving device, including electric alarms on the temperature regulators and mechanical egg turners.

C. E. Lee, head poulterer at the Institute, recently took off the first hatch of the season. Out of 500 Rhode Island Red eggs, 418 vigorous chicks were hatched, the percentage of dead germs being but 14.4. This high percentage was due primarily to the rations fed the breeders. The feeding plan for each 100 breeders is as follows: Morning, 5-8 pounds of cabbage, waste lettuce, or other green food; a mixture of 2-4 pounds of semi-solid butter-milk, 4 pounds of soaked (germinated) oats, and ½ pint of Norwegian cod liver oil. The oil is spread on the mash in the troughs. The soaked oats provide the yeast diastase so valuable as an aid to digestion. Noon and night, the regulation mash and scratch feeds are given.

Ontario County—Changeable weather in late February left wheat exposed to the weather. Live stock of all kinds in early March was doing well; farmers have been feeding their animals fodder very heavily. Many auctions are being held, livestock selling well except horses. Some farmers have received \$2 per bushel for wheat. Red kidney beans have been selling at \$9.50 per 100 pounds until recently when the price dropped to \$9. Cabbage, carrots and potatoes are low. Live port is \$11 per 100 pounds; lamb 16 cents per pound; butter 38 cents and eggs lower at 30 cents per dozen.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

WORLD'S FAMOUS MILK and butter caramels made on farm from milk and butter. Greatest process discovered. Thousands satisfied customers. 3 pounds. \$1 postpaid. JOHN LEHMAN, R. D. No. 8, York, Pa.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples, and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

BARGAIN IN THREAD—Send 25 cents coin for 35 shuttle bobbins, seconds of good sewing thread. Assorted colors. Skein thread 85 cents pound. EVA L. WEBSTER, Caratunk, Maine.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. DAVID H. RISING, Easton, Penna.

CABBAGE PLANTS. You should use our FROST PROOF cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express: \$1.25 per 1,000. 5,000 for \$5.00. 10,000 for \$9.00. Should you desire shipment by parcel post, add \$1.00 per 1,000 to above prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. M. GIBSON CO., Yonges Island, S. C.

STRAWBERRY. Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPIA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

WRITE CAYUGA COUNTY FARM BUREAU, Auburn, N. Y., for list of growers having inspected seed corn, potatoes, oats, barley, buckwheat and beans for sale.

RUSSET SEED POTATOES—Certified hill selected. Official yield 664 bushels per acre. Few Cobblers. Pamphlet. WM. A. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill selected, high yielding strains, averaging over 300 bu. per acre for the last 7 years. Grown by R. APPLETON & SONS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

OUR SHORT STEM DANISH cabbage yielded twenty-two tons per acre last season. Send us your order for plants, dollar fifty per thousand, seed four dollars per pound, postpaid in third zone. PIERPONT and SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

DELICIOUS ASPARAGUS cut fresh from your own garden. Hundred Washington plants, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Postpaid. Strawberry and Raspberry circular free. A. B. KAT-KAMER, Macedon, N. Y.

GLADIOLIS—100 bulbs, flowering size, 10 of 10 named varieties, good selection of colors for \$3, 25 of same bulbs not labeled, \$1; Dahlias, 3 for \$1 labeled. BRICHANK GARDENS, Wilmington, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CORTLANDS. Start right with this new apple. Mail size trees officially sealed 50c postpaid. ROCKLAND NURSERIES, Blauvelt, N. Y.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants, \$1.50 per 100, 10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

HOLDRIDGES' QUALITY PLANTS—Ten selected varieties. Including the Howard, Cooper, Corsican the sweetest berry. Gasset the latest Champion and Improved Progressive Everbearer. Interesting Booklet Free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

DAHLIAS—10 for \$1, 25 for \$2, unlabeled, all different Dahlia seed, 50c Wallace Horton, Hopewell Junction, New York.

FOR SALE—40 mixed, extra-large Gladioli bulbs, \$1 postpaid; "Glory of Holland's" White, 5c each. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

DAHLIAS DELUXE—Catalogue. Doty Dahlia Gardens, 283 West Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—250 Bus. of Choice seed corn of the yellow dent variety 98% germination, 1923 crop. Write for prices and sample. H. S. BITTNER, Greencastle, Pa.

INSPECTED Heavy-weight Seed Potatoes, yield 441 bushels, disease free, eighty cents bushel from grower. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

NORTHERN GROWN—Hill selected seed potatoes, Mountains, Russets, Cobblers, Rose Hebrons, Triumphs and others. Awarded grand prize and Gold Medal World's Fair 1915; six firsts State Fair 1924. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

TEN BAGS of International Multiple-Strength 8-16-8 contain as much plant food as twenty bags 4-8-4. Write us for our booklet. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORP., Dept. A., 61 Broadway, New York City.

DIBBLE'S TESTED SEED is especially adapted for northern climate. Write for catalogue and samples for testing. EDWARD F. DIBBLE, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

THE NEW CORTLAND apple is a winner. Write us for our new catalogue describing this famous apple. GREEN'S NURSERY, 1234 Green St., Rochester, N. Y.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS in Clover seed. Ask us for free samples and catalogue. A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 60, Landisville, Pa.

SEND for our new garden catalogue. The best we have ever published. JOSEPH HARRIS CO., R. F. D., 12, Coldwater, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS reasonably priced. Our book of berries free. Write to W. F. ALLEN CO., 170 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

WRITE for our catalogue on small fruits, particularly strawberries and raspberries. L. J. FARMER, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.

WRITE for our big strawberry catalogue. E. W. TOWNSEND CO., 15 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

RECORD GARDEN YIELDS are what our seeds give. Write for our valuable guide on growing great crops. A postal card will bring it. S. M. ISBELL CO., 360 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

ACME HAND POTATO PLANTERS plant as fast as you can walk. A postal card will bring our free potato book. Write POTATO IMPLEMENT CO., Dept. 21, Travers City, Mich.

KELLY CERTIFIED trees are true to name and all are guaranteed. Send for our handsome catalogue of apples, pears, plums and other fruit trees; also shrubs, grape vines and ornamental trees. KELLY BROS., 1130 Cherry St., Danville, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS. 10 Million Frostproof Cabbage Plants for Sale—Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Copenhagen Market. Prices 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 Mailed prepaid. Express collect 10,000, \$15.00 cash. If you want Early Cabbage, and a Fine Crop, set our Hardy "Frostproof" Plants. Shipped Safely Anywhere. J. P. COUNCIL CO., Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

FOR SALE—True Danish Ball Head Cabbage Seed. Imported direct from Odense, Denmark. \$2 per lb. postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

PEDIGREE POTATOES—certified Russets and Irish Cobblers, yields of 500 to 562 bushels per acre. Highest yielding strain at Livonia, N. Y. State Seed Test, yield 449 bushels per acre. First prize and Sweepstakes at Cornell Potato Show last three years. GARDNER FARMS, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

CHOICE MIXED DAHLIA BULBS, \$1 per 1,000 postpaid. TIMOTHY DOWLING, Jackson Ave., Mincola, L. I., N. Y.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—New crop White and Yellow Biennials, hulled, scarified. Information, samples, prices. R. M. HANNA, Skillman, N. J.

DAHLIAS—3 for 25c; 15 for \$1; Gladiolus, 8 for 25c. Postpaid. Catalogue free. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, L. I., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL PINK GLADIOLUS large bulbs, \$1 dozen. BESSIE PORTER, Glover Farm, Thomaston, Conn.

UNITED STATES RECORD \$1,059.20 one Acre Champion Everbearing Strawberries. Average \$1500. Last Seven Years. Bears Five Months. 250 Plants \$3.00 Direct From Originator. New Mastodon, Jewel, Giant Melon, Sweetcorn, Trees, Shrubs. Catalogue Free. EDWIN LUBKE, New Buffalo, Michigan.

HAUTO LIMA SOYBEANS—Human food variety, new cash crop introduced by Department Agriculture, \$6 bu. EASTHILL FARM, Stewartsville, Ind.

ELDERADO BLACKBERRY PLANTS, \$15 per 1,000, \$8 per 500. Order from this advertisement. E. A. MILLER, Brookville, Route 3, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow collection: Thirty bulbs, ALL DIFFERENT, many rare colors, including lavender, orange, and Holland Giant with easy planting directions, \$1 postpaid. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION, Syracuse, N. Y.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Both white and yellow. Inoculating bacteria for bushel any legume, 60c postpaid. E. E. BASIL, Latty, Ohio.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY PLANTS. Leading varieties including Latham also Blackberries, Strawberries and Hardy Shrubs. All guaranteed. Low prices. Send for list. Bert Baker, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice heavy seed oats and barley mixed \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Peas, oats and barley \$3.00 per 100 lbs. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Heavy-weight, smooth, rural type and Green Mountains. Write H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Work on a farm, will do anything, experienced wood chopper, will cut wood big or small. FERDINA SABOURIN, c/o R. Choquette, 1786 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS—September pigs, big medium type. Everything as represented. J. B. GREEN, Morrisville, N. Y.

25 REGISTERED O. I. C. SOWS bred to our great sire, Monster Big Bone. No better ever offered for sale. Send for prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS. Registered, both sexes, \$10; unregistered, \$6 to \$8, six weeks. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

TWENTY BERKSHIRE, Chester White and Poland China grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$8 each, 3 mo. old, \$12 each. Express prepaid. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—A Duroc Service boar. If you want a good one, write to ROCK WATER FARM, R. 3, Hillsdale, New York.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

HIGHEST QUALITY MAPLE SYRUP and sugar. Circular free. HILLSDALE FARM, Glover, Vt.

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We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
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"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
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PUREBRED, BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS
OHIO ACCREDITED. DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad today and get chicks which have the authority of Ohio State University behind them. Our breeding stock is inspected and banded by experts trained and authorized by them.

Prices (Postpaid) on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Ed. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & Wh. Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Olds & Ends (not shipped under Accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Free from European fowl pest. Order today with check or Money Order. Catalog free. SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS. We can furnish also chicks of especially high breeding. Write for particulars and prices.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY,

BOX 2

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.



HOYTVILLE HATCHERY - "Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is pure-bred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (Parcel post prepaid):	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown S. C. Leghorns	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	..	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff & White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes			18.00		

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. "Ohio Chicks are Better."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 50, HOYTVILLE, OHIO


OUR MODERN CHICKS

Are hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificates. OLD CUSTOMERS TAKE 65% OF OUR OUTPUT EACH YEAR. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Bank reference. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00	
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00	
Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00	

Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Association. MODERN HATCHERY, Box 35, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have hatched and supplied satisfactory Chicks to our thousands of customers. Hatched from carefully inspected and culled flocks by long experienced operators. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.



Varieties	Postpaid prices on			
	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Quality Barron Wh. Leghorns	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
S. C. White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	190.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.50	10.50	47.50	95.00

Parks Barred Rocks from 220 to 250 trap nest hens, 30c each. Pekiu Ducklings, 35c each. Illustrated Catalog Free. Only 18 hours from New York.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

PURE TOM BARRON STRAIN
The greatest money making strain of Chickens in the field to-day. We import direct from Tom Barron of England and ROSELAWN is a real POULTRY FARM and not merely a commercial hatchery. Every Chick in these Tom Barron Leghorns that we offer is hatched from eggs produced right here on Roselawn Farm, from our own high record, free range flocks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. 50 Chicks, \$8.50; 100 or more at \$15 per 100 straight. EGGS FOR HATCHING from these same Tom Barron hens, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25; 100, \$7.50. Get our fine free Catalog. Reference: Dayton Savings & Trust Co.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM, Route 10-E, DAYTON, OHIO

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.					
Varieties	Postpaid prices on				
	50	100	500	1000	
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$115.00	
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	72.00	125.00	
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00	
This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.					
HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO					

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

How to Set Up a Brooder Stove

(Continued from page 339)

it is simply cut off about 3 feet above the roof and a new one set on over the pipe which can be done in a very few minutes without disturbing the roof connection.

This is the most valuable improvement in brooder house construction work that we have found in many years.

Coal Burning Brooders Beat Hens

I see a lot of brooder advertising. We have always used hens before, we have lost so many chicks we are going to try artificial brooding. Would you advise a coal burner or an oil burner?—J. N. E., New York.

FOR the man who raises any number of chicks at all, it is not good business to depend on hens. They roam around, lose chicks and call for a lot of additional labor. It is a lot more efficient to take care of 150 or 200 chicks under a brooder than taking care of 15 or 20 hens each with a little individual flock.

The comparison between oil burning and coal burning brooders, depends entirely upon the machine you have in question. We have had experience with both. Our experience with the oil burner was rather disastrous. One of the boys who had no experience with the adjustment failed to leave the lamp in the proper condition and about half past ten one night we found the brooder house in flames and most of the chicks burned. That has made us rather cautious with kerosene or gasoline under any circumstances. The coal burning stove is not hard to take care of and is economical in its operation. The good ones are equipped with thermostats that keep the heat well regulated. An advantage in the hover type of brooder lies in the fact that the chicks have access to the heat from all sides and do not have to hunt around for a single door.

We would suggest that you write to the New York State College at Ithaca, N. Y., the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, N. J., and the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture at State College, Pa., for bulletins on the artificial brooding of chicks.

Poultry Embargo Lifted: Five States Still Affected

THE embargo on live poultry, which was issued by the New York State Department of Health on December 11th last and by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets on December 12, was practically lifted on March 13th. All states however, do not come under the release which went into effect on the 13th. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are still banned pending a report from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington. The Bureau is just about to complete a survey of those states to determine definitely whether the so-called chicken plague has been completely wiped out.

Originally the poultry embargo shut out

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January.

Send for circular.

E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fabius, N. Y.



Tell who pulls so lame in the fall months. Health in the flock with Lay or Bust leads to success. You buy the leads but we give you a sure guide to health and success in.

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

STOP LOWERERS LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Bryan, Ohio

500,000 Chicks for 1925

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

WISHBONE HATCHED HEALTHY CHICKS

Active, husky chicks from matings of especially selected birds. The kind that will be easy to raise and develop into exceptionally good layers. Wishbone hatched. This gives you chicks hatched Nature's way. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. We have supplied for many years the leading poultry trade of many countries. Let us give you the same satisfactory service. Custom Hatching. Write now for price list. Schoenbert's Hatcheries, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHICKS—5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
Buff Rocks	15.00
Broilers	12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

ONE MILLION

Good Luck Chicks

INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds. 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. How to make BIG MONEY with Poultry. Full prices, etc., sent free NOW.

Neuhauser Hatcheries, Box 47, Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Bldg.

LAI D PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Get Rock, Leghorn and Ancona Catalog FREE. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

Member I. B. C. A. SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY

CHICKS

1887 BABY CHIX 1925

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way.

Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White Leghorns in 25 lots or 1,000 lots; Brown, or Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds and White Rox in 25 lots or 500 lots at very reasonable prices. WRITE TODAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A

Ransomville N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds	17.00	82.00	160.00
B. P. Rocks	17.00	82.00	160.00
Anconas	20.00	97.00	
W. Wyandottes	24.00	117.00	
Assorted	13.00	62.00	

May price—16 less per chick.

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book

Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio



BABY CHICKS

prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY,
Galion, Ohio

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, inspected by State Licensed Veterinarian, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. W. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Glants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 13c each; heavy varieties, 15c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, \$13—100 B. Rocks \$15—100 R. I. Reds \$15—100. Broiler chicks \$11—100. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered Free. Catalog. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R.D. 3, Millersburg, Pa.

poultry produced in 13 of the leading producing states. It is said to have been the most drastic step ever taken by public health authorities. It practically cut in half the supply of live poultry, which is the principle food of the Jewish population in the Metropolitan district.

Good Stock Now Arriving

According to members of the live poultry industry in New York City, live poultry now coming into New York to supply the kosher trade is of a higher average quality than has ever been received before at this season of the year. It has been our contention right along that all this scare about the European pest has been due not so much to disease conditions as to the fact that there has been a lot of weak poultry shipped from the west, too weak to stand the rigors of the long freight travel. By the time the birds reached eastern markets they were ready to die.

Sunlight Essential for Young Chicks: Cod Liver Oil For Leg Weakness.

WE find that direct sunshine is absolutely essential to keep young chickens in a healthy and thriving condition. Many a farmer's wife has met with serious disaster with her early spring brood of chicks because they had to be confined in a basement or some other shaded spot. Direct sunshine contains certain rays of heat which is necessary that does not pass through ordinary window glass in order to prevent leg weakness and other chicken diseases.

When chicks have the full benefit of the sun's rays, (to a large degree) they are safe from disease if properly fed. Cod liver oil and the yolks of eggs will take the place of direct sunshine. Common cod liver oil such as druggists' sell is not the right kind to feed chicks. It is an emulsion. Some stores have put in supplies of the raw oil that should be fed.—W.H.H., Virginia.

Editor's Note: If you do not know where to get cod liver oil of the proper kind, write the A. A. Service Bureau for names of reliable firms.

Treating Common Poultry Diarrhea

I would like to ask through the columns of this paper how to cure a persistent case of diarrhea in poultry. I have a nice Jersey Giant cockerel that has had it for weeks and I cannot check it. It isn't the white diarrhea. It eats good and seems healthy.—L. M. D., New York.

THERE is undoubtedly nothing more or less than a case of common white diarrhea, though the case about which you inquire only may be a mild form of diarrhea, nevertheless, we would treat it with considerable care in view of the fact that it may become dangerous.

We therefore suggest that the first thing to do is to isolate the bird and treat it individually. It may be that the rooster has eaten some improper food and as yet it has not worked out of the crop. It is therefore recommendable to give it a dose of castor oil. A teaspoonful is enough. After you are quite sure the oil has reached the crop, manipulate the crop with the fingers to work it around the contents of the crop. If you do not wish to bother with this, you may substitute some Epsom Salts in the mash.

There is a possibility that the ration you are feeding is not well balanced. You may (Continued on next page)

ORDER CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS S. C. White Leghorns

Our A. A. Matings and Certified Mating are the combination of the best blood lines in the U. S. Buy quality from breeders of free range stock. Chicks that are full of production blood. The kind you want. Get your order in now and avoid the rush. Catalog on request. Member of the N. Y. S. Cooperative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc. W. W. HAWLEY, JR., BATAVIA, N. Y.



HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

Quality That You'll Remember

Even if you don't retain a single one beyond the profitable broiler stage, you'll always recall how quickly they grew in the shortest time with minimum feed and care.

And, if you keep the pullets, they'll constantly remind you with plenty of eggs, just how foresighted you were to invest in Hillpot Quality Chicks.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Our famous Hillpot Quality Chicks are so strong and sturdy that they can be shipped 1200 miles parcel post prepaid with SAFE ARRIVAL OF FULL COUNT GUARANTEED. WRITE—TODAY—FOR 1925 CATALOGUE



W. F. HILLPOT,

Box 29
Frenchtown, N. J.

Member International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS




Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmans, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 214, Grampian, Pa.



BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

Postage prepaid to your home

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
S. & R. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorn, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorn	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandots, R. I. Whites	10.00	18.00	52.00	86.00	
Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	49.00	95.00
Buff and Part. Rocks, Gol. Wyandots, Buff and Wh. Minorcas	5.50	11.00	30.00	50.00	95.00

We have personally inspected All of Our Flocks since January 27th and Found Them to be Healthy, and Free from the New European Pest. Veterinarian's signature furnished to Verify Health of Our Flocks. Blood tested chicks, 2c per chick extra. Pure bred, free range, carefully inspected flocks. Hundreds of pleased customers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog. Reference, Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 12, Geneva, Ind.

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS



Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$108.00
Rhode Island Reds	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
Barred Rocks	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
White Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	70.00	139.00
Heavy Assorted	6.25	12.00	55.00	108.00
Mixed	5.25	10.00	46.00	91.00

Postpaid. Guaranteed 100% live delivery to your door. Keystone Chickens are profit-payers to thousands of our customers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference.

Postpaid. Guaranteed 100% live delivery to your door. Keystone Chicks are profit-payers to thousands of our customers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference.

KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS



Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Buff and Wh. Wyandots, Buff Rocks	8.25	16.00	46.00	77.00	150.00

Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Kirkersville Savings Bank. Circular. Only 18 hours from New York.

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio

STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up



Varieties	Prices On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00		

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



BETTER CHICKS for the SAME MONEY

Discriminating Buyers are Coming Back for our Dependable Chicks. You get much more Quality without paying an Extra Quality Price. 15 Breeds. Lowest White Leghorn Flock averaged 178 Eggs per Hen 365 days. Special Prices. Circular Free.

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DELIVERY
EVERY-
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100%
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BABY CHICKS	Mixed	10c	per 100
	S. C. W. Leghorns	12c	per 100
	Barred Rocks	14c	per 100
	Reds	15c	per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
 Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
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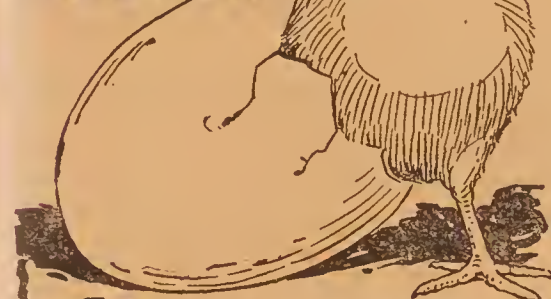
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in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

Hello
Folks!



Here I am
for 9¢ and up

Barred and White Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
White Wyandottes
Buff, White and Black Leghorns

Raise Chicks to Make Money

1925 promises to be a great year for chickens—layers are scarce, work is plentiful, folks have money to spend and living is going higher. There is always ready sale for fresh eggs and home-dressed fowl, higher than market prices. Cooley's chicks will be laying five months after their arrival. My strains of Leghorns are truly remarkable layers.

Cooley Chicks are the Healthiest, Most Vigorous, Desirable Chicks Hatched. They Always Satisfy.

50,000 customers know these facts.

Write today for
COOLEY'S NEW CHICK BOOK
and chick prices.

It's the most interesting book of the year for those who have room for as few as a dozen laying hens and also contains much helpful information for the oldest and largest poultry keeper.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

PINE TREE CHICKS

33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

has taught us how to produce healthy, husky pure-bred chicks that live and grow into persistent layers. Make sure of good stock by ordering from "The Old Reliable Hatchery"

	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$17.00	\$82.50
Barred Rocks	19.00	92.50
Rhode Island Reds	19.00	92.50
White Rocks	23.00	112.50
White Wyandottes	23.00	112.50
Anconas	23.00	112.50
Black Minorcas	25.00	

Shipped Prepaid—Safe Arrival
Guaranteed. Order today for
April deliveries. FREE CHICK
BOOK and complete Price
List on request.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box 55, Stockton, N. J.



BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From the world's greatest laying strain. Large Type Tom Barron English S. C. White Leghorn chicks from free range thoroughbred hens, mated with pedigree cockerels. Strong, healthy vigorous chicks to be delivered any week in May, at \$13. per 100, \$62. per 500, \$120. per 1000, by special delivery parcel post, prepaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books your order. Circular Free.

ROBERT CLAUSER, Box A. Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Anconas—16c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—14c each; Broilers—10c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed, Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY,
McAlisterville, Pa.

(Continued from Previous page)

know that many women, especially farm women, do not get a square deal from their husbands.—K.

* * *

He Wants a Farm Girl.

I AM a regular reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and the subject "My Ideal Wife" appeals to me. Being single, my opinion on this subject is based upon observation of the wives of others, and also upon my personal preference.

Girls reared on the farm usually make excellent wives, because of their conservatism, energy, patience and loyalty. By nature, they are contented to accept the conditions of their homes, and will work, save and plan to help their husbands to succeed. My ideal wife is one who is possessed of good health and a good disposition which is usually associated with health, and an abundance of courage and good sense. A wife of this type could properly determine what should be her share of the work in the home and in the dairy. It should not be any more than is reasonable or necessary, and consistent with economic conditions.

As to her being good-looking, beauty like the flowers blooms and fades away; but a good character is always beautiful. On this attribute of women, I shall quote the great Napoleon, who once said: "A beautiful woman pleases the eye. A good woman pleases the heart. One is a gem; the other a treasure."—D.

* * *

Educate a Girl and You Educate a Family.

SHE will be able to say at all times. "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." The Christ will dwell in her heart, and show forth in her life.

She will honor her father and mother, but when she marries, her husband will not be expected to love, honor, comfort and keep her family, but just to be good friends and neighbors.

"Silence is golden" in married life. She will be careful how she praises her father, mother, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends in the presence of her husband.

In her home she will receive advice and suggestions, but will not be driven by either husband or children. She will consider the financial income of her family and plan expenses so at least a bit can be saved.

It has been said that, "educate a boy, and you educate an individual; educate a girl and you educate a family." The ideal wife will obtain the best education possible, including sufficient music that she can at least play the old songs and hymns.

Many will say that her disposition should be governed by love, that the joys of courtship should continue throughout married life. That may be poetical, but not practical. True, she must love, but love is not expected to endure every storm of married life, since Adam fell, as well as Eve.

She need not be beautiful, but she must be healthy in mind and body. Beauty fades early, but the worthy wife remains attractive unto the end.—H.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct) S. C. White Leghorns
Our matings this year are better than ever. Get our prices and circular on Eggs and Chicks.
RED-W-FARM, Wolcott, New York

BABY CHICKS HATCH EVERY WEEK

Hollywood Wyckoff White Leghorn Chicks
\$16.00 per 100

Heavy laying R. I. Reds \$18.00 per 100
Safe arrival guaranteed. Can fill orders promptly.

IDYDELL FARM,

WOLCOTT, NEW YORK

LAWRENCE P. UHL



THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, (when he retired), I was associated



with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio, making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have now decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	85.00	
Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00	
Assorted, Heavy Breeds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Assorted, Light Breeds	5.25	10.00	48.00	95.00

For quick action, you can order direct from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on extra select Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from above price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT. Only 18 hours from New York. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53

NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS



Our "SUNBEAMS" have pleased our thousands of customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U Certificate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00	
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00	
Buff Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00	
White and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00	

Mixed Chicks, 25 or more, 10c each straight. We give our personal attention to all orders as well as to the inspection of flocks and the operation of our good incubators. You cannot go wrong in buying "SUNBEAM" Chicks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. There is no risk. New circular free. Member I. B. C. A.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box H-58, Findlay, Ohio

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-lay and carefully inspected and selected. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Mixed Chicks, 100, \$12.00. 25% deposit books your order for future delivery. Reference: First State and Savings Bank. Only 18 hours from New York. THE HOWELL HATCHERY, Dept. 55, Howell, Mich.



Over Twenty Years Experience
BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY
Per 100 Per 100
White Leghorns \$14 Rhode Island Reds \$16
Shepard Strain Anconas 15 Black Minorcas 18
Wh. & Barred Rocks 16 Silv. or Wh. Wyandots 18
Members International Baby Chick Association
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FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM
Gettysburg, Pa.

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 12c. Rocks and Reds, 14c. Wyan., 15c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. & Reference. Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Millersburg, Pa., Box 12



White Leghorns .12 cts.
Brown Leghorns .11 cts.
Barred Rocks14 cts.
Rhode I. Reds .14 cts.
Mixed Chicks ...10 cts.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 12c
S. C. Brown Leghorns, 12c
S. C. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed, Post paid to your door. Order from this ad. or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUPERBRED

Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Red Chicks—Eggs. Write for 1925 Circulars and Prices.
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Box 401, GRAMPIAN, PA.



STRONG, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS
W. Leghorn, April, \$16 May \$13 June \$10
Bar Rock... April \$18 May \$16 June \$13
Postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Incubators and brooders.
E. R. HUMMER & CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

GUARANTEED
TO LIVE BABY CHICKS Get full information before buying Chicks this year. Bank Ref. Est. 1914
Miller Hatchery, Box 17 Keyworth, Ill.

Ducklings Pekins of Giant frame for rapid growth. Ever laying Indians, selected, pure, non-akin, white egg stock. Catalogue free.
WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

JONES

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. G. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

Kerlin's Leghorn Chicks

\$5.73 Profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. World Famous White Leghorn 265-331 egg record stock. Greatest winter layers known. Highest quality BABY CHICKS, stock, supplies, shipped safely. FREE Feed with chick order. Big Discount if ordered now. Valuable catalog MCGEST free. Member International Baby Chick Assn. PROFITS
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.

BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

FAIRHOLM POULTRY YARDS, William Cole, Fremont, N. H.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Quality Chicks at rock bottom prices. A hatch each week beginning March 10th. Send for booklet and price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
BOX B, SERGEANTSVILLE, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. Barred Rocks 14c
S. C. R. I. Reds 14c
S. C. White Leghorns 12c and mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. Order from ad or write for free circular
F. B. LEISTER, Box 49, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. Broilers 10c. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed. NEVIN STUCK, McAlisterville, Pa.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Free Catalog. E. A. SOUDER, Sellersville, Pa.

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

The next witness was Dorothy Ball. When her name was called by the district attorney, she took the oath and answered the preliminary questions quietly. But all could see the strain through which she was going by her white face and her interlaced fingers.

She corroborated her father's story on the dumping of the milk on the road and then there was a tense moment when the district attorney asked her if she knew the defendant at the bar. Did she know him! The question seemed to burn itself into her very soul. Jim took one look at her, and then allowed his gaze to drift out of the old courtroom window to the glory of color in the October leaves on the big maple.

"Yes," said Dorothy, quietly. "I know him."

"Was this defendant in the gang that dumped your father's milk?"

It seemed as though everyone in the room had stopped breathing to get that answer. As Jim waited the instant for it to come, he realized how much he longed for her to say the right word. The girl waited so long the lawyer repeated his question.

"I—I—don't know," said Dorothy.

There followed some further questions as to what Dorothy knew about the dumping of the milk and kerosene in Ball's milk house. She corroborated her father's testimony as to what happened in the Ball kitchen after he had brought Jim in.

"That will do," said Hamilton.

Winslow drew himself to his tall height.

"Miss Ball," he said, "you've known this defendant a long time, haven't you?"

"We were children together," she said simply.

"How often did you see him?"

"Almost every day."

"So you feel that you know Mr. Taylor very well?"

"Yes," said the girl.

"In all of this long association, did you ever know of his doing or saying anything that was not in accord with the code of a good citizen and a gentleman?"

The girl looked the lawyer straight in the eye.

"Never!" she said.

"Just one more question, Miss Ball. A woman's intuition often sees the truth more quickly and clearly than a man's reason. Do you really believe James Taylor guilty of the crime as charged?"

Before Dorothy could answer, Hamilton was shouting his objection, which was sustained by the judge.

Winslow told Dorothy that would be all.

The prosecution then rested its case.

The first witness called by Winslow was George Pratt. After being sworn, he stated to the preliminary questions that he was a farmer, lived at Honeyport, that he believed in the fight that the dairymen were waging and had kept his own milk home during the fight.

"Do you know this defendant, James R. Taylor?" Winslow asked him.

"Yes, sir."

"Have you seen him or talked with him since the beginning of the milk strike?"

"Yes, sir, I have talked with him, mostly on the telephone, nearly every day, and told him how League matters were progressing in my neighborhood."

"Was there ever any talk between you about dairymen dumping milk or any other violence?"

"Yes," said Pratt. "In every one of our conversations about the League, Taylor stated that he hoped there would not be any violence. Said it would hurt the Cause and wasn't right anyway."

The tall lawyer smiled at the jury.

"Has James Taylor been in your neighborhood since the strike began?"

"He has," said Pratt.

"Will you tell the jury what happened when he came?"

"Taylor spoke at a neighborhood meeting and told us farmers how the strike was getting along in other sections and urged us to stick together. He advised us to argue with any farmers who kept on delivering their milk, but to be very careful not to touch them or their property."

"Good," said the lawyer. "That will be all."

Hamilton asked a few questions of Pratt in the cross-examination but was unable to make any material change in his original statements.

"We will next ask Mr. Harry Bradley, farm bureau manager of this county, to take the stand."

Bradley came forward and was sworn, and after answering to the usual preliminary questions, he stated that he had

right down the road a little ways along my way settin' up state corn, and she said probably the letter was important, and wouldn't I hand it to Jim as I went along the road."

"Your honor, I object," shouted Hamilton. "What has all this rambling story got to do with this case?"

"Objection sustained," said the judge.

Winslow's courteous, deferential manner left him as he straightened to his full height and brought his long arm down past his head, and finger pointing directly at the judge.

"Judge Rising," he grated, "this testimony is relevant and vital. I can get a re-trial because of that ruling in any court in the land. I ask that you reconsider that ruling and admit this testimony."

The judge glowered at the lawyer for a moment and started to deny his appeal. But as he turned from Winslow for an instant, his gaze was caught and held by Dave Messenger, the sheriff, who had risen from his seat and was

It was an official report of the League strike for the first two days and it was the first letter that Jim had received from headquarters. It was dated Monday, October 2nd, and had been mailed the night before at New York."

"How do you know how it was dated? Are you in the habit of reading the mail of your patrons?" sneered the lawyer.

Winslow objected, but his objection was not sustained by the judge.

"No," said Underwood, answering the question, "but I was interested in the strike and Jim read the letter to me."

"You said a few minutes ago that it was a little after ten when you were at the Taylor place. How can you be so sure of that? Are you a clock-watcher as well as a letter-opener?"

Winslow again objected, and was once more over-ruled.

"I try to keep a certain schedule on my trip so the folks may know when to expect their mail," answered Underwood, "and I remember especially about the time at the Taylor place because my watch had been running a little slow, and I asked Jim what time it was."

Seeing that he was not getting anywhere, Hamilton dismissed the witness. There was a pause of a few minutes while the judge frowned at a man who was whispering excitedly to Winslow. This man was evidently trying to get Winslow to agree to something, but the lawyer was shaking his head. Finally, Winslow turned to Taylor, and the two of them seemed to be trying without avail to convince the other man.

The short patience of the judge became exhausted, and he demanded of Winslow if he was ready to proceed or whether he had closed his case.

Winslow got slowly to his feet, and after a dramatic pause, he said:

"Your honor, and gentlemen of the jury, we have an unexpected witness. The prosecution insisted upon dragging an irrelevant matter into this trial, and has tried to convict this defendant of two crimes, one of which is not charged. The attempted incrimination of Taylor for destroying Ball's milk at his milk house and the dumping of the kerosene should in all fairness have nothing to do with this trial. I cannot believe that you gentlemen of the jury will allow what has been said in this connection to influence your judgment against this defendant. However, we have a witness here who insists that there should be no doubt in the matter and that he be allowed to tell his story which will absolutely clear Taylor of any part in the affair at Mr. Ball's milkhouse. Because of certain circumstances which would reflect upon the witness, we have tried to persuade him that it was not necessary for him to testify; but he has insisted so we will now call Mr. Roscoe Shepherd to the stand."

Shepherd left Winslow's side and took his seat in the witness chair. Many farmers in the room who had drawn milk to his station for years were surprised and shocked at the man's appearance. It seemed that he was twenty years older since they had last seen him. The sneering cock-sure attitude was gone. He was a changed man.

As he answered to the preliminary questions as to his age, his residence, etc., so still was it in the room that his low-voiced answers carried to the farthest corners.

"What is your business?" said Winslow.

"I am superintendent of the local milk plant in this village."

"Does your plant do a big business?"

"Yes," said Shepherd. "Before October 1st, we had over one hundred and fifty patrons."

"And since?" queried the lawyer.

(Continued on opposite page)

What Happened in the Story Last Week

JIM Taylor's trial is in full swing. No legal battle in years has attracted so much attention. The country for miles around is deeply stirred. The court room is packed with curious spectators. This is to be expected in view of the fact that all the principles are local folks. Bill Mead, John Ball's hired man is the first witness called by the District Attorney in his attempt to prove that Jim Taylor is a "trouble-maker" and that he willfully tried to prevent John Ball from delivering his milk at the local plant. The District Attorney has great difficulty in keeping Mead on the right track due to his propensity for exaggerating facts outrageously. This weak spot is brought out clearly by Jim Taylor's lawyer. He shows how ridiculous the testimony is. John Ball is the second witness during whose examination the prosecution is allowed to present irrelevant testimony over, the objection of Jim's lawyer. The unfairness in the judges decision to over-rule Winslow's objection is not missed by the spectators and the feeling prevails that Jim is not getting a fair trial. The third witness, Caroline Hicks, bring some more comedy into the trial by saying she knew Taylor was guilty because she saw a black cat cross Jim's path and since the trial was on Friday the 13th she knew that it meant Jim was guilty.

heard Taylor say time and again over the telephone and in personal interviews, and at every meeting where he had spoken that the dairymen must take great care to avoid any kind of violence. After bringing out a few more answers as to specific places where Taylor had made such statements. Winslow turned him over to Hamilton for cross-examination. Hamilton soon gave up the attempt to shake the county agent's testimony.

Henry K. Underwood was next asked to take the stand. In answer to the usual questions, Underwood stated that his residence was in the village of Speedtown, that his business was an R. F. D. mail carrier, and the route that he served extended northward from Speedtown, into the North Speedtown territory, past the homes of James R. Taylor and John Ball, and then eastward over the hill and down the Honeyport Valley back to Speedtown again.

"About what time usually does your schedule take you by the Taylor home?"

"About ten o'clock usually."

"Were you on your route on the morning of Tuesday, October 3rd?"

"I was."

"Did you deliver any mail to James Taylor or any member of his household on that morning?"

"I did."

"Do you remember what time it was that morning when you reached the Taylor farmstead?"

"Yes. It was about my usual time, about ten o'clock in the morning."

"For whom was your mail?"

"For James Taylor himself."

"Was Taylor at the house?"

There was a tense moment in the courtroom while everybody waited anxiously for the answer.

"No. His sister took the letter and noticed it was from the Dairymen's League. Then she told me Jim was

looking directly at the judge in a strange and incomprehensive manner. The judge's face turned white, he stuttered a moment, and said to Winslow in a voice so low and unnatural that few heard him, to proceed and that the testimony would be admitted.

"Well, Mr. Underwood, did you give the letter to Mr. Taylor?"

"Yes," said the mail carrier. "The road sort of winds around one side of the Taylor farm, and I found Jim out there a ways settin' up corn. I waved the letter at him and he came to the fence and got it."

"Thank you, Mr. Underwood. That will be all."

The effect of Underwood's testimony was easily apparent on the faces of the audience, and the buzz of cheerful whispering and low-toned comment ran over the room.

Before Underwood could leave his chair he was stopped by the harsh, unpleasant voice of the district attorney.

"Just a minute. We're not quite done with you, my man," said Hamilton. You seem quite sure of yourself. Let us see if we can find why. Except for Sundays, you deliver mail every day in the year, don't you?"

"Well," smiled the mail man. "Pretty nearly. I'm supposed to get a few day's vacation, and now and then a holiday, but, mostly they are few and far between."

"One day is a good deal like another, then, isn't it?"

"Yes, same old grind."

Stepping closer to the witness, and striking his fist into his hand to emphasize his question, Hamilton said:

"How then are you sure that you delivered the letter to this defendant on the morning of October 3rd?"

"That's easy," said Underwood. "The letter was postmarked New York, and after Jim looked it over read it to me."

A Poor Rich Man

A Visit with the A. A. Philosophy Man

LAST week I buried a man who had lived to the age of ninety-one years. He was born in Scotland. At ten years of age he came to America. Marrying a pure-minded young woman, they two came to Minnesota as pioneers before the Civil War.

Sixty years passed. This farmer and his wife left a family of nine children, thirty-eight grand-children, and twenty-five great-grand children.



Rev. J. W. Holland A man he was, whom men might call a poor man, yet he really left his family worth more than millions.

He bequeathed them an example of Christian Character. His name never made a banker uneasy. Three generations point to him as a grand-old-man. He felt that if his children could be good, that they

would be great enough. About the dining room table in the little prairie home, this man gathered his children twice a day, and read to them from the Book of God, and then prayed for them.

The corn was never too weedy, nor the hay too ripe but that there was time for prayer.

Is that just a little bit old-fashioned? Well, it is the only kind of living that will save children, a nation, or a world:

He bequeathed them bodies filled with good-blood.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote about the glory of a man who handed to his offspring the heritage of health.

Not long ago a multi-millionaire died, and his fortune was left in entail so that each child might have a certain income throughout life. The principal was never to be theirs. There was not a healthy one in the group, and they spend their time trying to live at resorts by Winter and Summer.

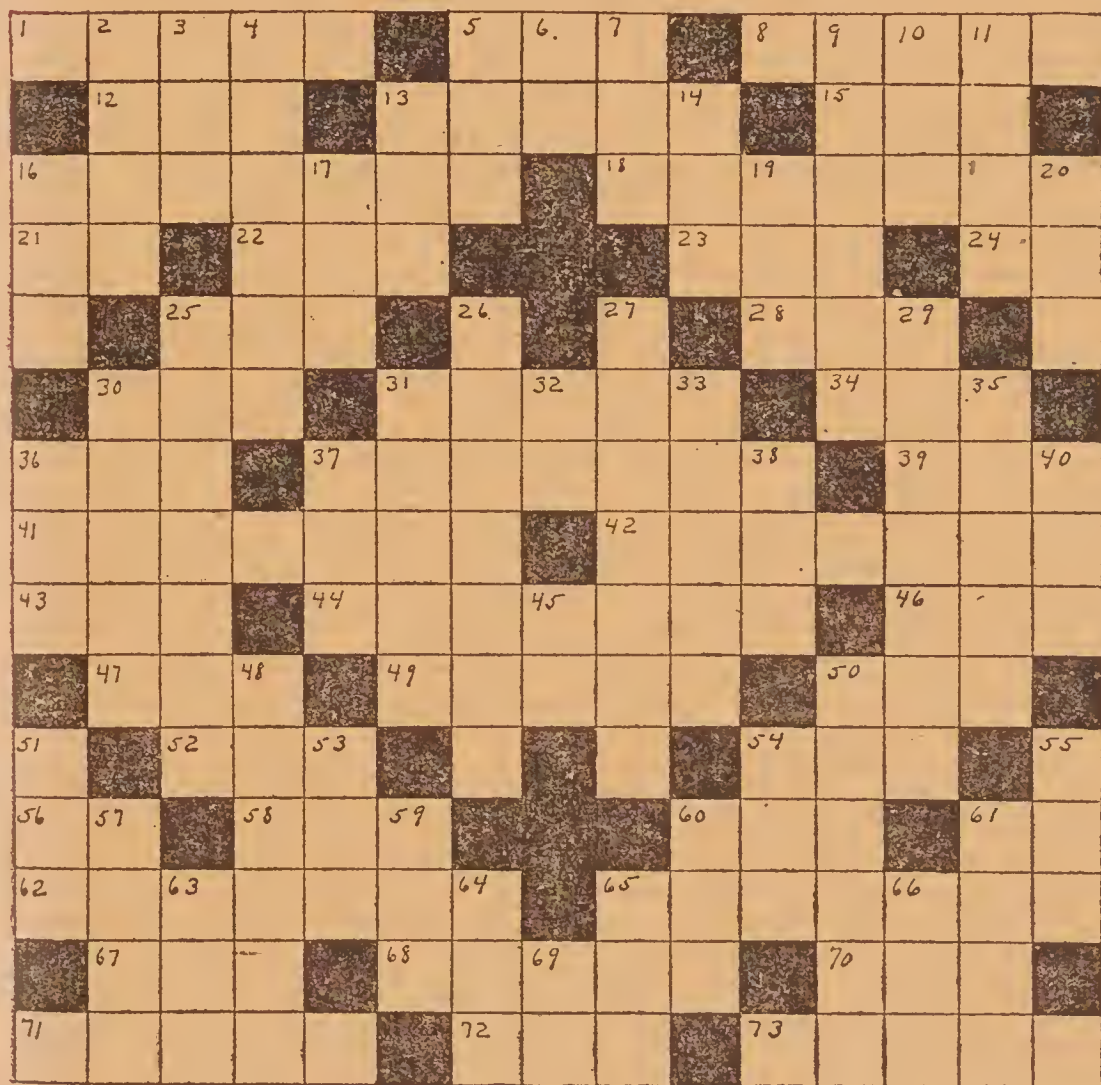
Among the few little things left by this farmer to his children is a Bible. In fact it is the real and sole bequest of a material kind.

Yet, what more can a man leave to his children than safe guidance? No gold half so precious.

In the Book which he left them is this line, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these other

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 6



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For the sixth puzzle we have provided a special treat—a diagram of 15 squares, no less, and full of 7-letter words that go in all directions! It is in the general form of a diamond but is well interlocked so that each section leads into the next. There are almost no 2-letter words to plague you.

ACROSS

- 1 A bear
- 5 A convulsive moan
- 8 Greek god of huge size and strength
- 12 Hotel
- 13 Man's name
- 15 Latin word for nothing
- 16 Four-wheeled pest from Detroit
- 18 Gathering ripe grain
- 21 Nickname for N. Y. S. Governor
- 22 Target
- 23 Female deer

- 24 Slang for a look (initials)
- 25 Form of poetry
- 28 Terminal
- 30 Star aviator
- 31 Precious stone
- 34 To spread grass or hay
- 36 Do
- 37 Flask for carrying water
- 38 for glove
- 41 Sacreligious
- 42 Wholesome green
- 43 End of a pointed object
- 44 Declines
- 46 French term for maiden name of married woman
- 47 To press for money
- 48 Ocean vessel
- 50 Increase
- 52 Irish name for earth
- 54 Possessive pronoun, neuter
- 56 Belonging to
- 58 Rage
- 60 Fuss
- 61 Thus
- 62 Flower
- 65 Heavenly bodies
- 67 Anger
- 68 Pertaining to the navy
- 70 Before
- 71 Convulsion
- 72 To make a certain kind of lace
- 73 Adjust

things shall be added unto you." Another place you will find this, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." In another place you can read, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Among the company of his descendents there were tears, but through their sorrow there shone a light and gladness that so good a father, though poor in purse, had left them his rich heirs in CHARACTER.

The Trouble Maker

(Continued from Page 350)

"Three," said the milk man.

The crowd started to laugh, but before the judge could pound his gavel, Winslow raised his hand and it was quiet.

DOWN

- 2 A Little Brook
- 3 Prefix meaning together, alike
- 4 Enter for hostile purposes
- 5 English title
- 6 Alternative
- 7 Ex p ression of contempt
- 9 To devise something new
- 10 Bring together
- 11 Too
- 13 Edge of a skirt
- 14 Rabid
- 16 Passing fashion
- 17 Compete
- 19 Spawn of fish
- 20 Measure of weight
- 25 Devil fish
- 26 Do good to
- 27 Locks of hair
- 29 Claims
- 30 Sharp, bitter
- 31 A Jury
- 32 Preposition
- 33 Outcast with terrible disease
- 35 Cut into small squares
- 36 Quick at learning
- 37 Vehicle
- 38 A Brownie (Danish)
- 40 A definite article
- 43 Prefix of negation
- 45 Sounds
- 50 Redeemed
- 51 Steal from
- 52 Physician (abbr)
- 54 Woman's name
- 55 Wireless distress call
- 57 Turn over a coin
- 59 An age
- 60 Everyone
- 61 Pace
- 63 Latin word meaning pray
- 64 Small floor covering
- 65 Stroke gently
- 66 Epoch
- 69 State where tobacco is grown (abbr)

A fascinating new catalog of candy combinations. Here is a book that we will gladly send you if you write at once. It will save you many dollars on your candy purchases—show you how to order a varied candy supply for your home each week and acquaint you with the Loft method of service—Loft quality and Loft low prices. You can have this beautifully illustrated book if you send for it. A postal card is sufficient, but ACT AT ONCE.

Write for your FREE copy of this CANDY BOOK



This book illustrates specially selected combinations at prices that will simply astound you—for the purest and most wholesome candy that can be made—with over a thousand delicious kinds to choose from.

SENT PREPAID

- Offer A**
 - 1 lb. Peanut Brittle
 - 1 lb. Special Assorted Chocolates
 - 1 lb. Crystal Mixture
- Offer B**
 - 1 lb. Milk Chocolate
 - 1 lb. Covered Pineapple
 - 1 lb. Chocolate Double Dips
 - 1 lb. Fancy Hard Candies (in metal containers)
- Offer C**
 - 1 lb. Very High Grade Assorted Chocolates
 - 1 lb. Milk Chocolate Covered Parlays
 - 1 lb. Chocolate Covered Coconut Royals
 - 1 lb. Chocolate Italian Creams
 - 1 lb. Superfine Creamery Caramels

All for only **1.00** Prepaid
All for only **2.00** Prepaid
All for only **3.50** Prepaid

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LOFT CANDY is sent to you prepaid by Parcel Post. The convenience of ordering by mail from a profusely illustrated book—plus immediate delivery direct from our kitchen to you assures you fresh supply of confections, every day of the week, at prices so low that you will hardly believe your eyes.

24-Hour Order Service

Loft fills orders immediately upon receipt, because our Mail Order Department adjoins our kitchens and features a special 24-hour service. No delay! It reaches your door direct from the factory. That is why we guarantee its freshness!

Loft quality and Loft low prices are the reasons for its popularity today. Millions buy it because it cannot be made better, purer or more delicious at any price.

Loft Pays the Postage

Our 51-year reputation assures all patrons of fresh, pure, delicious candy and we guarantee it—or your money will be refunded. You must be satisfied!



PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Address Dept. 22 400 Broome St., New York

"Is Mr. John Ball among these three patrons still drawing?"

"He is."

"Do you know the defendant in this case, James R. Taylor?"

"I do."

"Have the relations between you and this defendant been pleasant?"

The man smiled wanly.

"I am sorry to say, they have not," he said.

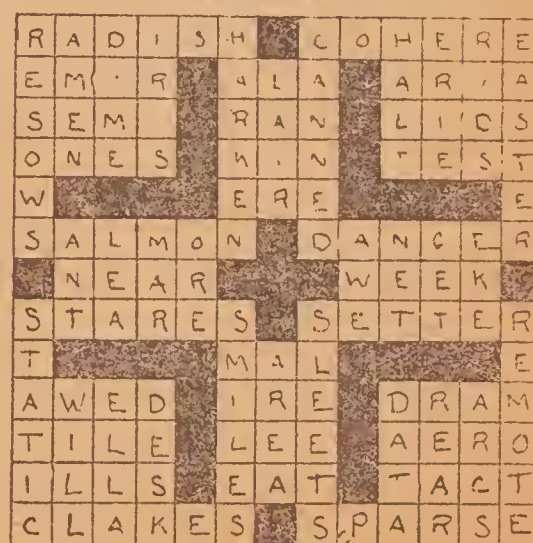
"Why do you say that you are sorry? Are you not opposed to this milk strike and therefore to Taylor, who is one of the leaders?"

"Yes. So much opposed that I have done Taylor a great wrong—so great, that I am unable longer to live with myself; cannot sleep nights, have no peace of mind, and I am here today to do what I can to square things."

Of all the excited men and women in that room at that moment, no one felt the situation as keenly as Dorothy Ball. Never in all her life would she forget the breathless suspense as she waited for Shepherd's story.

(To be Continued)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



Our Annual GIFT of Roses

Your Sunset Collection is Now Ready

Beauties of the Garden

Our Wonderful Gift to Flower Lovers

Each set contains 15 strong, hardy, one-year-old Rose bushes, averaging from 8 to 12 inches high.



The
Cream
of
All Roses

Five Different
Varieties

Glorious Colors

4 **BEST RED—W. C. GAUNT** (Alex. Dickson)—Of medium size, with pointed buds, with naturally reflexed guard petals of brilliant velvety vermillion, tipped scarlet. Stems rigid, habit branching, large oval beehgreen foliage. Rich tea fragrance; very rich in color.

4 **BEST PINK—MARJORIE BULKLEY** (H. T.)—Of strong, free branching growth; buds long and rounded, opening into buff, heavily flushed with rose, and finishing into silvery-pink; of ideal habit, opening freely in all kinds of weather. Grand garden Rose. Awarded Gold Medal.

1 **PINK CLIMBING—ROSARIE, or PINK THOUSAND BEAUTIES**—This is a bright pink form of that famous Rose, "Thousand Beauties." A grand Rose from any standpoint. We want all of our floral friends to have this Rose. Wonderful in every respect and sure to please.

4 **BEST WHITE—EDEL** (H. T.)—Type, Florence Forrester; bud very large; flower very large, double, well built, stately; opens well in all weather; sweet fragrance. Color white, with faintest ivory shading toward the base, passing to pure white. Foliage bold and distinct. Very vigorous grower; free bloomer.

2 **BEST YELLOW—LADY PLYMOUTH** (Alex. Dickson)—A most distinct and meritorious Rose of the "Souvenir de Pierre Notting" type whose delicate pearly but deep ivory-cream petals are very faintly flushed, giving it a most piquant finish that is difficult to describe. It is delicately pure tea perfumed. Awarded gold medal, N. R. S., and silver medal, Crystal Palace, London.

Should we find it necessary to change any variety, we guarantee that a Rose of the same color and equal value will be sent.

OUR OFFER TO YOU

Send only 2 yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the 15 Rose Bushes will be sent you as a gift in time for planting. Renewals as well as new subscriptions count. Send all orders to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Dept. B.

461 Fourth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

One-Piece "Dutch" Rompers

School of Home Economics Becomes a College

ROMPERS as a garment for all but the most formal occasions are pretty generally accepted by the young mothers of today for their kiddies. They are deservedly popular for they are handy, comfortable, easily changed, and keep a child neat in appearance. Most mothers have a decided preference for the "Dutch" rompers for they enhance the quaint sweetness of any tot with their flaring lines. For this reason a "one-piece" Dutch romper should prove especially popular for it combines ease of construction with all the good qualities of the other styles.

To cup a paper pattern for such a garment, start with a piece of paper twenty-three inches square. Measure down five inches from top of paper at one side; cut in at side for three and one-half inches, curving cut so that it is six inches from top when three and one-half inches from outer edge. Keep cutting, but back toward outer edge and rounding, or curving gradually downward until you reach outer edge, at a point eight inches from bottom when you curve in again, slightly and cut, (still curving) to lower edge. This completes one side. Make other side just the same way, by measuring or using first side as pattern by folding paper down center.

The sleeves may be given better shape by sloping from underarm seams to top of sleeve (see cut) about one-quarter inch at bottom. Now at lower edge measure over six inches from each side; at exact center measure up two inches and cut out the half

elaborate, or not at all. I made two cunning ones of leather tan suiting and merely bound necks, sleeves and pockets with old-rose bias tape and the effect was charming.

Pockets may be cut in any desired shape, tiny chickens or ducks, flower pots, Mother Goose figures, etc. These rompers are suitable for children up to three or even four years of age. The mother who objects to the more boyish styles of rompers for her small daughter can use this style which has all the requirements of either dress or rompers.

For babies just learning to creep, these little suits in some colored goods will keep neater and save much washing. I feel very certain that any mother "trying out" this style will find it a true benefit to her, for it saves work, is extremely easy to make up, uses very little cloth, is easily ironed, comfortable for a child to wear; in short, it is an ideal garment, and one certain to be admired. MABELLE ROBERT

Gentlemen, the Ladies!

IN these days of increasing consciousness of the woman's part in the world's business, it is a fitting tribute that the School of Home Economics at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has been made a College of Home Economics by act of the State Legislature and Governor Smith's signature to the bill.

Now it can be truly said that in New York State the educating of the young women has received official recognition equal to that granted to the young men.

Dressing Up The Slaw

FOR a company dinner or for a social occasion at church or grange or an occasional community spread plain slaw can be improved in looks, and in taste to some, by adding a few simple frills. For the foundation the usual mixture of salt, sugar, vinegar and cream can be used, or a thin mayonnaise, or any well-liked dressing. Cut the cabbage as finely as possible and just before it is to be used, as the crisp slaw is ever so much attractive than wilted, coarse cabbage.

Take fresh or canned pimentos and cut them into strips and mix lightly with the slaw. Some like it best to put the red pimento on the top of the individual dishes. English walnuts broken fine, or black walnuts in small pieces can be sprinkled over the slaw or mixed in. A small spoonful of cranberry jelly is nice nestling in the green and white shreds of cabbage.

Celery Adds to The Looks

A tablespoonful of minced celery heart and fresh yellow leaves will give a fine flavor to the relish. One tablespoon to a quart is a good proportion. Some cooks like celery seed better, but this is open to the objection that it does not look so well as the minced celery. Always use white pepper on slaw. A very little sweet cucumber pickle minced fine and mixed in is pleasing, particularly if the pickle is a rich deep green. A tablespoon of fresh sharp horseradish gives a tang to the cabbage well liked by many.

For a special occasion, leave out the cream in the dressing and simply use vinegar, white pepper, sugar and salt mixing well. As the dishes go to the table top them with whipped cream. Some housekeepers call this cabbage fluff and it does look nice. The cream can be decorated with shreds of pimento or sprinkled with nuts if liked.

—Hilda Richmond.

A mixture of paraffine and kerosene makes a good cleaning wax for the kitchen floor.—E. B. G.

Clean the rug or tapestry portieres with gasoline. It makes them look fresh and new.—E. B. G.

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Average Winter Temperature 60 to 70 Degrees

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ST. GEORGE HOTEL, Bermuda—Unsurpassed location overlooking ocean, harbor and surrounding islands. Finest cuisine and service, magnificent tiled, covered and heated swimming pool.

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WE PAY POSTAGE if money or check accompanies order; or you can PAY POSTMAN on delivery plus postage. Mention No. 01273, size and width or all numbers in shoe you now wear.

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Cuticura
Shaving Stick
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School Lunch Recipes and Easter Frocks

Films Approved by National Committee for Better Films

THE NORTH OF 36—Just after the Civil War the great problem for the Texas cattleman was to get their cattle to market. This picture depicts the thrilling adventures of a venturesome cowgirl who owns a vast herd, the first to be driven north to Abilene, Kan., to the railroad. Impressive stampedes, Indian attacks and the attempts of land script thieves provide unusual interest. From novel by Emerson Hough, author of "The Covered Wagon" (Paramount)

PETER PAN—Barrie's fantasy about the boy who never grew up and the children who flew away with him to the Never, Never Land, exquisitely done on the screen. Tinker Bell is just what a fairy must be, and Nana, the dog nurse shares acting honors with Betty Bronson as Peter Pan and Ernest Torrence as the villainous pirate, Captain Hook. Enjoyment for all ages. (Paramount)

SO BIG—In this film translation of Edna Ferber's novel, Colleen Moore gives a remarkable performance in the role of the mother whose boy turns out unworthy of her. There is considerable "atmosphere" in the depiction of Chicago of 1887 and Selina's life among the Dutch farmers outside the city. (First National)

Suggestions For the School Lunch

Sandwiches, Cookies, and Dainties That Please and Nourish the Child

WHY not prepare the children's school lunches the afternoon or evening of the day before they are needed? It avoids a rush in the morning when mother is usually busy anyway. Carefully wrapped and placed in the bread box lunches lose neither their quality nor attractiveness. Wrap each sandwich, piece of cake, etc., in oiled paper and place in final container so that it requires no further attention in the morning. We take pleasure in adding little touches to a child's lunch that take time we cannot spare early in the day.

I plan to have a sandwich of meat, egg, peanut butter, or cheese foundation, a "sweet" sandwich; cake or cookies; and a piece of fruit for each daily lunch. Never add anything greasy, sticky, or messy. Milk or cocoa add materially if they can be had. A thermos bottle or cream bottle can be used to carry these. Slice bread for sandwiches thin, spread lightly with butter or substitute, add filling and cut into oblong or triangular shapes.

Some sandwich suggestions:

Chicken or Meat Filling

A hard boiled egg chopped fine, twice that amount of chopped, cooked chicken or meat, a dash of prepared mustard, a seasoning of sweet vinegar, salt and pepper makes a very good filling. Mayonnaise may be used instead of mustard, and vinegar.

Peanut Sandwiches

Chopped peanuts mixed to the proper consistency with mayonnaise spread on lettuce leaves between buttered graham bread are healthful, nourishing, and palatable.

Raisin and Nut Sandwiches

Thin slices of bread nicely buttered between which a layer of raisins and nut meats has been spread, or even just raisins, makes a sandwich most children enjoy.

Iced Cookies

Plain little cookies iced add another attractive feature to the school lunch. To a tablespoonful of cream add enough pulverized sugar to make of right consistency for spreading. Add a few drops of vanilla. Spread on top of cookies or use as filling between two cookies. For variety add cocoa to make a chocolate icing. Nuts, cocoanut, raisins, or dates added to the white icing make a further variety.

Fruit Cookies

To 2 eggs well beaten, add 2 cups of sugar, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, 1 cup melted shortening, 1½ cups raisins, ½ cup candied orange peeling, 1 cup jam or preserves, ½ cup milk, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, and allspice, ½ teaspoonful of cloves, 4 cups of flour with which 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder has been sifted. If required add more flour until the dough can be rolled thin. Cut with cookie cutter, bake in greased pans in

moderate oven. If kept in a tight jar or in tin box these keep moist indefinitely.

Fruit Pastry Roll

A nice pastry roll is made by rolling left over pie dough into a thin sheet. Spread with butter, sprinkle with sugar, stew thickly with raisins, roll as jelly roll, and bake. Thick jam may be added as filling. Cut into rounds when cold.

Stuffed dates or prunes add a healthful bit to the school lunch. Wash, stone, press nutmeats into cavity, roll in sugar. Let dry thoroughly.

Chocolate Crackers

A small piece of sweet chocolate or small square soda crackers, dipped into sweet chocolate are nourishing and pleasing. For

Some women always make tapioca pudding, when one of bread or rice would make a welcome change. They bake a certain kind of cake or one of possibly two or three kinds, potatoes are boiled or baked, vegetables are served the same way month after month, and often only two or three of the fifteen or twenty different kinds find their way to the table.

When a new magazine is received, turn to the pages giving recipes and resolve that you will try at least one of them every day. A magazine can not serve you unless you let it, but with your aid it will make possible the slogan—A new dish every meal.—L. M. T.

Easter Frocks for Coming Spring Days



We suggest dandelion yellow crepe with tiny lace ruffling for the high school dance. No beau could resist the result!



No. 2378 presents the sleeveless slip-on for warmer days. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, and suitable for gingham, kindergarten cloth or wearproof percale. Size 4 takes 1½ yards of 36 inch material, with 1¼ yards binding. Pattern, 12c.



No. 2364 shows the right street frock for the girl or young woman. Gaily checked silk adds a dashing trimming touch to a conservative material. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Pattern, 12c.



Powder blue or Robin Hood green bengaline are ideal for the not-too-dressed-up afternoon frock.



No. 1287 may be used for an every day frock or a more dressy one. A bloomer pattern is included. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 4 takes 2¼ yards of 36 inch material. Pattern, 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly, enclose correct remittance in stamps (adding 10c if you want the smart new fashion catalogue) and mail to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

dipping crackers melt sweet chocolate over hot water, dip cracker, lay on oiled paper to dry.—Mrs. R. C. KRAMER.

Habits of Cooking

THE smoker who tried to stop realized for the first time how firm a hold the habit was upon him. The tea or coffee drinker has much the same experience, and only when she tries the plan of having at least one new dish every meal does the housekeeper discover how firmly the habit of serving the same foods day after day is entrenched in her kitchen.

This Is the Time To:—

USE plenty of apples, cranberries and tomatoes.
Buy and use more whole wheat flour.
Serve soups.
Use our canned greens.
Plan the children's clothes for next summer and make over old clothes.
Spend a portion of our time reading good literature.
Visit that old friend.
Substitute eggs for a portion of our meat.—Mrs. George Gray.

Extra help! Extra cleanliness! Extra saving in washing clothes with Fels-Naptha Soap! Naptha—the great dirt-loosener—is the "extra" that works with the splendid soap, to make clothes safely clean!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Write today for this **FREE BOOK!**

"How to Have Running water," a complete handbook on figuring water system installation. Gives complete details and will solve the water question for your farm. Costs nothing and entails no obligation.

For Every Farm Use, **Water** under pressure

Your source of supply makes no difference to the HOOSIER WATER SERVICE. Operates from well, spring, lake, cistern or creek, bringing to your home or farm that most advantageous convenience of the city—running water! Water under pressure for drinking, kitchen, bath, garden, garage, stock, lawns and for fire protection. Abolish the drudgery of pumping and carrying—at no increased operating cost. There is a HOOSIER WATER SERVICE that fits your needs exactly. Simple to install. Easy to operate. Any power—electricity, gasoline or wind. Protected inside and out by special GALVAZINK process. Sold by reliable merchants. Ask the Hoosier dealer in your town.

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GALVAZINK

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HERE IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

The watch is small—thin—newest shape. The case is platinum effect—guaranteed 25 yrs., and has a jeweled movement guaranteed 10 years. Has Sapphire Crown, ribbon bracelet and fancy clasp. We give this Watch and beautiful stone cluster Ring, also many other wonderful gifts for introducing our finest, assorted perfumes at 15c a bottle. Large assortment makes it easy. Send no money—Write for 20 bottles assorted perfume and largest list of gifts showing how easy it is to get this beautiful Watch and Ring and other wonderful gifts free. **BELL PERFUME CO., Dept. E-100 Chicago**

Factory to Rider

Saves \$10 to \$25 on the Ranger you select from 44 styles, colors and sizes. Delivered free on approval express prepaid for 30 Days Free Trial. \$5 a Month Possession and use at once on our liberal Easy Payment plan. Tires, wheels, equipment at half usual prices. Write for marvelous new prices, 30 day trial offer and terms. **MEAD CYCLE COMPANY** DEPT. M205 CHICAGO

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENT are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. **MADISON CORP.**, 507 Broadway, New York.

PHINOTAS DISINFECTANT offers good earning possibilities to dealers and agents. Write for information. **PHINOTAS CHEMICAL CO.**, Dept. A, 237 Front St., New York City.

CATTLE

PRACTICALLY pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. **EDGEWOOD FARMS**, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull and heifer calves, richly bred. Reduced prices. Federal accredited herd. Correspondence invited. **CLARENCE HARVEY**, Cincinnati, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Accredited herd, Gold and Silver medal records, show and production type. One extra choice yearling bull, also others and younger calves. Reasonable prices. **SISSON JERSEY HERD**, Potsdam, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, two months old, 30 pound sire, \$50. Certificates accepted. **JOSLIN BROS.**, Chemung, N. Y.

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THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. **ARCADIA FARM**, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS. **PAINE'S KENNELS**, So. Royalton, Vt.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, a few choice pedigree does, 8-10 mos. old, Blacks and Grays, \$5 each, Bred does, \$6. **MAPLE HILL FARM**, Fort Plain, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE & Welsh Shepherd Pups \$5.00 each. All bred from real heeling stock. Ship c.o.d. See before you pay. **MAPLE GROVE FARMS**, Pope Mills, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write **MAINE PET SHOPS**, Belfast, Maine.

BOSTON TERRIERS, registered stock. **FROST**, Greenville, N. H.

PUREBRED BELGIAN HARES. Five pedigree bucks, 8 months old; out of registered Class A. parents. Pedigrees given. Price \$5 each. **NORTH RIDGE RABBITRY**, Cooksburg, N. Y.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, male, \$6; female, \$3. Get your puppy. Have him driving this summer. **F. A. SWEET**, Smyrna, N. Y.

BEST HEEL DRIVING male and female Shepherds, also pups and Foxhounds. You cannot afford to be without a good dog. **ARTHUR GILSON**, Canton, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. **L. E. STRAWSER**, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Get our low price list on your leading breeds of High Grade Baby Chicks. **COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY**, Prop. E. King, Myerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, mixed, free range. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. **W. A. LAUVER**, McAlisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.—Healthy free range birds. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 30. **C. W. ELLIS**, McGraw, N. Y.

PEAFOWL. Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild geese, Ducks. Free circular. **JOHN HASS**, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write **Walter Bros.**, Powhatan Point, O.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, chicks. Catalogue for stamp. **ARTHUR SEARLES**, B-E, Milford, N. H.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING orders for spring shipment of our famous **Ferris Strain** of S. C. White Leghorns, an average of over 14 doz. per hen for 1924. No. 1 pen \$2.00 per setting; No. 2, \$1.00. **MAPLE GROVE FARMS**, Pope Mills, N. Y.

MARCY STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS hatching eggs, 15-22, 100-110. Won first second cockerel Peckskill, N. Y. **H. D. PINCKNEY**, Mahopac, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans, Barred Rocks, State Fair winners. High power layers; \$2-15, \$5-50. **ELITE FARM**, Oneida, N. Y.

WISCONSIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS available. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. **BISHOP'S POULTRY**, Department A, New Washington, Ohio.

LEGHORN Cockerels, Lord Farm \$1.50. **BONNYVALE FARM**, Put-

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and eggs; Pearl Guineas, stock, eggs; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. **LAURA DECKER**, Stanforville, New York.

HORNING'S BOURBON REDS—147 egg record, World's Show winners, hatching eggs, \$9 per doz., 75% fertility guaranteed. **FLONA HORNING**, Owego, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100, postpaid, White Pekin Duck eggs 10 cents apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOSEPH KENNEL**, Atglen, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY Eggs—50c each; Rouen duck eggs, \$1.50 per 11, purebred. **A. W. HARVEY**, Cincinnati, N. Y.

WILL CLOSE OUT my 12 pure bred Bourbon Red turkeys reasonable. **MRS. CHAS. BRYANT**, R. 1, Evans Mills, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—8c and up, from pure bred selected flocks, Leghorns, Rocks, etc. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. Banker's Hatchery, Dansville, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS—Pape strain single comb Black Minorcas, also large choice cockerels and breeding pens. **WM. H. WINEGARD**, Richmondville, N. Y.

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin ducks, their eggs and ducklings, tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today. **ROY E. PARDEE**, 35 Cedar St., Islip, L. I., N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trapped stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. **NORTON INGALLS**, Greenville, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 100% live delivery. Write for circular. **FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM**, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. **DAVID M. HAMMOND**, Cortland, N. Y.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS, first prize winners Madison Square Garden past 5 years. **DR. CHURCH**, Eastchester and Boston Roads, New York City.

CERTIFIED CORNELL-TANCRED STRAIN White Leghorns. Secure real production by ordering hatching eggs and baby chicks now. **L. D. KELLOGG**, Clyde, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. All free range stock, 100% live delivery postpaid. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Circular free. **T. J. EHRENZELLER**, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D.

WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb, Silver Laced Buffs and Columbian eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15 prepaid. **J. A. SANTEE**, Freeport, O.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Pure bred ons, \$15; hens, \$10. **MRS. C. T. SMITH**, Croxton, Virginia.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Jersey Black Giant hatching eggs, \$3 per 15. **MRS. S. J. MILLER**, Volcott, N. Y. Phone 154F61.

BARRON LEGHORNS—Ready March 24, extra layers, no diarrhea, free range, Hogan tested, prepaid. **MRS. L. MERVILLE**, Bliss, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barron 262, 275 egg strain, fifteen eggs, \$2; 100, \$8. Postpaid. **MERRILL PEASE**, Bowmansdale, Pa.

DISINFECT AND SPRAY incubators and poultry buildings with **Phinotas**. Kills lice, mites and fleas. Particulars and prices on request. **PHINOTAS CHEMICAL CO.**, Dept. A, 237 Front St., New York City.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS exclusively. Hatching eggs for sale from strain bred by us thirty years. **MAPLEWOOD YARDS**, Milton, Vermont.

BABY CHICKS White Leghorns, N. J. state certified and diarrhea tested. Hollywood 260 egg hens, Ferris 300 egg cockerels; Jersey Black Giants, N. J. State approved and tested. Barred Rocks and Reds 16 cents. High quality leg-horns 14 cents. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **GLENROAD FARM**, Bloomsbury, N. J.

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HONES Single Comb Reds, bred for heavy egg production, standard type and dark even color. Eggs for hatching from choice matings, \$3 per 15; \$8 per 50; \$15 per 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. **D. R. HONE**, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

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WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs from selected hens, bred for size and egg production, \$7 per 100; two Toulouse ganders, \$7 each; White Muscovy ducks, \$3 each. **CHAS. E. HALLOCK**, Mattituck, N. Y.

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OUR JERSEY BLACK GIANTS are famous. Write for free descriptive folder and prices of eggs for hatching. **MARCY FARMS**, Box 34, Matawan, N. J.

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WANTED—Woman to keep house on farm. One that prefers farm life. **R. J. GREGG**, Winthrop, N. Y.

WANTED—PUPIL NURSES, class begins April 1st. For information apply to Superintendent **LITTLE FALLS HOSPITAL**, Little Falls, New York.

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PURE HONEY, five and ten lb. pails, 60 lb. cans, buckwheat and clover. Circular free. Wholesale price on 40 lbs. or more. **RAY C. WILCOX**, Odessa, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—100 colonies of Italian bees equipped for comb honey production. Guaranteed free from disease. **LEWIS J. ELWOOD**, Fort Plain, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE

30 ACRE FARM for sale—Near New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12 room house, large barn, cow stable, wagon house, garage, summer kitchen; also 200 fruit trees bearing, grapes, etc. Inquire 279 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.

210 ACRES on State Road, 10 miles north of Syracuse, N. Y., 175 acres cultivated, splendid tractor farm, two eleven room houses, 28 stanchion cow barn, main barn 36x100, other good buildings, spring creek, 2 miles to station, ½ mile to good town. Will sell bare farm or well equipped cheap and good terms. **WM. E. DARK**, Clay, N. Y.

FIFTY ACRE FARM for sale. For further information write **Dr. C. N. LORD**, Poolville, Madison Co., N. Y.

TO SETTLE ESTATE—110 acres, 8 miles out, main road; good buildings, slate roofs, running water 500 buckets, plenty wood, apples, peaches and raspberries. Daily mail and telephone. **W. L. SYLVESTER**, Orchard Street, Brattleboro, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Up to date dairy farm of 94 acres or will sell 64 acres. Located on cement road, 2 miles from Greenville, Pa., in fine farming section. Land in high state of cultivation. **HERMAN GOETSCH**, R. D. 40, Jamestown, Pa.

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FOR SALE—To settle estate, 260 acre dairy or general purpose farm in the heart of Orange County, on new concrete road; well watered and wooded; two frame houses; three barns. Inquire **E. HORTON**, 12 Grove St., Middletown, N. Y.

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CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write **N. A. BAKER & SONS**, Fairport, N. Y.

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(Additional Classified on page 345)

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Service Department

Cortland Farmers Alone Lost \$75,000.

THE people of my home county, Cortland, have lost \$75,000 in the past 18 months in get-rich-quick investments, the Grange of that county was informed at its last meeting, by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The latter organization for a year and a half has maintained a Burns Detective Agency to protect the people from rascally salesmen. Representatives of the Agency have lived in the county without their identity being known to the public, that they might circulate among the people and thus render better service. Dr. Charles H. Jones, Secretary, has in that time, listed over 800 fake investment schemes in his office, and has been able to get information on practically all others within 12 to 24 hours, when asked for advice.

Lifetime Savings Lost

But there hinges the main difficulty. Although the business men have advertised this service in the papers and posted notices in every bank, yet this huge sum of money has been filched from the county because some people do not read the papers, are not familiar with banks and do not keep up live connections with their farm organizations. Any banker could have advised against these wild cat schemes. But they were not consulted. No one but the wily tongues of the salesmen gave counsel and the savings of life times have been lost, and too many farmers face old age stripped of their provisions against the future. This has meant stark tragedy in many a home; more homes than Dr. Jones or the Chamber of Commerce is aware of. For it is instinctive with people who have made so huge a blunder to cover it up and conceal it from the home town folks.

A Huge Evil

This is an evil that is assuming huge proportions, in these money mad times and it is having a big bearing on business and agricultural conditions. For such investments are genuine losses to the business of the region. How can we reach for their own good, the honest, industrious, but too trusting and inexperienced men who fail to see the flaw in the alluring patter of the skilled salesmen? If these propositions which are as varied as can be imagined, always ringing unexpected and ever new changes, were going concerns or assured of success the financiers nearer the seat of operations, even the employees and all parties concerned would snap up all real bonanzas of this sort, and it would not be necessary to send out salesmen into the highways and byways of the country to seek investors.

Better to Be "Safe Than Sorry"

On November 15, 1924, the New York Stock Exchange offered a free service to the public similar to the service of the Cortland business men have provided for their section. A letter to the Secretary, Committee on Quotations and Commissions, New York Stock Exchange, will bring reliable information as to attempted frauds or proposed securities to anyone in doubt. It is better to be "safe than sorry" and surely any honest salesman will not object to waiting a few days while his proposition is passed upon by this Exchange, if one does not care to consult a local banker or experienced business man. Already the Stock Exchange has given cooperation in hundreds of cases where investigations were needed. Law enforcing officials, Better Business Bureaus, Securities Commissions and Chambers of Commerce have also cooperated with the Stock Exchange for the protection of the people.

Use the A. A. Service Bureau

Our own AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has carried on a big service to its readers right along these lines. The big difficulty is to get the people to investigate first, before investing. One Cortland farmer just lately lost \$2,187 in this way, investing \$2,000 with the salesman, who had the

audacity, on seeing how easy a mark he had, to ask for \$187 extra for "transferring the securities" in Binghamton. Of course, neither he nor the money has been heard of since.

In a talk at Farmers' Week, Prof. F. A. Pearson advised on investment matters. The time to invest, he said, is when securities are cheap. When they are high it is better to put the money in a saving's bank, for a few months later the same number of dollars may be drawn out as were put in. Securities will probably drop in value in that time if purchased when high.

Keep Away from Common Stock

In general he advised farmers not to invest in common stock in industrial corporations. They are not in a position to study business conditions. The farmer is specializing in making money on the farm. He should leave the stock market alone, for he is a poor speculator. If he does buy stock he should buy preferred stock, according to Prof. Pearson.

Safety of Principal should always come first. The pure investor should never look for appreciation of the stock, but for dividend and interest returns. Liberty or Federal Bonds and farm mortgages are best for the farmer. The farmer should not finance oil wells, or wild cat ventures. He had better finance agriculture, said Prof. Pearson.

Life insurance is good for those who find companies or in public utilities is usually it hard to save. Common stock in railroad held to be good investments.

—MABEL G. FEINT.

Sharps Visit Tioga County

Excitement was at the white heat at Nichols when the news of the work of confidence men, sharps and swindlers became known to the public. Between \$60,000 and \$70,000 were taken from two prominent Nichols men, one of whom was cashier of the Nichols bank. But the bank is solvent, while one of the men is broken physically and financially having given all he possessed to liquidate his obligation to the bank.—MRS. DANA BURCHARD.

A Successful Adjustment

Your favor of February 13th is received, together with check for \$42.50 in adjustment of our controversy.

We want to express our very grateful appreciation to you for the services you have rendered in this connection. We were near the end of our resources in trying to collect it, until we ran across the article referring to the service you rendered your readers, and it appealed to us at once as being one way by which pressure could be brought to bear on them, which has culminated so successfully.

—H. M. C., Marion Co., Ohio.



BOBBIE—Hey, papa! I'll get you my sled if you want it!—Judge.

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No. HC-104. This bargain will give you some idea of the wonderful values now ready for quick delivery in our big complete stock. Hog fencing, 26 ins. high made with 10 gauge top and bottom wires—12½ line and vertical stay wires, space 12 ins. apart. 7 bars or 26 ins. high. Special sale price, **23¢ per rod.**

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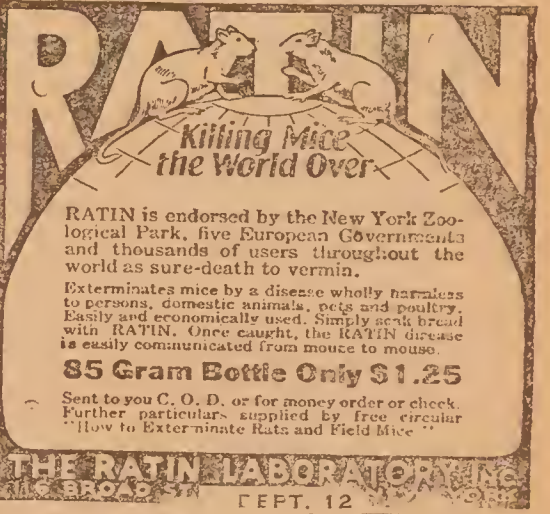


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Direct From Manufacturer to You!

You do the job yourself in a few hours. You pay only the rock bottom manufacturer's price for the *original* Liquid Asbestos Roofing, instead of paying up to \$2.00

a gallon asked by itinerant salesmen for inferior imitations of SEAL-TITE. SEAL-TITE comes in steel barrels and half barrels, and one gallon covers about: 50 sq. ft. of composition roofing, 100 sq. ft. of metal roofing and 25 to 35 sq. ft. of tar and gravel.

Instead of offering a small trial package, we offer you enough to cover your entire roof, on a positive guarantee that SEAL-TITE will do all that we claim for it. Order plenty. The cost is but a fraction of the cost of a new roof. And our unprecedented terms of shipment give you positive assurance that SEAL-TITE will do all we claim for it.

No Money Asked

Just mail the coupon below. Send no money. Specify enough SEAL-TITE to cover your entire roof. Put it all on. Wait four (4) months. Then decide if SEAL-TITE has made good all we said for it. If not, you do not owe us one cent. We put it all up to you. Could you yourself, write an offer that would give you greater protection?

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No need of an experienced roofing man to apply SEAL-TITE. Do the work yourself, or hire common labor. All tools needed for the job are supplied you without extra charge. A roofer's brush for spreading SEAL-TITE, a 25-lb. pail of patching cement and a trowel for applying it to leaks around chimneys, flashings, valleys and gutters. All free with your order of SEAL-TITE.

Send Trial Coupon Today!

Don't wait for the next rain-storm to remind you that your roof leaks. Make it watertight NOW. Send the trial coupon by return mail, stating the amount of Seal-Tite you need for your roof, and we will ship it at once from our nearest factory shipping point. That insures quick delivery. You simply pay the small freight charge and deduct it when you pay for the Seal-Tite. Remember—four months in which to prove everything we claim before you pay—and back of that a TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE. Act at once and get FREE a roofing brush and 25 lbs. of plastic cement, and a trowel for applying it. Mail the coupon TODAY.

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One gallon covers about 50 sq. ft. of average smooth surface composition roof; 100 sq. ft. of metal roof; and 25 to 35 sq. ft. of tar and gravel roof.

You agree to include FREE one Roofer's Brush, 25 lbs. of Seal-Tite Cement and a trowel for applying it. I agree to use Seal-Tite in accordance with directions, and will pay for same in four month's time from date of shipment, provided it proves to be all you claim. If not, I will promptly report to you and you agree to cancel the charge. (Seal-Tite comes in black only.)

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

APRIL 4, 1925

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



The First Harvest of the Year



No Service to Compare with Ward's

"We have been dealing with you for more than ten years and our dealings have always been satisfactory and pleasant. Nowhere can we get such an ironclad guarantee, or such bargains—all first class merchandise. I have been wearing a pair of your guaranteed work shoes for eleven months and they are still good."

"There is no service—mail or home—to compare with Ward's."
Herman J. Dieckman,
Sample, Ky.

Best Mail Order House

"I have been ordering goods from Montgomery Ward & Co. for twenty years, and I have found it the best mail order house in the United States."

"Recently I ordered a suit of Stillson Worsted for \$17.85 and found the cloth much better than in a suit I would have paid \$35 for here."

"I am using a Riverside Cord tire that is the best tire money can buy."

Ira Nelson,
Hamilton, Ala.

Five Dollars goes far at Ward's

"My last order was a dress, a pair of shoes and a flashlight, and I still had 81c left out of my \$5."

"About twenty-five years ago Charlie Miller of Rockport, bought a shot gun of you for \$5. It has had constant use, winter and summer, and no special care, and it shoots today as good as any automatic made. It was low in price and high in quality as all Ward's merchandise is."

Harry Standley,
Newton, Ia.

Quick Service on Every Order

"I wish to express my appreciation of the service rendered on my recent order. It was mailed the afternoon of February 13 and received on February 15, so I had to wait only three days for my order. It was a small order too, proving that small orders are given just as much consideration as the large ones. I saved \$3.50 to \$4 on the electric iron alone by ordering from you."

A. M. Johnson,
Gilmore City, Ia.

Ward's 24 Hour Service Pleases

"I want to thank you for your promptness in sending my incubator. I live six miles from town and three days after I sent my order my incubator was at my door."

"My mother has bought goods from Ward's ever since I can remember, and she, like myself, was always satisfied. When you send an order to Ward's you get exactly what you have ordered."

Mrs. Henry Treece,
Houstonia, Mo.

Ward's Catalogue is saving millions of dollars for the American People



Millions of people are saving millions of dollars by using Ward's Catalogue

ARE you one of them? Do you turn to this Catalogue for everything you need to buy?

Millions of people are today living better because their money goes farther at Ward's. Read the letters on this page. Thousands of people write us the same story of larger savings, better goods and better service when they send their orders to Ward's.

"We never sacrifice Quality to make a Low Price"

Ward's saves you money on everything you buy. But we do

not offer you price baits on "cheap" unserviceable merchandise. We sell only reliable goods—the kind that stands inspection and use. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price."

You, too, may as well profit by the saving your Ward Catalogue offers. You, too, may as well take advantage of Ward's Catalogue to get reliable goods; a larger saving and quicker service. Your patronage is always appreciated at Montgomery Ward & Co. So use your Catalogue. Start sending all your orders to Ward's.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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Kansas City

St. Paul

Portland, Ore.

Oakland, Calif.

Fert Worth

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending April 4, 1925

Number 14

A Successful Cooperative

How Erie County Vegetable Growers Market Their Products

By R. F. FRICKE

"**N**OTHING succeeds nearly as well as success." Business flocks to the successful business man and to the successful cooperative. There are plenty to fill the band wagon of a successful cooperative and to give it that one prime requisite of a successful business—sufficient volume of business voluntarily contributed. After its success is once established, iron bound contracts, for the time being at least, are unessential. The one main essential that it must have year after year is efficient management and the path is relatively easy and free from pitfalls.

One of the most successful cooperative associations in New York State is the Erie County Growers' & Shippers' Association, Inc. While it is a stock company, it is a co-operative. The vote is by shares, but there is a limit of ten shares that one person may hold and any transfer of shares must be approved by the directors. The stock merely earns interest at 6%. The profits must be returned pro rata to the shippers. Profits have been left in the treasury of the association. That and the capital stock have been used for a site, buildings and working capital.

The property consists of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land on the main line of the B. R. & P. R. R.; office building, 26 x 34; two packing houses, one 30 x 120 and one 36 x 60; one warehouse for storing packages, 48 x 120; one warehouse 30 x 210, and another warehouse 30 x 120 is under construction; icing platform 550 feet long with a daily storage capacity of 100 tons of ice; icing siding 10 car capacity. Additional siding, capacity of 15 cars. The lower part of the icing platform has a basket conveyor and the baskets are automatically conveyed from the packing house to any of the cars on the loading track.

The stock sold for \$5.00 a share. In 1910, a premium of \$15.00 was placed on the stock, but subsequent arrangement of giving trial memberships by a payment of \$5.00 a year till the stock is paid for makes it easy for anyone to ship through the association. The Association ships vegetables, the main crops being cauliflower, market peas, cucumbers and pickles. Each member is expected to sign a contract, giving the acreage of each crop to be shipped.

The members have the privilege of selling any part of their crop to the Buffalo market, to hucksters or to anyone else, except a shipper. Very little trouble of violations are experienced because the association is able to net them more and the members know it. Besides, being in the center of the producing region, it is more convenient for them to go to the association. There is a competing shipper right nearby, but a little competition is a good thing. The Association will be more alert for it.

One reason for the success of the association is the result of grading. Every package that

goes through the association is inspected and a grade marked on each bushel. The peas are brought in bags, dumped and put into baskets and the grade marked on each bushel. The cauliflower and cucumbers are packed by the owner, but inspected and the grade marked on the package. If the pack is not satisfactory, the grower has to repack it. The price for each grade is pooled. In the case of peas, all peas shipped the same day are pooled according to grades. In the case of cauliflower, the price is based on a 3-day pool, also according to grades. Seed and packages are bought by the



Here is a motor truck load of Erie County cauliflower being packed in one of the refrigerator cars under the direction of the Vegetable Growers' Cooperative. The association also does carlot business in market peas, cucumbers and pickles. Its equipment and management is such that it enables the association to do its own icing.

association. A charge of 6 cents per package shipped is made to run the Association. Inasmuch as all the goods cannot be sold f.o.b. they are practically all shipped on consignment. A special commission rate is given the association and the manager is in touch with all the markets in the eastern United States by wire and telephone daily throughout the shipping season. The icing of the cars is done by the association itself.

For the past three years, in cooperation with the Erie County Farm Bureau, extensive seed strain tests on cauliflower were conducted. The Association seed, which they import direct, has been among the leading strains. A big saving is made in the purchase of seed, packages and supplies.

During the past year, 309,000 packages were shipped. This is about 50,000 more than the year before. They were shipped in 675 cars, the loadings being exceptionally heavy due to cool weather and good icing facilities.

Things have not always been as rosy as they

are now. The early years were an uphill fight. The association was the result of a real felt necessity. The pea growers who sold their surplus peas to shippers on the Buffalo market were dissatisfied not only with the price they received but with the way they had to do business. They all went on the Buffalo market and of course, could not sell their peas for local consumption so when they were stuck with their loads the local shippers bought their peas at their own price. In desperation they decided to organize their own shipping association in 1908.

Some of the prime movers were E. M. Burnett of Orchard Park, also first president, Wm. H. Abbott, Armour, J. C. Newton, Hamburg, Wm. D. Henry, Eden Valley, Henry Bley, Eden, Albert C. Dudley, Orchard Park, Harry P. Waters, East Aurora, Chas. J. Fenner, Orchard Park, Edward Heinrich, Boston, Geo. T. Zittle, Eden Valley, Wm. T. Hickman, Eden Valley, Theodore Gerkin, Orchard Park, Millard F. Webster, Eden, Joseph Peters, Brant, Jacob Riefeler, Hamburg, Frank Bunning, Orchard Park, Geuting Bros., Hamburg, Chas. H. Haushalter, Hamburg, Harris Hessel, East Aurora.

They incorporated for \$5,000 and 51% of the stock was sold. They opened a shipping house on Michigan & Perry St., on the Buffalo Wholesale Market. After one year in this location they moved to the old Peoples Gas Plant at 549 Elk St., where they stayed for two years. They then moved to Orchard Park in 1911, with a branch at Hamburg and North Collins. In 1913 the North Collins and Hamburg stations were discontinued.

The first years of the Association, the shippers gave them stiff competition, and paid good prices for the goods. Some growers dropped out but the association grew by moving into

the shipping district, a long haul for the farmers was eliminated. Raising the price of a share to \$20.00 in 1911 discouraged new members. During 1915, 1916 and 1917 interest in the association lagged and their property would have just about paid their outstanding obligations.

In 1918 a re-organization took place and their present manager was employed. A trial membership was instituted, a member paying \$5.00 a year till his share was paid for. Many new growers came in and the association prospered. All of the buildings except the original packing shed were built, since that time.

The original charge per package handled was 5c was raised to 6c, a very small increase considering the increase in prices generally.

Are four things which this association now has which should assure its continued success are:

First: Sufficient capital and surplus. From being practically without net assets in 1918 they have built up a surplus of at least \$4,000 so that their capital and surplus stands at \$50,000 now. Interest is paid on the stock every five years

(Continued on page 376)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

425 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y., or
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Barley for Oats

ON Page 367 of this issue there is a discussion that will interest dairymen on growing a mixture of barley, oats and Canada field peas for feeding purposes. There is much in this suggestion, but whether you are interested in doing that or not, we think attention should be called especially to the fact that barley is much higher in real feeding value than oats. According to Professor John H. Barron of the New York State College of Agriculture, barley will on the average produce from 40 to 50 per cent more digestible material to the acre than oats. This applies especially to the richer soils.

Except for the disagreeable beards of barley, there is no real argument against substituting barley for oats and there are many advantages. It may be harvested at about the same time, it grows less dense than oats, is less liable to lodge, and does not require so much water to carry it through. It is a much better crop to seed with. The best varieties are six-row Featherstone and two row Alpha.

Save the Wild Flowers

ONE of the pleasant memories that we have of springtime of other years was of taking a basket and going off on the hills, to the woods which had not yet started to leaf to hunt for that rare and fragrant flower, the trailing arbutus. To those old and young whom the long winter has confined, there is an indescribable joy in getting away on one of the first warm days to the hills to find nestling almost out of sight the pink and white and fragrant little blossoms of the arbutus. These same flower lovers come to know and to love the wild flowers that are peculiar to each season, from the arbutus, the first harbinger of springtime, to the wild aster, that blossoms on in the late fall, in spite of cold and frost.

But unfortunately, many of the rarest, finest and most beautiful of our wild flowers are rapidly becoming extinct, and the trailing arbutus is among this number. In gathering them, the flowers are torn up roots and all, which means that next year there will be fewer of them, and the next year still fewer, and so on until the natural supply is exhausted. They should be cut or broken carefully, instead of being destroyed, as we have seen our precious field violets treated every spring by hundreds of city people who come out every Sunday and fill bags and newspapers with the entire plant, not just the blossoms. In places near the big cities, where the ground used to be blue with violets, the patches

grow smaller every year, due to the depredations of those who do not know or do not care what ruin they cause.

If this carelessness applied only to those flowers such as the devil's paint brush and the daisies, which have become general nuisances, it would not matter. But these are passed by while the trailing arbutus, the azelia, the fringed gentian, the lady's slipper or pink moccasin flower, the dogwood and many others of the finest and rarest are the ones that suffer.

To help the work of saving wild flowers along, the Garden Club of America has a committee on the conservation of wild flowers at work trying to get people to cooperate to save for the world these beautiful and mysterious expressions that Nature has given mankind for its happiness. We take pleasure in passing on to farm people who live where the wild flowers grow the suggestion that we all work together to prevent the absolute extermination of rare and beautiful flowers.

A Good Job

IN 1916, many of the farm bureaus cooperated with schools and with boys and girls to collect the egg masses of the tent caterpillars, often called the apple tree worm. Through this work, literally millions of eggs were collected and destroyed and we believe that as a direct result there were several succeeding years when the tent caterpillar was not much in evidence.

Last year, they had begun to come back in such numbers as to mean a serious menace to the foliage of trees and some of the farm bureaus, two in particular, Nassau and Westchester, have again cooperated with schools and other organizations to collect and destroy the egg masses. As a result of this campaign in the one county of Westchester, 1,827,661 tent caterpillar egg masses, each of which contained about 400 eggs, were cremated in bonfires on Saturday March 7th. The great majority of these eggs would have hatched young caterpillars during the spring to destroy the foliage of trees and build the large white nests which cause the unsightly appearance of the otherwise beautiful highways throughout the country. In Nassau County, Mr. H. C. Odell, the farm bureau manager, reports that at least 200,000 egg masses will be destroyed.

Watchers of Flocks

That those having to do with the care of animals have a quality not possessed by men engaged in other farming and ranching duties has long been a subject of comment. Men whose lives are spent in close association with animals, especially the breeding types, are as a rule soft-spoken and gentle in their ways.

This is a notable characteristic of those who have charge of sheep. An intimate relationship results between the shepherd and his flock that is beautiful to contemplate. The bond manifests itself in many ways and never fails to touch the sensibilities of those who find so much to admire in nature that they never lose their contact with the best things in life.—*New York Tribune.*

WE were pleased with this fine bit of true sentiment. The same principle applies almost equally as well to all tillers of the soil. There is something about association with growing things—whether they be plant or animals—and with constantly living outdoors in harmony with the sun, the wind and the rain that brings out and develops all that is best in the nature of man.

A Good Book

ONE of the most attractive, readable and interesting books on farm life and its problems that we have seen in a long time is "Kelsey's Rural Guide," written by David Stone Kelsey and published by the Atlantic Monthly Press at Boston. The price is \$1.50.

Mr. Kelsey is very well known to readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as a regular contributor to our columns. He is a Connecticut farmer and his writings are especially worthwhile because they are founded upon his everyday practical experience, expressed in the everyday language of the farmer and backed by a humorous and philosophical point of view that is equalled by few farm writers.

American Agriculturist, March 28, 1925

Incidentally, we think it speaks well for the quality of material which appears in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that several of our regular staff writers are the authors of successful books written by men who are actually living upon the farms. These authors who write regularly for us include Mr. Kelsey; Mr. Jared VanWagenen, Jr., the author of the attractive little book called "The Cow," and now working upon the agricultural history of New York State; Mr. M. C. Burritt of Hilton, New York, who wrote the book entitled "The County Agent and the Farm Bureau," and F. G. Behrends the co-author of a valuable text and treatise on Farm Mechanics. Mr. Behrends is our Farm Engineering Editor.

"Kelsey's Rural Guide" has a very interesting introduction by Charles M. Gardner, well known throughout America as the editor of the National Grange Monthly. Some of the outstanding chapter titles of Mr. Kelsey's book are: Life More Abundant; America, the Land of Opportunity; Liberty and Living; A Real Home; The Foundation of Success; The Home Garden; The Blessed Small Fruits; The Secrets of Fertility; Farm Foliage Crops; Markets and Marketing; The Laughter of Life; The Rural Grange; Country Schools and Churches; Rural Books and Periodicals; and many others.

We wish that the "Rural Guide" might have an honored place in every farmer's library.

Results From The Kill a Kow Idea

THE first of March was the date which we placed as the closing of our "Kill A Kow" campaign. As far as the actual signed slips that we have at this office are concerned, they did not quite reach the minimum goal which we set, so no one of the signers is under any obligation to kill his cow if he does not wish to.

However, the actual number of farmers who did kill a beef during the winter was very large. Hundreds of these men have written that they did not sign the slip but they believed in the idea and preferred to do it rather than talk about it. We know that there are hundreds of others in our territory who have done the same thing.

We feel that the idea is 100% right from any way you look at it. A cow that does not pay her keep is a liability to her owner and to every other dairyman, and when fattened and killed her meat makes a real addition to the diet for a long time, particularly when care is taken to properly can it. The whole idea of the campaign was to get men to think about reducing the cost of production and thereby increasing the dairy profits by eliminating poor producers. A start has been made; let's keep it up.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONCE upon a time there were three farmers, Jim, Tom and Bob, all good friends. Jim was an atheist, and believed neither in heaven nor the other place.

One sad day in haying, Jim's team gave a sudden start and he fell off the load and broke his neck. Tom and Bob came sadly a day or two later to attend Jim's funeral, and as they sat quietly waiting for the services to begin, suddenly Bob was horrified and shocked by Tom's breaking out into a fit of laughter.

"Why, Tom," whispered his friend, "stop your noise! What are you laughing for?"

"I—I can't—help it," roared Tom. "HERE'S JIM ALL DRESSED UP AND NO PLACE TO GO!"

Quotations Worth While

Oh, many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken.
—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

* * *

"How happy are all free peoples,
Too strong to be dispossessed;
But happier far the people
Who dare to be strong for the rest."

What Readers Like In A. A.

Best Letters Chosen From Hundreds Received This Winter

IF every one who thought well of your paper should write you a letter as you request I fear your electricity bill and your editor's nerves would be at high tension from night work.

Were I to place in first rank the "article or policy" of your paper that strikes me most forcibly it would be your editorial articles by Mr. Eastman.

The "policy" of your paper as determined by your editor ranks, in my estimation, at the very highest peak of editorship for farm papers and magazines. "Useful and helpful" seems to be your slogan.

We have a great variety of farm magazines in this country. Some contain articles of such a decidedly optimistic tone that it makes one feel like saying "bosh" or something equally as impressive, because they try to make the farmer feel that his trials are over and the smooth rosy road lies just ahead.

Others are at the opposite end of the pendulum swing. I suppose they have their mission but the only one I can see is to lend poor consolation to discouraged men and women who are looking for some one to blame for the existing conditions.

"At Neither End of the Pendulum."

For me the good old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is at neither end of the pendulum but is hewing away at the position we are wont to call the "common sense" part of the swing. Optimistic, but not too much so; pessimistic, but not too much so. Seeing the conditions as they are and then going at them with a determination to better them if possible. As an illustration take the accomplishment of the land tax reduction. Going at it from an editorial standpoint and giving us an educational bill-of-fare—then asking us to sign the insert and return to the A. A.—taking these signed statements before the "authorities" and getting a reduction of \$8,600,000 on the land tax for the benefit of the farmer. That is service and the kind we all ought to appreciate.

The position the A. A. took on the educational bill before the legislature last year is another proof that it is at the center of the oscillation. Neither radical nor too conservative but pointing out the best road.

Why's and Wherefores of Markets

The next best article I consider the weekly market review. It is not a mere market report but is a genuine review. It tells the conditions and what causes those conditions, giving a good idea of when to unload and when not to do so. That is of immense value to the farmer and if he would make more use of it he would help to solve the greatest problem before him today—that of marketing his goods. A local shipper of stock and poultry once asked me what good the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was. I said the market review was worth many times the cost of the paper to the farmer. He replied: "Damn the market review for the farmer." Of course—by keeping him ignorant of the value of what he has to sell Mr. Shipper can buy cheaper and so make more profit for himself.

Service Bureau a Help Bureau

Third I would place your "Investment Articles and Service Bureau." These have certainly helped many an innocent one and brought many settlements that would not otherwise have been brought about.

Your "contributed articles" are all good and I would not detract from any of them. They serve their place—that of educating your family—but these others stand out preeminently

as the policies that bring "direct results."—C. N. P., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

* * *

Has Read A. A. For Over Fifty Years

I AM sixty-six years old. I have been a reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for over fifty years. My father took the paper when it was a monthly. It is not as large as it used to be, but when it tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, it is large enough.

As to what part of the paper I like the best, it is hard to say. It depends somewhat upon what I want to know. Perhaps it will be in-

Skip This Page If You Wish

SOME weeks ago we offered prizes for the best letters giving suggestions on what our people liked best in American Agriculturist. We are doing our best to make the old American Agriculturist of interest and service to every one of the many farm families who receive it, and we felt that the readers themselves know better than anyone else how best a farm journal can serve them. We were swamped with replies and the general tone of these letters showing the great satisfaction with which the paper is received in many thousands of farm homes is one of the finest experiences of our life.

The letters were so enthusiastic about the paper that we hesitated for some time about publishing them. There were not enough criticisms for we know that we are not perfect and make a lot of mistakes, but we finally decided to print them, knowing that you do not have to read them if you do not want to.

The best letters were chosen by one not connected with the editorial staff, so at least you do not have to take our judgment.

We want to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation for all of those who wrote us in such a helpful way. We would like to publish more of them if we had room, but every one who wrote us can be assured that every comment and suggestion has been given careful consideration by our editorial staff in an effort to improve quality and service of American Agriculturist.

—The Editors.

dictated by what I look to first.

Well, I always look to the editorial page first, for I know if there is anything of special importance the Editor will point the way. And, at the bottom corner, I read Eastman's Chestnuts, and that puts me in a good humor for the rest of the paper.

I especially like the writings of H. E. Cook and Jared Van Wagenen. I have received many times the price of the paper from Mr. Cook's advice on spreading manure. When my son was on the cruiser *Salem*, stationed at Vera Cruz during our little trouble with Mexico, the soldiers were ordered to land. They were fired upon by Mexicans from upstairs windows. The sailors huddled close to the wall and went forward. The captain ordered the Mexicans to cease firing or he would demolish their buildings. Finally, the firing ceased and the American flag was floating above the main building. Jim (that's my son) said the flag never looked so beautiful before, and he felt a lump rise in his throat and he rejoiced that he was an American citizen. That is the way I feel when I read Van Wagenen's writings.

I especially like your market reports for I have found them reliable. I also always look over the advertisements, and if there is anything I want, I am not afraid to send for it, because I know you stand back of it.

For a number of years, I taught school, and I very much liked the stand you took on the school question last year. The high taxes in

the Hill Country are one thing that is driving the people from the hill farms. I am heartily in favor of nearly all of your tax program. I approve with emphasis the following: A carefully prepared budget, full publicity of all money spent and for what spent, gasoline sales tax, and no tax free bonds. But I think an income of a million dollars should pay just a million times as much as an income of one dollar. I am opposed to the raising of all salaries of public officers. Whenever a public officer asks for an increase of salary, he should be asked to resign.

Last, but by no means least, I like your stories. "The Hound of Baskerville" was a good story of its kind; but for a family journal such as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, stories like "The Brown Mouse" or "The Trouble Maker" are much better suited. "The Trouble Maker" is a good, wholesome, interesting story, better even than the "Brown Mouse" and that is saying a good deal.—J. S. B., Broome County, N. Y.

* * *

Stands for a Square Deal

SINCE you have asked for letters discussing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, its writers, artists and policies, I thought I would do my bit.

We have had the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in our home ever since my husband and I began our married career.

To my mind, the greatest principle which the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stands for is its strict honesty and a square deal every time. There are so few places where we farmers get a square deal that we know how to appreciate one when we get it. We know that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stands for honesty, not only from hearsay, but also from actual experience. Not long ago my husband had some dealings with an advertiser in this paper. The man he was dealing with seemed to forget for the time being that he was dealing through an honest magazine. It was only necessary to remind him of the fact, however, to get justice.

The editorials too are those of interest to the farmer. From them he gets the current events of the day condensed to mere facts. This is a great saving to his time.

Then I think the story section comes next in importance. Neither my husband nor myself have ever missed a single story since we began taking your paper. Your stories are always so interesting and exciting one can hardly wait a whole week to see what is coming next. They are the kind of good, wholesome stories that it does one good to read.

Next comes the Service Department, ready to aid us in getting any information we desire. We have availed ourselves of this privilege also.

The busy farmer woman has very little time to study fashions after her numerous farm duties are performed. She has only to glance at the fashion page of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and dress accordingly to look as trim and up-to-date as her city sister. It is no longer necessary for her clothes to be so out of date. She gets the latest styles every week. So with very little work her old clothes can be made over, and new ones can be made after the latest patterns.

Marketing is surely worthwhile to the farmer. It is he who raises the fruit, vegetables and grain to sell. By studying the market prices in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST each week he knows practically what he should get for his products. The price lists serve also as a protection for him in case he wishes to buy.

I have found the recipes which I have tried out to be very good. Let us have more of them for the preparation of the fruits and vegetables raised on the average farm.

My husband and I have been particularly interested in the discussions on poultry raising and dairying. One never knows so much about these things that he is not willing to learn more.

When the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST arrives at our house there is often quite a discussion to find which one gets the chance to devour its contents first. We have often settled this dispute by taking turns reading aloud. We think the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the best farm paper we are taking, and would not think of getting along without it. S.M.B., Wayne County Pa.

(Continued on page 365)



"DESIGNED" OIL

Socony Motor Oil is literally built to specifications. It is precisely and exactly a "designed" oil.

No matter what type of tractor you use, its efficiency in pulling power and stamina is in direct ratio to the kind of motor oil you use. Lubrication is the life-blood and reserve strength of the "iron horse".

With Socony Motor Oil, not only is the power efficiency increased, but there is a freedom from worry—a cool engine, plenty of reserve for that last quarter acre when you must dig in and hold to it, if you would turn a furrow.

There is a grade of Socony Motor Oil for every make of tractor. Consult the lubrication chart below. The nearest Socony dealer will be glad to quote you prices in metal 30 or 50-gallon drums, with faucet. It costs no more, and it is mighty convenient.

Remember that SOCONY is "Standard"

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY MOTOR OIL for Tractor Lubrication

LUBRICATION CHART



TRACTOR'S NAME	1924		1922-23		TRACTOR'S NAME	1924		1922-23	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter		Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allis Chalmers (6-12).....	H	M	H	M	Little Giant.....	H	M	H	M
Allis Chalmers (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Magnet.....	EH	H	EH	H
Allwork.....	EH	H	EH	H	Midwest.....	EH	H	EH	H
Appleton.....	EH	H	EH	H	Minneapolis.....	EH	H	EH	H
Aultman Taylor.....	EH	H	EH	H	Moline Universal.....	EH	H	EH	H
Avery (Cultivator & Model C).....	M	M	M	M	Monarch.....	H	H	H	H
Avery (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Nilson.....	H	M	H	M
Ballor.....	H	M	H	M	Ohio.....	H	H	EH	H
Bates (All steel).....	H	M	EH	H	Oil Pull.....	EH	H	EH	H
Bates Steel Mule.....	H	M	H	H	Oliver.....	EH	H	EH	H
Beal.....	H	H	H	H	Pearla.....	EH	H	EH	H
Case.....	H	H	H	H	Pioneer.....	EH	H	EH	H
Chase.....	H	H	H	H	Prairie Dog (Model L).....	EH	H	EH	H
Cletrac.....	H	H	H	H	Prairie Dog (Model D).....	EH	H	EH	H
Dart Blue J.....	EH	H	EH	H	Reed.....	H	H	H	H
Depue.....	H	H	H	H	Reliable.....	EH	H	EH	H
E. B.....	H	M	H	M	Russell (Giant).....	EH	H	EH	H
Evans.....	H	H	H	H	Russell (All others).....	H	M	H	M
Fageol.....	H	M	H	M	Samsen.....	EH	H	EH	H
Farm Horse.....	EH	H	EH	H	Sandusky.....	EH	H	EH	H
Fordson.....	H	M	H	M	Shawnee.....	M	M	M	M
Franklin.....	H	M	H	M	Shelby (Model C).....	EH	H	EH	H
Frick (12-20).....	EH	H	EH	H	Shelby (Model D).....	EH	H	EH	H
Frick (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Square Turn.....	EH	H	EH	H
Gray.....	H	M	H	M	Stinson.....	EH	H	EH	H
Great Western.....	H	H	H	H	Titan.....	EH	H	EH	H
Hart Part.....	EH	H	EH	H	Topp Stewart.....	H	M	H	M
Helder (Cultivator).....	M	M	M	M	Toro.....	M	M	M	M
Helder (All others).....	H	M	H	M	Traylor.....	M	M	M	M
Holt (Caterpillar).....	EH	H	EH	H	Trundar.....	EH	H	EH	H
Huber.....	H	M	H	M	Twila City.....	EH	H	EH	H
Illinois Super Drive.....	EH	H	EH	H	Uncle Sam.....	H	M	H	M
Indiana.....	H	M	H	M	Wallis.....	H	M	H	M
International.....	EH	H	EH	H	Waterloo Boy.....	H	M	H	M
J. T.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wellington.....	EH	H	EH	H
Jaouson.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wetmore.....	H	M	H	M
Leader.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wisconsin.....	EH	H	EH	H
Linn.....	M	M	M	M	Yuba.....	H	H	H	H

Key to Chart: LM—Socony Light Medium; M—Socony Medium; H—Socony Heavy; EH—Socony Extra Heavy; G—Socony Gear Oil or Socony Gear Compound; CP—Socony Gear Compound or Socony Transmission Lubricant.

How and When to Graft Plum Trees

Can you give me any advice on grafting plum trees? I have good success with apple or pear but very poor with plums. I would like any advice you could give me on grafting plum trees and cutting and caring for scions.—L. R., New York.

If you had not good success with apple and pear grafting I should not feel safe in encouraging you as I do below upon the more fussy job of plums, cherries and the like. Moreover, I must begin by asserting that plum and cherry grafting—and especially the plum, is not a commercial proposition. The only excuse I could make for grafting one of these trees myself would be that it stood in a favorite spot or near buildings where it was particularly wanted and was itself still young and vigorous. No kind of surgery works well on these trees when their wood begins to be old.

Work When Sap Is Watery

There are two "wrinkles" which must be very, very carefully handled to insure success in plum grafting: The cutting and caring for scions and the stage of growth conditions in the stock. The above two potent factors are further complicated by the fact that we are here dealing with trees of gummy sap, as all pit or stone fruit trees are. And this gummy, bitter sap is such a handicap in the case of the peach and apricot that grafting is very seldom attempted. It is only when the stock has started into rapid growth as in warm days of late May (latitude 42 to 40) that grafting them has much chance of success. This is the time when their gummy sap is most fluid—carrying such an excess of water that its tendency to almost instantly turn red-brown wherever a wound is made is at the minimum. We have here the same conditions which cause the nurserymen to transplant the even more gummy evergreens at or after June 1st—when their sap is nearest fluid and spring growth rushing forward.

Handling the Scions—Avoid Drying Winds

The man who is uniformly successful with the seed fruits (such as apples, pears and quinces) may try to graft the pit fruits by closely following the below directions, though he will probably never produce a high percentage of successes.

(a) Cut the scions with as much heavy wood attached as possible, as late in March as possible, though while they are still dormant.

(b) Keep these in the coldest possible place which is both damp and dark. They are more easily injured by drying and more sensitive to heat than seed fruit twigs.

(c) Delay until the leaf buds on the stock to be grafted are bursting and green—almost open, then go to it.

(d) Graft only on a damp day, or even in the rain. At least when there is no wind or sun and operate very quickly, with very sharp knives to avoid discoloration by oxidizing above referred to.

(e) Take extra pains to accurately match the edges of the cambium layer of the "just whittled" scion with the stock.

(f) Instantly enclose the whole job, making water-tight, with a well-prepared wax—preferably in the form of rags saturated in the hot grafting wax, and finished by dressing the whole job—scion, waxing and stock—with a rubbed-on coat of lard.—D.S.K.

Recommendations From Cornell

The stone fruits are generally more difficult to graft than are the fruits such as apples and pears. Apparently the greatest success with such fruits as the plum is gotten only when both the scions and the tree are absolutely dormant. This means that the work would probably have to be done in very early spring or even in fall. The scions, of course, should be cut when they are dormant as soon after the leaves have dropped as possible, and kept from drying out by preserving in sawdust.

If possible, I would prefer to bud rather

(Continued on page 377)

Five Years Ago and Five Years Ahead

Five years ago we sold several thousand fruit trees. This summer their happy owners will watch them bear absolutely True to Name fruit and will reap the substantial reward that is due them for buying carefully and investing land, labor, fertilizer, and, most of all, TIME.

Five years from this spring YOU will await the fruit from the trees that you are going to plant this year.

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Plant Kelly Bros. trees BECAUSE they are guaranteed and certified absolutely True to Name. They will produce exactly the kind of fruit that you select now.

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This handsomely printed book pictures the entire line of Kelly Certified and guaranteed True to Name Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Shrubs and Ornamental Trees. All orders, large and small, are filled in rotation as received, so you will need the catalog at once to get your order in early. Send for it today.

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The April Rush

Things We Should Do But Often Forget

Of all the topics of conversation outside the barn, reference to the weather is always taboo in polite society, but do you know of any one factor of "living" that enters more into the calculations and plans of everybody, and that is oftener a disturbing, modifying factor in farm plans and operations?

The contractor, after figuring all other expenses carefully, usually adds a twenty percent "margin of safety" on account of unforeseen weather conditions. The average farm operation, and even farm crop, may almost be said to make or break upon the turn of weather.



D. S. KELSEY

A man may have the best farm in town; abundance of fertility; seeds of vitality; perfect tools; excellent management, sound judgment, and experienced and reliable farm help. He may combine these perfectly, putting the right action in at the right time, and start what should be a wonderfully profitable crop. He has done everything a man can do to insure and deserve success.

Nature Has Her Inning

Then Nature steps in, and tapping him on the shoulder says, "You've had your chance, now it's my inning," and there comes a late spring, a drought, or torrential rains, or frosts, or wind, freezing, burning up, washing away, or blowing to shreds the proudest farm crops ever produced.

And yet thoroughness and timeliness are the best insurance against failures of every sort, and this is even more true at the outstart—in getting the jump on the rushing spring work.

As soon as the winter water has passed out of the soil—partly by the downward process of leaching, and partly by evaporation—field operations should begin. Not a day, not an hour should be lost. While waiting, every tool should be made ready, every operation thoroughly and carefully planned, and the teams hooked up daily and given road exercise or actual jobs that will harden them for the coming struggle. There is no period of haying or harvesting more crowded than the early spring days of field work.

Tilth As a Guide

The safest guide to beginning operations is the tilth of the land. A soil is ruined by being stirred when at all wet or sticky, but the moment it will crumble—that is the moment to begin. Sandy soil will come into condition earliest, loam soil next, while clays, gumbo and muck are slower in drying out. These last however, should be watched closely for when too dry they are worked with the greatest difficulty.

This brings up another important consideration in April management. For instance, take a transplanting machine. A gang of three or four men and one double-horse team will perfectly transplant two or three acres of cabbage, strawberry plants, tobacco, or a dozen other things in a short day, provided the soil is in exactly the right tilth—neither too dry nor too moist, and experience, plus good judgment, plus close observation—all these are required, to watch for these conditions.

Be Ready For a Rainy Day

Sometimes a shower will drive a transplanting gang into the barn, and conditions following will not permit return to that field again for a week, and

nevertheless, the land has to wait and then be also reworked with the Acme and Meeker.

As to rainy days after April 20th and until about August 20th, there usually is not more than one really rainy day per month, and these should be a pleasure both to the farm help and to the teams. Better let the men off or at least merely suggest a "rainy day job" of their own choosing, that they will take an interest in.

This being the case, it is futile to leave any small spring task undone, "until a rainy day". It will be found that, by thoughtful foreplanning, about everyone of these could have been attended to in March or even the February before, and better done—because done more at leisure and for the excellent reason that a tool, for instance, put and kept in perfect working order is doubly effective and valuable.

Timeliness the Big Thing

On one occasion we were searching for leaks in our own management and found we had spent fifteen percent, or in one season almost thirty per cent, of our April working hours upon such items as these: Mending—fences and gates, wagons, machinery, farm roads, and miscellaneous repairs to buildings. We now think every such item is almost like the effort thrown away. Not one precious hour of April can rightly be afforded on such things. The most important factor of farm success is timeliness. To get in an oat crop, for instance, ten days later than it should be often spells a fifty percent yield—all profit swept away, to the point of an actual loss.

The man who grows market garden stuff is above all dependent upon making every moment of the early weeks count. He probably has some "early", somewhat sandy land naturally friable, drying out early and quickly. A dozen important early crops—the planting of peas, onions, cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, spinach, and the transplanting of horseradish, asparagus, rhubarb, etc., can often be performed on such a tract in late March, while there will still be hard freezing and snows ahead. It is all a question of preparation, of close watching for favorable conditions, and then taking advantage of them.

Applies to Fruit Growers and Dairymen As Well

It is not that these will grow any earlier than if the work were done in mid-April. It is something more important than that—getting the job done and out of the way, getting the jump on the April rush—the days when there are ten things suffering to be done to one actually accomplished.

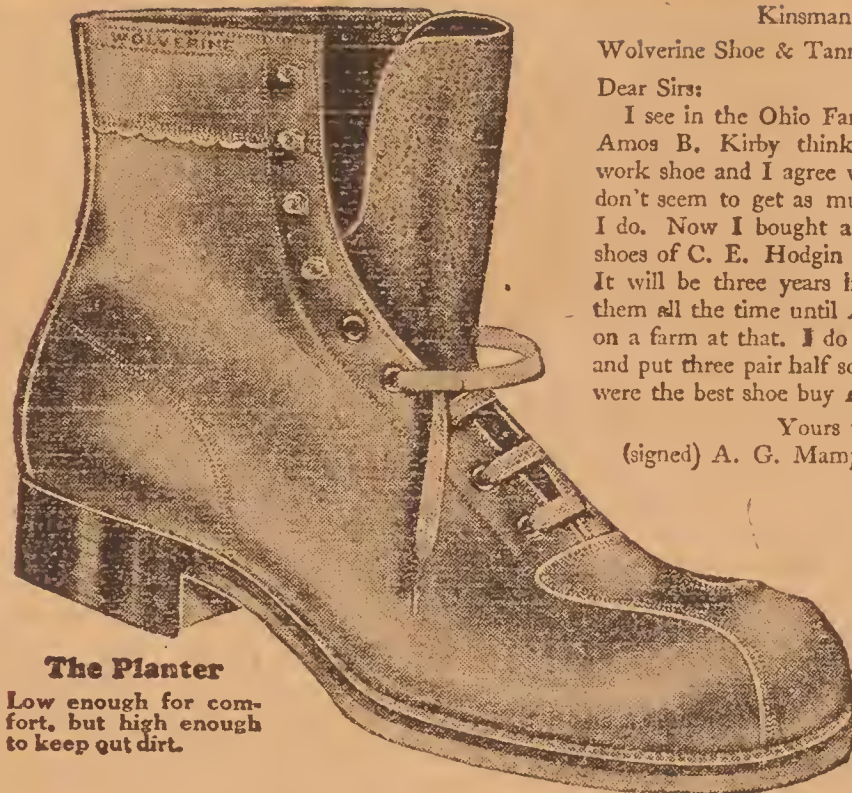
To be at all a successful fruit-grower, one must exert himself to the utmost to avoid being rushed in April. His, the date of "pre-pink" spraying is bound to be a free-for-all guessing match—until almost the very day to get his outfit into the orchard. When the latest safe day actually comes—then, Oh then let him snap to it indeed, but let it not be at the expense of half-a dozen other jobs that might, could, and should have been done and out of the way in March or early April.

And the dairyman can least of all afford to find himself caught in the whirlpool of an April rush. His whole success depends upon the utmost efficiency in getting things done, and on time. He must cut every corner, eliminate all waste time and effort as well as waste materials, just to "live". His daily field hours are short and it is to him imperative—that each tool be bright and taut; each machine pre-pared and ready to hitch on to. His long, bright March days should go into these items and

(Continued on Page 377)

WOLVERINE

The 1000 Mile Shoe



The Planter

Low enough for comfort, but high enough to keep out dirt.

Kinsman, Ohio, 4-18-1924

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.

Dear Sirs:

I see in the Ohio Farmer tonight where Amos B. Kirby thinks you have a fine work shoe and I agree with him. Only he don't seem to get as much out of them as I do. Now I bought a pair of Wolverine shoes of C. E. Hodgkin at Whittier, Iowa. It will be three years in June and I used them all the time until April 1, 1924 and on a farm at that. I do my own half-soleing and put three pair half soles on them. They were the best shoe buy I've ever had.

Yours truly

(signed) A. G. Mampton, Kinsman, O.

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Men, here's something new in a work shoe. A shoe that actually wears 1000 miles and more. Try it and see for yourself the amazing wear you can get out of this horsehide Wolverine. Thousands write us that they never believed it possible to make a shoe so soft and easy on your foot—yet so hard to wear out.

The secret of this shoe is our leather. Genuine Cordovan horsehide. The toughest wearing leather known. It's horsehide leather that covers big league baseballs. No one has ever found it's equal to withstand hard knocks. For centuries the finest Cossack saddles have been made of horsehide. Army officers' boots too.

But, until recently, this leather could never be satisfactorily used in work shoes. It always tanned up too stiff. Now in our own tanneries we have a special process that makes it pliable. *Actually softer* than ordinary leather. And it *always stays soft*.

Even after many wettings it dries out soft as velvet.

Did you ever find this in a work shoe before?

Only the choicest hides go into our Wolverine shoes. We tan them ourselves. We start with the hides and produce the entire shoe. And we make work shoes only. We are specialists. That's why you can expect to find these shoes different from any others. And you won't be disappointed.

There's a Wolverine shoe for every need. Farm, shop, railroad, mines, oil fields or woods. There's a style that will suit you exactly. Send today for our complete catalog.

If your dealer hasn't Wolverines, please write us. We will send you our catalog and the name of nearest Wolverine dealer.

Wolverine Comfort Shoe



This Wolverine is so pliable and soft you can double it up like a moccasin. It wears like iron but you'll hardly know you have a shoe on, it is so soft and easy.

For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this Comfort Shoe. A blessing to the feet.

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"Saves Hand Forking in the Mow." Puts the hay where you want it.

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Write us for samples, prices and complete description. Order direct from growers and be safe.

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Watch Your Seed

Some Hints That Will Save Dollars

THE lengthening days, the high sun at noonday, the swelling buds and the old almanac hanging on the wall all remind us that winter is past and that the real work of the year is at hand. The first item in the spring's program to which we must look with care is the supply of seeds.

The germination of seed corn available for this spring's planting appears to be so low that grave situation is facing the farmers of the State and Nation. The federal department of agriculture reports germination throughout the country ranging from zero to 90 per cent. The origin and condition of grain seeds, also are matters needing careful consideration.

The wet cool weather last fall resulted in much imperfectly matured corn, all with an excessively high degree of moisture. The vital germ cells, of such corn is highly susceptible to the growth of molds and bursting of the cell walls from the effect of the frosts. The vitality of such broken moldy cells and kernels containing them is thus destroyed and the corn becomes worthless for seed.

Similar to Situation in 1918

The results of such ripening conditions in the fall of 1917 brought a catastrophe in the seed corn supply of the nation during the spring of 1918. Corn of germinating power above 75 per cent was difficult to find. Much corn with such germination in January dropped to 60 per cent in February and March, and to 30 per cent in May. Great losses in stand and crop resulted. Indications are for a repetition, in part at least, of

By C. P. NORGORD
Assistant Commissioner, New York State
Department of Farms and Markets

the 1918 conditions this spring.

A bushel of worthless seed corn, planted, means approximately six acres of crop lost and a single worthless ear results in a loss of five bushels in the crop. In view of this threatening situation, wise farmers will carefully test each lot of seed corn before planting. Seed corn in ears, each ear tested separately, is safest. Kiln-dried seed holds its germinating power and all farmers should use it. Immediate action to test will make possible the purchase of new supplies should some prove worthless. If you must purchase, do so at once, preferably with the advice of your county agent.

If you have well cured, well bred seed corn for sale, notify your county farm bureau manager, that you may benefit from the sale, and others from this source of good seed.

Clean Seed as Well as Test

The cleaning of seed grain also demands your attention. Most oat kernels grow in clusters, chiefly triplets. The third kernel of each triplet is a dwarf, known as a "pin oat". Pin oats and other small kernels all lack sufficient food to start the baby plants off with vigor. Weak plants and a poor yield at maturity, results.

Failure to remove these kernels having a limited food supply is the main cause of what is commonly known as "running out" of seeds on certain farms and in certain communities. Where the fanning mill is faithfully used to remove these small weak kernels there is no such a thing as "running out." To make this rigid selection farmers should get out their fanning mills or borrow their neighbor's mill and with wind and screen vigorously and without qualms of conscience separate out from their seed grain and remove one-half, comprising the small light kernels. Use the remaining half, the heavy plump kernels, only for seed. The discarded part can be profitably fed to the stock. Be careful, however, that the cleaning process is not delayed until the stock have eaten you out of the opportunity to make this selection.

Beware of Weak Garden Seeds

Many varieties of garden seeds are low in vitality and annually cause great losses to gardeners large and small. While the value of each individual purchase is not large, nevertheless many people of moderate means, both in the city as well as the country depend upon their gardens for a very necessary variety of their diet. The loss of the garden to many people through poor seed is a very large total loss indeed. The State law does not offer adequate protection on garden seeds, hence the only recourse is to buy from known reputable seedsmen.

Insist on Northern Grown Clover and Alfalfa Seed

Failure of thousands of acres of red clover and alfalfa in years past have been due largely to the use of southern or foreign grown seeds, not adapted to New York State conditions. Investigational work in many states has proven that clover and alfalfa seed grown in other than northern areas failed to winter over in the latitude of New York State. A conference of seedsmen and growers at the Department of Farms and Markets recently placed emphasis on this matter, so that leading seed-houses are this year paying special attention to the location where their seeds are grown.

"As you sow, so also shall you reap". The way to secure a good and satisfactory harvest is to look to the quality, germination and productive power of the seeds that you are to sow.

Sow K&W SEEDS

Quality Seeds at Advantageous Prices

Northern grown, specially selected seeds; having a worth-while reputation for results. Join the thousands who annually reap a satisfactory harvest from K. & W. Seeds.

SPECIAL	\$2.50	worth for	\$2.00
	\$4.00	"	\$3.00
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In packets and ounces (not in bulk).

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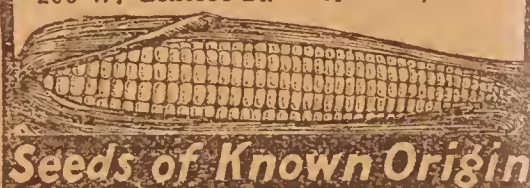
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Are Good Seeds

Hart's Seeds are the best seeds obtainable. They grow, give big yields, and make satisfied customers. A trial order will convince you of their value.

OUR FREE CATALOGUE describes special strains of vegetables for home and market gardens. Send for Catalogue today.

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Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalogue on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good on WE do. 500 acres under cultivation. Can you make any better investment.

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7500 MILES GUARANTEED OVERSIZE CORD

30x3 1/2 in. 30x3 1/2 in. 30x3 1/2 in.

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GENUINE CONNECTICUT OVERSIZE \$6.75
G CORDS guaranteed for 7,500 miles, 6.75 size 30 x 3 1/2 in.

Other heavy duty oversize cords guaranteed as follows:

Size	Senior 10,000 Miles	Armstrong 12,000 Miles
30 x 3 1/2 in.	\$ 7.65	\$ 8.65
31 x 4	10.85	14.35
32 x 4	11.35	14.85
33 x 4	12.00	15.35
32 x 4 1/2	—	18.25
33 x 4 1/2	—	18.75

See catalog for big values in other sizes.

PAY POSTMAN ON DELIVERY plus 28c postage on 3 1/2 in. and 4 in. tires, and 42c postage on 4 1/2 in.; or send check or money order with order and save Government 10c C.O.D. fee.

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What Readers Like in A. A.

(Continued from page 351)

A Word for "The Trouble Maker"

IF you would ask me what I consider the best article in your paper I would unhesitatingly answer "The Service Bureau." While I have never used it, many, many of your readers have and I know if I ever have the need, it stands ready at my disposal. Then, too, the investment articles, what a help they have been in saving your readers from losing thousands of dollars every year. Truly, these two articles which give such practical aid to the farmer, are worth many dollars to him, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would be worthwhile if there were not any other good articles in it.

The articles published regularly on poultry, dairying, sheep, swine, farm crops, fruit, etc., are splendid, and no doubt if we were all financially able to put them into practice would yield great returns on the money and work invested.

Have especially enjoyed the articles on farm life by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. It is quite a pleasure for farmers living in different parts of the country to read his beautiful descriptions of farm life in other regions and to know what other people are doing.

The Home Page is excellent, too, appealing, not only to the womenfolk, but to the men as well. Occasionally, before I get a chance to read the paper, friend husband will tell me about some good article he has read pertaining to the home, care of the children, etc. I ask, "Where did you see that?" and I know before he replies, "In the Agriculturist." You can better this work by publishing more of it.

We would be pleased to read a non-sectarian sermon each week. The spiritual side of the farmer's life must be emphasized as well as the material.

"A good laugh is the best of sauces," so runs the old saying, and we enjoy a hearty one when we read Eastman's Chestnuts each week.—Mrs. E. A. E., Delaware County, Ohio.

* * *

Places Service Bureau First

THERE are so many good features about our old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that it is difficult to select the one we like best. However, we shall place the Service Bureau first because whether you have occasion to use it or not, you have that secure feeling that if you need to have money collected, it can be done without cost through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau. It is an insurance policy without premiums. We had occasion to use it this year to collect a small sum from a Chicago firm who absolutely refused to settle with us. The check was forthcoming in a week after we had written the Service Bureau.

The editorials are always read with interest. They cover the subjects before the public and give us much needed information. Here, we must also mention that we enjoy Eastman's Chestnuts.

The serial stories are good, wholesome reading for our young people and contain nothing for which we need make apology. "The Trouble Maker" is an accurate description of country life and country people. It contains problems of many rural communities.

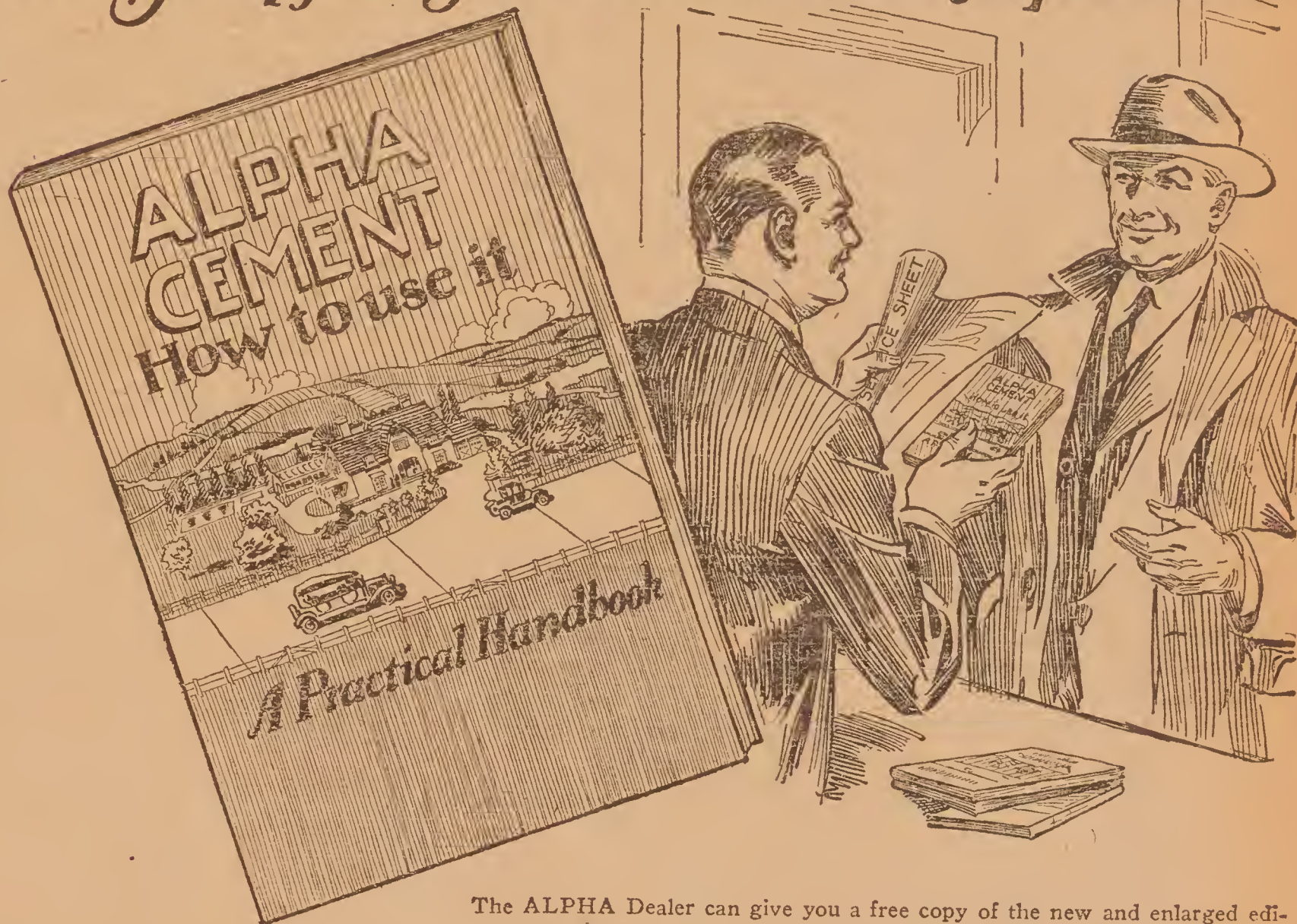
"Quotations worth while" provide us food for thought and inspiration. They also solve the quotation problem for Grange and club.

Since so many of us have radios, we believe a page now and then devoted to the radio would be a benefit to the readers.

We are such a busy class of individuals that we do not have time to read as much of the news of the day or study the world's problems as much as we should, therefore, it would be to the advantage of all to have short, concise discussions of the world's affairs in our own farm paper.

Mr. H. E. Cook and Mr. Van Wagenen, Jr., are friends of the family and their articles which are looked forward to with interest are the basis for much discussion and information.

The ALPHA Dealer of your Community has a lot of helpful information on Cement improvements



ALPHA CEMENT is produced under the strictest chemical supervision. Every bag of it will give you high-class results.

The ALPHA Dealer can give you a free copy of the new and enlarged edition of the 112-page Handbook on Cement Construction, "Alpha Cement—How to Use It". He also has special Bulletins and Service Sheets on scores of home, yard, farm, business-place and civic improvements—foundations, driveways, storage buildings, garages, gate posts, engine bases, water troughs, house foundations, dams, etc.

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The farm news stories place us in touch with our neighbor. We can compare notes and possibly work out our problems this way.

The page for farm women is always read by the ladies of the household. Some weeks we have time for little more, but the paper is never filed away until this page has been looked over, the recipes needed copied on the card index or the pattern for the baby's dress or coat ordered.

There are still many splendid features of the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which we have not mentioned such as the market reports, the discussion of cooperative organizations and the advertisements which are doubly valuable since they are backed by the paper itself; but since words are limited, we finish by wishing the staff of our greatest farm paper all its readers the happiest, most successful year ever, during 1925.—Mrs. G. S. K., Bradford County, Pa.



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From ground planted secured by use of The KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc. A. J. PLATT, MFR. BOX 62 STERLING, ILL.

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Milking Cows for 36 Years

A Story of a Farmer Who Made Good

THIRTY - SIX By CHARLES M. EAKINS
years is quite

a while to stay with the same job, without any interruption or change, or anything to relieve the monotony. But I have always believed that to make a success in life, one must select a vocation and stay with it. Especially is this true of those negligent young men who do not take advantage of their opportunities to get special training, and who are therefore unable to get a job every time they need one. At any rate, I am glad that I "stuck to the text," for when I look back over my past life I cannot see that I could have done better by selecting another vocation than the one I now follow. It is true that the path has been thorny at times and I have had many hills to climb; but the fact that I have raised my family, paid for my home, and with my son as partner, own a herd of good cows, do a good business and have some money laid up for a rainy day, proves that my labors have not been in vain.

Started in a "Very Small Way."

I started my present business in a very small way. In fact, I could not have started on a smaller scale, as I

ability for making good trades; so my ability to make good trades and my fortune in being strong and robust physically, were my only assets when I started out to make a living for two. I began working for this one and that one as a hired hand, but I never let an opportunity pass to make a trade if I could make a few extra nickels by doing so. I finally traded myself into a good cow, and this was the beginning of my present business.

REAL SUCCESS

I HOPE you will enjoy reading the little story of a life experience on this page as much as I did. As Mr. Eakins says, there are others who have better cows and better methods, but we will wager that there are few who have come any nearer to real success in those things which are most worthwhile.

—E. R. Eastman.

to the neighbors. We continued to add cows as the Lord prospered us and by 1903 we had five or six good cows.

Up until 1903 we had delivered our milk on foot, as we had no horse nor wagon. But on account of our increased business, it became evident that we must have some sort of a horse and vehicle with which to deliver milk. Right here is where I made one of the best trades I ever made in my life. I traded one of my cows for a blind horse, "even up." I also bought an old wagon, and this horse and wagon served us for several years, until we could afford to buy better equipment.

In 1904 we assumed a big debt, as we got money from the building loan association and bought our home, together with the barn and other equipment. I had just \$25 when we assumed this debt, but our business had increased steadily and we were making some money over and above all expenses. We kept adding to our number of cows, and we finally got rid of the blind horse and the old wagon and purchased a better horse and a regular milk wagon. The business continued to grow, and two years ago I took in my son, Robert, as a partner. During the 34 years prior to this I had been the sole owner, and with my two boys had run the dairy without employing any outside help.

We now have 14 first class cows. We sell whole milk, and have sale for all we produce. My son and I run the business without any additional help. My job is caring for the herd, and my son delivers the milk. We have a well equipped delivery truck which we purchased two years ago.

Our cows are not purebred, but for milk production, they are as good as any purebred herd in our section. The production of milk being our only object, we have found that the graded cows, that deliver the goods, are better for us, as we can buy them for less money than it would take to buy purebred cows. Most of our present herd are Jersey and Holstein mixed.

We feed our cows a certain commercial ration which we have found very satisfactory. We also give them wheat bran, corn bran, and clover hay. We give our cows warm water in winter. We have found that it is essential that they drink all they want, which they cannot do if the water is ice-cold. We have both gas and electric lights in our barn, which is very convenient and helps us to give the cows the proper care.

Now, thousands of dairymen have made a better record than I have made, and their stories would be much more

(Continued on next page)



This is Mr. Eakins of Toronto, O., who tells the story.

had just one cow. It was in 1889 and I was a young married man, just beginning to realize my responsibility as the bread-getter. Prior to this time and before my marriage I had not thought of the future. With many other young men with whom I associated in those days, my only concern was to gratify my desires for the present, and have what I called "a good time." As the inevitable result of the lack of a purpose and the wasting of time. I came face to face with the stern realities of life with a flat pocketbook; and, for a time, I didn't know how I was going to make a living, or whether I would be able to make one at all. But very early in my life I evinced fortune in being strong and robust

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\$35**

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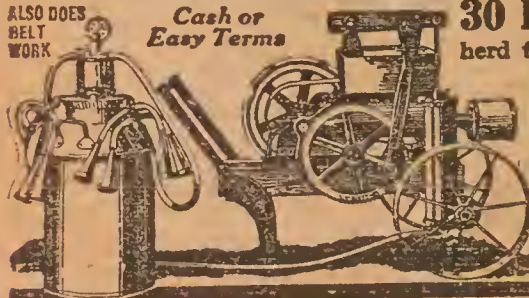
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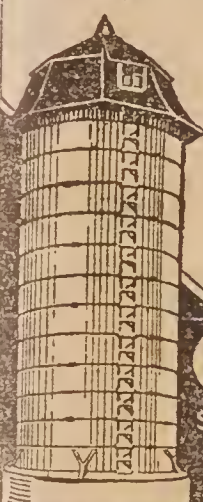
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impressive than mine. But I have accomplished my purpose, which was to own a home, raise and school my children, and make myself independent and secure in my old age. My advice to young men, who have no special training, is to get a job and stay with it; for the longer you work at the same job, the more you will know about its details, and the easier it will be for you to make money.

Try Some Oats, Peas and Barley

BEFORE the days of the great development of city markets for fluid milk, Eastern dairymen bought very little feed. But with the increase of milk consumption and particularly with the beginning of the growing of grains on a large scale in the West, Eastern farmers began purchasing this feed. This practice has continued until on most dairy farms, with the possible exception of a few oats for the horses, there has for a number of years been very little grain grown.

In the last decade, however, conditions have changed. Western grain has become higher and the costs of milk production have been constantly increasing. The result is that thousands of dairymen have begun to figure how they can cut down their feed costs. They know that it will probably always be necessary to buy much commercial feed but more and more also they realize that on a majority of farms the feeding business can be readjusted by supplementing the purchased by more home grown seed. The acreage of alfalfa, for instance, in the East is multiplying itself several times every year. Much more attention is being paid to the seeding and care of clover while soybeans and other legumes are getting a good start because farmers realize that all legumes are very high in protein in addition to being especially palatable.

How Much to Plant.

The practice which we want to speak about particularly, which is increasing rapidly, is that of growing combination of peas, oats and barley. Here is the seeding mixture: Use Canada Field peas, a late two row barley. (Alpha preferred), and any good variety of oats. Mix the seeds at the rate of one bushel of oats, one bushel of barley and a half bushel of peas. The field should be seeded at the rate of from one and a half to two bushels per acre, on fertile soils where there is danger of lodging. As much as two and a half bushels can be used elsewhere, depending upon soil conditions.

The crop should be planted early. Pea seeds should receive legume inoculations before mixing with the other two. Ask your Farm Bureau office to get this material for you. Failure to inoculate may reduce the yield of peas. A yield of 40 bushels weighing 50 pounds per bushel is about average. Average results may be expected from this mixture as follows: 50 per cent. oats, 27 per cent. barley and 23 per cent. peas.

This makes a most excellent ration, particularly when fed with alfalfa or good clover. Of course, it will need some supplementing with purchased feed.

Milk News From Otsego County

MILK must test 4% or more in butter fat content to meet the latest requirements of the shipping station at Roekdale, N. Y., in the Unadilla valley. This station is at the eastern edge of Chenango county and has a large patronage from both Chenango and Otsego counties. It supplies milk to the Childs company for restaurant use in New York City. Premiums paid for excess butter fat have previously induced many patrons to improve their dairies according to the butter fat test standard, and now the company is bringing active pres-

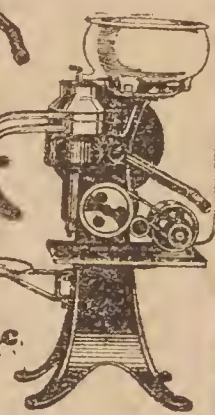
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Don't let anyone talk you into believing that any other cream separator is as good as a De Laval. See and try one yourself. And when you do you will not need any expert to tell you which is by far the better designed and made machine, and which is sure to last the longer and prove the better investment.

Nor will any clever salesman be able to convince you that the other machines are "just as good," or good enough while perhaps a little cheaper.

A De Laval frequently saves any cost difference over the other machine the first month of use, and will go on doing so for many years.

Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange a free trial for you. If you do not know who your nearest De Laval Agent is, write the nearest office below.

**Trade In Your Old Separator
as Partial Payment**

De Laval Agents are now making liberal trade allowances on used cream separators of any age or make as partial payment on new De Laval. This gives an unusual opportunity for getting something for your old separator, which may be wasting the cost of a new De Laval in less than a year. New De Laval sold on easy terms.

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Simple! Simple! Simple!

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without laying up your horse. Does not blister or remove the hair. ABSORBINE penetrates quickly and is healing, cooling and soothing—strengthens and invigorates tired, lame muscles and tendons—alleviates pain and inflammation—reduces soreness and lameness.

ABSORBINE is purely herbal, and safe to use anywhere. In addition to being an effective liniment, it is a powerful antiseptic and germicide. Therefore, ABSORBINE, applied to a sore or wound, kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean and promotes rapid healing. Effective in Poll Evil, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises, Cuts or Speed Cracks.

Mrs. Fred White, Box 676, Payne, Ohio, writes: I purchased a bottle of your ABSORBINE and used as you directed. The puff all disappeared before I had the bottle quite all used up.

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which gives valuable information about the care of horses and cattle. It is well worth having and is yours for the asking without expense or obligation.

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Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to

run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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At this time a very choice lot of high class animals from the world's best Milking blood and show yard winners will be offered.

If you want milk you cannot afford to miss this sale.
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SWISS-NUBIAN Real Milk Goats. Big Buck Cheap. Rabbit bound \$15.00. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, R. F. D. No. 2, Mohnton, Pa.

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sure to bear on its other patrons who will be obliged to raise the average of the quality of their product to meet the demand. Otherwise their milk will eventually be rejected. Those dairymen who have not already placed their herds on a high test basis, are planning either a gradual or a wholesale shift from black and white stock to cream producers, the Guernsey being the favorite.

Good Cows Scarce

In making an abrupt change of his entire herd, a farmer is confronted, not only by the heavy expense, but by scarcity of Guernsey cows on the market. Dealers are eager to corner the situation by offering a low price for the cows forced onto the market by the edict of the milk company, and expect to replace them with high priced cows in popular demand. Large cows that are in their prime for heavy milk production are acceptable to go to pastureless farm stables near big cities, there to be milked out and then go to the block. This kind of market will help to relieve the situation, and will save much loss to the dairymen if they can meet the open market season with fresh cows.

The managers of the Rockdale Milk plant have severed dealing with Dairymen's League members. A few of its patrons tried to stand by the League, but finally yielded to the pressure of convenient market facility. In towns where League plants are situated, the contract period passed without excitement, and few withdrawn contracts are reported. Comments of approval have been freely expressed in regard to the article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of February 7, "What Shall We do about the League?" Many League supporters have long felt that some improvements as therein outlined must be made if the organization is to fulfill its purpose of continued service to dairymen.

League Ice Cream Popular

League products have certainly won public commendation of their quality. A road stand ice cream vendor said last fall that Dairymen's League ice cream cost him more in bulk, and was therefore less profitable to handle than another brand which he had previously sold, but that the traveling public wanted Dairylea cream. He could sell that and could not sell the other, but he could not charge extra to make his profit. A similar report has been given by grocers. Inasmuch as the dairymen organized and supported the League that they might share in the benefits as well as the burdens of their business, the need for reduction of expenses should fall somewhere between the purchase price of the raw milk and the final sale of the finished product in competition. Otherwise, the dairymen, and the last retailer, or the consumer, if the retailer passes the charge on, may not be willing to continue patching the leaks. Economy in transportation and manufacture are as needful as economy in production, and administrative economy is just as essential.—C. F. M., New York.

Waldorf Farms Makes two Records

Waldorf Farms located at North Chatham, Columbia County, have just completed records on two cows that place them well forward in the Honor Roll of Guernsey producers. Clifford E. Greene, superintendent of the Farms writes as follows:

"We have just completed a record on a New York State Champion for 1924—Waldorf Marie Antoinette. She produced 14,614 pounds of milk and 717.83 pounds of fat. She is the 1924 champion in Class E. The other record was in double letter class, Class GG. This is a national class and the individual takes 9th place in the class leaders on the Honor Roll. She is Waldorf Periwinkle. She produced 10,548 pounds of milk and 657.6 pounds of fat. She also took 4th place in the Eastern States Exhibition this year on test.

American Agriculturist, April 4, 1925 RHODE ISLAND'S BEST HOLSTEINS

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11 Cows that Hold
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On New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full Year to Pay
A marvel in easy running, close skimming, easy cleaning. Money back if not the best separator for the least money.
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WALDORF FARMS

NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y.

Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

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PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN

We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited

FORGE HILL FARM

New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Villageside Fearless No. 105644, eight months old Guernsey Bull sired by Langwater Fearless No. 77111, the \$7,500.00 Bull who is the only son of Langwater Warrior out of a cow having held a World's Record; out of Villageside Roxie May No. 119544 who has an A. R. Record of 10,860.75 lbs. fat and 587.10 lbs. fat. Full sister to Village Roxie Patterson A. R. No. 12090, a former class leader in DD both out of Roxie Patterson of Villageside No. 70866 who has A. R. record 15,726.8 lbs milk, 804.68 lbs. fat.

VILLAGESIDE FARM, Catawissa, Pa.

OPPORTUNITY TO BUY REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

Good individuals. Sired by a bull whose dam and sire's dam produced 42,000 lbs. milk, 1931 lbs. butter in one year. His dam also had a good living calf within the year.

Dams of calves big milkers, some with A. R. O. heifer records. Price \$25 and up according to age of calves and production of the cows they are out of. Herd under Federal and State Supervision.

CHAS. J. DEVLIN, Arcado, New York

One Load Fancy Young Grade
HOLSTEIN COWS

Fresh or close Springers. Many are from tested dairies. All are fine young individuals and excellent producers. Also have one load backward springers.

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS
Candor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Registered Guernsey Heifer 2 years old, and one Registered Guernsey cow 3 years old.

RAY D. LEVAN Catawissa, Pa.

R No. 4

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words.

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their 'Walso White Diarrhea Remedy'. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walso in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walso. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walso not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walso White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walso White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walso (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 438.

Send me the () 50c regular size (or () \$1 economical large size) package of Walso White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

The Problem of Marketing Eggs: What Cities Want

L. H. HISCOCK

THE farm egg and its sale presents a problem at this time of year. The market price is falling or attaining rock bottom; the hens laying eggs by the dozens, and the big question is what to do with them all? Eat them, put them in water glass, trade them in at the town stores, and still there are apt to be eggs left over. And, if you are going to sell the few left-overs outright, the chances are that



L. H. Hiscock

you would have been better off if you had sold them all to begin with, barring those that you used on your own table.

There are various ways of disposing of eggs; these ways are all dependent on fresh, clean, well graded eggs. If your farm is on a state road, the chances of building up a profitable business by advertising is yours. If you satisfy your customers by giving good quality, your fame will spread rapidly.

Unfortunately, not all of us live on a well traveled, state road. If we are near a large city that has a curb market, we may find it profitable to go into town with a load of farm products including eggs from time to time. If our time is more limited, our only chance to dispose of eggs is by trading them in at the country stores or by selling them to distant commission men in crate lots. Of two evils, it is better to sell to a commission man than to swap your eggs in, because the man you make the swap with has got to sell to the commission man himself, and he, therefore, allows you less than a commission man might. In other words, the town storekeeper has to protect himself and be positive that what he allows you does not exceed what he can actually get for those eggs himself. To do this he must leave a margin in his favor, not yours, and it is only justice that, for the work he does, he should receive compensation.

New York a Hard Market to Satisfy

This brings us right down to the wholesale disposal of eggs. There are commission men in all cities of any size buying and selling eggs, but it is often thought that, if the eggs are shipped to New York, the price returned for the case cannot help but be good. From personal experience, from the personal experience of others, and from commission men's comments, New York City is one of the hardest places in the whole world without any exception to get a good price for a farm egg, unless you can meet the exact wants of their market. To express the New York wants as concisely as possible (I always worry for fear I may leave out one or two specifications) New York wants a fresh, well graded or sorted line of eggs, white being the preference. These eggs must be clean, unwashed, infertile, sound shelled, pale or light yolk. If you have both brown and white eggs, they must be divided so that they can be easily separated.

A Comparison with Other Cities

To fall down on any or several of these New York demands is to lose the best price. You cannot kid a commission man; he examines those eggs for these points and he knows if any of them are missing. Hence, the difficulty of getting a good price in New York.

It is unquestionable true that the average best price in New York exceeds the same average best price in any other city of the state. But, at the same time, it is well to remember that few of the other cities have so many specifications to meet, and, for this reason, a smaller city may be a more logical outlet for your egg supply.

(Continued on page 374)

Do you raise 92% of your Chicks?

Amazing results secured by adding
Dry Yeast to the regular feed
... losses drop to 8¼ per cent

OUT OF 1491 CHICKS put into the brooders, 1368 were raised to the broiler stage—that is the record made with Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast in mid-winter, the hardest season of the year! Mortality was only 8¼ per cent—less than half the usual loss that experienced poultrymen have come to expect!

FLEISCHMANN'S Pure Dry Yeast not only cuts down the mortality among chicks that are raised on a ration with Dry Yeast in it, but the benefits of Dry Yeast when fed to breeding stock are transmitted to the baby chicks through the eggs.

Other tests conclusive

This brooder test was one of many being made with Dry Yeast. Another test was made by Harry R. Lewis, former Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, one of the country's foremost poultry authorities and a successful commercial poultryman. It proved that the mortality among chicks from Yeast-fed breeders was only 5.4 per cent up to three weeks of age—the most difficult period in handling chicks. The mortality among chicks from breeders not fed Yeast was 12.8 per cent—more than double the mortality rate of the others!

These results are amazing—but the explanation is simple.

How Yeast acts on feed

As soon as Dry Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added to the feed, it begins at once to ferment. (When fed in a dry mash, Yeast acts on the feed as soon as it is eaten.) It acts upon the

feed in a way similar to digestion itself, breaking down the food elements of the mash (which must be broken down before they can be completely digested) and making them ready for easy, rapid absorption.

This better assimilation is reflected in turn by healthier, more vigorous birds. Growth is speeded up also by the addition of Vitamin-B, the vitamin of growth, which is found in Dry Yeast in its most concentrated form. And the mild laxative value of Dry Yeast keeps chicks extremely free from digestive disorders which usually cause heavy losses in ordinary brooding operations.

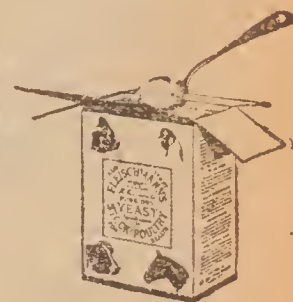
A complete report on the use of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for cutting down mortality and speeding up growth has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast can be bought in 1 lb. or 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. cartons, or 100 lb. barrels. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions in every container.

NOW—this trial package for \$1

So you can thoroughly test for yourself the amazing results of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, a special trial package is now ready. One dollar brings it to you. Enough to last 100 adult birds for over 4 weeks—the cost is less than 1c per bird per month! Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us. Transportation charges prepaid. Send today—enclose check, cash, or money order with the coupon below (\$1.20 in Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico and other countries). The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y.

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST



PRICES

	U.S.A.	Canada Cuba Porto Rico
2½ lb. packages	\$2.00	\$2.40
25 lb. cartons	18.50	22.00
100 lbs. in bulk	69.00	82.50

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-40
69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle
Street, Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission Street, San
Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell Street, Seattle, Wash.
☐ Please send me your new bulletin.
☐ Enclosed find \$..... Please send me
..... pounds of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast,
postage prepaid.

Name.....

Address.....

Dealer's Name and Address.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

The reduction in Class 1 amounts to 27 cents per hundred while in Class 2 the reduction is 10 cents per hundred in each class, A, B, and C. Class 3 prices remain the same as in early March.

It is reported that the Directors have voted that these new prices for the last half of March will be continued in April unless conditions warrant further change.

Class 1 Fluid Milk\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream 2.10
Class 2B Ice Cream 2.15
Class 2C Soft Cheese 2.05
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk

Cond. whole milk 1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder 1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than

American 1.65
Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1\$2.80
Class 2 2.10
Class 3 1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1\$2.80
Class 2 2.20
Class 3A 1.80
Class 3B 1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER HAS SLIGHT RELAPSE

The butter market had a slight relapse since our last report, but it was not unexpected. The situation was such that any increase in arrivals would have caused a slight recession in prices. That is exactly what happened. In our report last week it was stated that we could not see how any advance could be expected in view of arrivals from Canada and New Zealand in addition to our home make. These added to the heavy storage supplies do not permit of much

of an advance. As we go to press the situation is unchanged. Prices have receded to 48¾ for marks scoring higher than extras. Extras (92 score) are worth 47¾ while other grades of creamery vary from 35 to 47¼c.

The immediate outlook is brighter. Although 92 score butter is selling for 47¾c and receivers are meeting the demand promptly, and buyers are not as snappy as they were and are only taking on their immediate requirements, nevertheless the situation is such that in some quarters there is a little disposition to ask a fraction more. We would not be surprised to see the market back to 50c for 93 score before many days. The outlook is better. Advances from producing sections indicate that there will be no immediate heavy increase in the make. Less Canadian butter is rolling and reports have it on good authority that no more New Zealand butter will arrive this season. The "make" in the Argentine is short. On top of that withdrawals from storage are very heavy. The statistical position therefore is steadily improving. Whether that will have any immediate bearing on prices remains to be seen but the stage is well set. We do not look for any big price advance but if the market can only hold its own around 50c, it is going to be a lot better than many thought last fall.

WHITE HELD CHEESE SCARCE

The cheese market continues in its firm tone and even to the extent of a very slight price increase over last week. Fancy held whole milk State flats are now quoted at 26½ to 27c on both white and colored. Average run held goods are bringing from 25½ to 26c for white and from 25 to 26c on colored. In other words, average run goods are a little higher than they were last week and it is not beyond the range of possibility to expect an increase on white cheese, especially since that line is becoming increasingly scarcer. The arrivals of fresh cheese are comparatively light and these are being chiefly taken at 24½c.

EGG MARKET UNSETTLED

The egg market for the moment is up in the air. Trading has been fairly active and clearances have been satisfactory. Not a great deal of storage is being done due to the fact that prices are considered too high to warrant storage.

Of late receipts have been falling behind those of last year, and have had the tendency to keep prices comparatively firm. During the last few days, however, arrivals have increased materially and advices from the west indicate freer movement of stocks this way. This immediately meant an easier tone on the leading grades and was responsible for the market taking on an unsettled tone. When advices of this kind are received, buyers are reluctant to take on stocks until they see which way the market is going. The demand is not what it should be, especially on closer selections and we may see a little accumulation which added to these freer arrivals will undoubtedly cause a lower market.

Nearby whites have been clearing fairly well but they are becoming more plentiful. Comparatively few nearbys will fall in the grade of extras. These fancier marks are worth from 37 to 39c, but the majority of the stock is turning at 32½ to 34c. Gathered whites are worth from 31 to 35.

In view of the foregoing facts we question the advisability of farmers shipping eggs to New York, if they can get a satisfactory price at home, comparatively speaking, especially if the home trade is not as particular about size and color, or in other words, grading. One of the main kicks with nearbys today is the fact that so many off-colors are coming in as chalk white. If a man can sell his entire output locally at a straight figure that is anywhere near the New York price at all, he will save a lot of bother and worry, especially when he considers the factor of breakage and express added to the problems he must face when he ships to New York. If country prices fall severely during the next week then it will pay no doubt, to go back to close selecting and ship to the discriminating trade. Ordinarily the New York market is a "paying" market, but right now

country prices are on a par with the metropolis where average stock is concerned.

LIVE POULTRY HIGHER

The live poultry market has gone higher since our last report and the chances are it is going to stay there for a few days, that is on fowls especially. Roosters are dull, which is usually the case just before the Jewish holiday, Passover. This holiday comes on April 12. The best market days will be April 9 and 10. The commodities most in demand are live turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese. Those contemplating selling on this market should so "time" their shipments that they will arrive not later than Friday noon, April 10. Saturday undoubtedly, will be a dull day due to heavy late arrivals. It may be better to get them in on Thursday.

Express fowls have been in rather light supply, especially fancy heavy stock, which is receiving the chief call. These are worth from 30 to 33c while Leghorns are bringing 28c. Chickens have got to be extremely fancy to bring 40c. Roosters are very dull. Spring broilers are as high as 60c for fancy stock. Capons are worth anywhere from 50 to 55c, while "slips" are worth 35c. Nearby ducks are bringing from 24 to 26c and turkeys 40 to 45c. These latter may improve before the week is up.

OLD POTATOS DRAGGING HEAVILY

The old potato market is a pretty discouraging affair as we have been saying for the past several weeks. There is no use fooling ourselves into thinking it is better than it is or that it should be better. Here is an instance that happened only a few days ago. A car of Vermonts arrived and were sold at \$1.10 a cwt delivered. On inspection by the buyer he found here and there a rotten potato. At the outside there may have been 300 pounds of wastage, not enough to argue over under ordinary conditions. These few potatoes constituted only a slight defect but the purchaser put up such a fearful howl backed up with a threat to return the potatoes unless adjustments were made. An adjustment was made by cutting the price a few cents per hundred. Had the man who was selling these potatoes failed to do this he would have had a car of stock on hand that would be hard to sell. And a car of potatoes is hard to sell in a market that has more than it wants. When a defect is apparent that would ordinarily be considered minor, the purchaser today makes a mountain out of a mole hill. The market is in his favor. If the receiver refuses to make an adjustment and takes the potatoes back and before the car can be sold a second time, demurrage charges have eaten up more than the amount of the adjustment.

The men in the market are watching demurrage charges more than anything right now for it does not take long to run up a nice little expense bill against the car. On March 25 States were bringing \$1.50 per 150 pound sack delivered in New York City. Maines are worth 10 to 25c more. Even some Long Island potatoes are beginning to meet opposition at current prices. Where a little sponginess is noted it is magnified to the point that prices are facing a weakening condition. Those fellows who have held a lot of potatoes with the hope of high prices at the end of the season face a serious situation. Had they released their stock steadily during the marketing season they would have been much better off. As it is now, chain stores are beginning to turn more to southern potatoes even at advanced prices. Consumers are demanding new potatoes and when they are willing to pay for them the stores give them what they want. That is to be expected. Incidentally it strikes us that the potato men must get together and institute an advertising campaign to combat some of the work that is being done by spaghetti and macaroni manufacturers. The slogan "a pleasant change from potatoes" is not doing the potato business any good and the potato men have got to get busy or a lot of business is going to slip through their fingers.

HAY SLIGHTLY BETTER

The hay market is improved slightly over last week, the top grades advancing

to \$26 a ton. Receipts have been moderately light right along which accounts for the steady condition of the market. The demand is good for top grades but there is enough hay in the market to warrant a dollar differential according to size of bale. The fanciest timothy is worth \$25 in small bales and \$26 in large. Light clover mixed is bringing \$23 to 24 for No. 1; No. 2 is \$20 to 21; No. 3, \$17 to 18. Second cutting alfalfa has gone back to \$31 although small bales have been averaging around \$29; No. 2, \$25 to 26; No. 3, \$23 to 24. Oats straw is worth from \$14 to 15 and No. 1 rye \$15 to 16.

BEANS STILL DULL

There has been no change in the bean market, no improvement and some weaker trend, especially in pea beans. These are being offered liberally at \$6.50 but very few are being taken. Most of the business is going on from \$6 to \$6.25. Red kidneys have also started to feel the weaker market and common stock is around \$9.75, although most of the business is being done at \$10. Real choice stock is worth \$10.25. White kidneys have been having a hard going at \$8.50 to \$9. A few real fanciest have brought a slight premium. Marrows are still worth from \$9 to 10.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

The wheat market has been up and down since our last report. May wheat closed on March 24 at \$1.65¼. This is some improvement over last week's report, but the market is rather unsettled. Poor crop reports are becoming numerous, while foreign advices have been having a weakening influence. The "future" trade has been giving a great deal of attention to the situation at home, especially the winter wheat belt. There has been little or no rain over the entire area. Moisture is badly needed in many sections and according to reports, unless this comes soon heavy damage will occur. Some relief has been reported in the southwest.

Cash Grains

Following prices are quoted for March 24, F. O. B. New York City: WHEAT No. 2 red, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.79¾; No. 2 mixed durum, \$1.81¼. CORN, No. 2 yellow \$1.30 to \$1.33; No. 2 mixed \$1.29. OATS, fancy white clipped 58½ to 60½; ordinary white clipped 55½ to 56½c; No. 2 white, 55 to 55c. RYE, \$1.33 to 1.35. BUCKWHEAT, sound milling, \$2.25 to 2.30 per hundred.

Local Buffalo Feed Market

No. 2 yellow corn \$1.21; ground oats \$37 per ton; spring wheat bran \$24; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings \$25; soft wheat middlings \$36; flour middlings \$34; red dog flour, \$41; white hominy \$39, yellow hominy \$39; gluten feed \$37.75; gluten meal \$48.50; 36% cotton seed meal \$40; 41%, \$42; 43%, \$44; No. 4 percent old process oil meal \$39.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The demand for live calves is good and the market is maintaining a fairly steady tone. Receipts have a lot to do with the way the market goes up and down. Some stock has been coming in none too good condition and as a result has been shaded considerably. \$15.50 represents the top of the market with values ranging all the way from \$7 upward depending on quality. Lambs, considering quality, are meeting a fairly steady market although a lot of stock arriving is very common. Primes are selling around \$16.60 to 16.75. Fair to good stock is worth from \$13 to 15, culls running as low as \$9. Ewes have got to be fancy to bring \$8. Hog prices are holding up fairly well, although the market is irregular. Yorkers weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds are worth anywhere from \$13.25 to 14.25 per hundred.

Country dressed veal has been more or less quiet. Receipts have not been heavy and the situation has been rather firm. The Department of Health of late has condemned many calves which were not properly dressed and not clean, also a lot of calves have been country dressed that are too small for legal sale. In some cases where the calves have been in interstate traffic, the Department turned the matter over to Federal authorities for prosecution.

SHIP LIVE BROILERS AND FOWLS FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAY TRADE

On April 6-7 and 11-13

TOP PRICES—ALWAYS IMMEDIATE RETURNS POULTRY FED AND WATERED BEFORE SELLING

Empty coops cannot be returned because of restrictions. Use one-trip coops. Send check to O. C. LOMBARD, Short Falls, N. H., for 55c each. They will be shipped promptly.

BERMAN & BAEDCKER, INC.
West Washington Market New York City

SHIP to the right house
M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags **EGGS**

FARMS FOR SALE

230 Acres and Modern Home
Only \$4600; 15 Cattle, Crops

Horses, Poultry, machinery included; on improved road near markets; good 11-room house, bath, furnace; large barns, hog, poultry houses, garage; 700 bu. fruit crop, level fields, brook and spring water. 50 acres wood, timber, sugar grove. Owner called away reduces to \$4600, only \$1200 needed. Details pg. 23 big new Spring Catalog Free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Av., N. Y. C.**

New York Farm News

Western County Notes by M. C. Burritt

A walk out through the orchard today stirred up anticipations of plowing in March. The high winds and warm sun of the past week dried up the mud surprisingly. The frost is all out of the ground now and the tile are beginning to function again. One can tell the minute he steps over or near a line of tile, by the firmness of the soil and its more open texture, that these silent hidden agents are doing their duty well. The problem now is to get the brush out of the orchard so that we can plow. Of course, rain may come again any day and set ahead our present expectations of an early spring.

I like to get the plows started in the orchards first and get cultivation started as early as possible so as to have the nitrate available when they may be needed. I am sure that much orchard cultivation is more or less wasted because it is started so late. Plowing is so often delayed in the spring, that it is good orchard practice to plow in the fall whenever conditions permit. But not to get the plows and harrows started until blossoms and leaves are out is to lose a large part of the opportunity to promote nitrate availability. And nitrates not only promote tree growth but recent studies show that they have much to do with blossom development and fruit set.

Plowing More Desirable Than Discing

In these days of tractors and heavy efficient disc harrows there is a tendency to let the plowing go all together and depend on the disc harrow. I don't like it. The ground becomes too hard and compact at a depth of only three or four inches and the tree roots come up close to the surface. There is more chance of root injury. Moreover, plowing turns under most of the leaves and rotten apples, etc., and by that much reduces the chances of scab infection and no doubt destroys some insects that winter in the rubbish on the ground. So I'm for a shallow spring plowing this season even if it does take more time and cost more than discing.

Peach Leaf Curl Too Much Neglected

Another job that ought to be done in the fall but very often doesn't get done, then is the spraying of peaches for leaf curl. Of late this peach leaf disease has caused a great deal of damage. There are two peach orchards in sight of my house that have been several times defoliated and as a result are practically ruined. Control is relatively simple requiring only one spraying with lime sulphur, seven gallons in water to make 100 gallons. But the application must be made while the buds are dormant, either late in the fall or very early in spring before they start. The great advantages of fall spraying are that it takes the work out of the rush of early spring, and that the ground is firmer. In spring it frequently happens that the mud is so bad that we can go into the orchard with only half a tank at a time.

Farm Markets in Slump

Farm markets are very much in the dumps again. With the warm weather in March and the promise of an early spring, a good deal of produce has been put on the market, and consumption is apparently dragging with consequent low prices. Potatoes are bringing only 35 cents a bushel on the Rochester market now with sales slow at that. Carrots are a drug on the market. One man here has two carloads that he can't even get an offer on. Cabbage meets with little demand even at \$10 to \$12 a ton. Warm weather has so slowed up the apple market that comparatively few cars have been moved and these at lower prices. Eggs are holding up pretty well at 30 to 35 cents a dozen in spite of the heavy increase

in production—which warm weather has brought on.—M. C. Burritt

Dairymen's League Annual Meeting, June 18

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the 1925 annual meeting will be held on June 18 in New York City. This is the first time since the organization of the pool that the annual meeting will be held in the Metropolis. Even since 1921 the annual meeting has been held in the State Armory in Utica. Previous to that time the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League were held in Jersey City.

New York was decided upon, according to the League, after a very careful survey was made of the membership to determine the 1925 meeting place. There are certain advantages in that the delegates will have an opportunity to see the League offices and to get some first hand knowledge of the milk market situation in the greater city.

There has been a growing sentiment of late years among the membership that the annual meeting should be held in different parts of the League territory. However, the choice of a city is limited due to the fact that few cities have a meeting place that is large enough and have hotel facilities to take care of the large number of delegates that attend this annual convention.

Seneca County Sheep Men Meet

THE annual meeting of the Seneca County Sheep Growers Cooperative Association, Inc., held its annual meeting at Romulus, March 18th. It was an all day meeting. In the forenoon President Gilbert D. Townsend in the chair, a general discussion was entered into, including problems of sheep husbandry, diseases, comparison in profitability with dairying and whether or not it is advisable or not to pay \$20 for breeding ewes.

At noon a lunch was served with Secretary Arthur H. Brooks as chef. The line up of sheepmen at the table spoke well for the quality of men engaged in sheep raising in Seneca County. After lunch a few jokes were indulged in, a few visitors introduced and the new county agent was called upon for a few remarks which were well received. The afternoon session of the meeting consisted of three talks. Professor W. T. Grams from Cornell on Factors entering into Successful Sheep husbandry, Mark J. Smith on the A B & C of Sheep Husbandry and F. E. Robertson discussed the work of successful cooperative wool marketing in New York State.

In the North Country

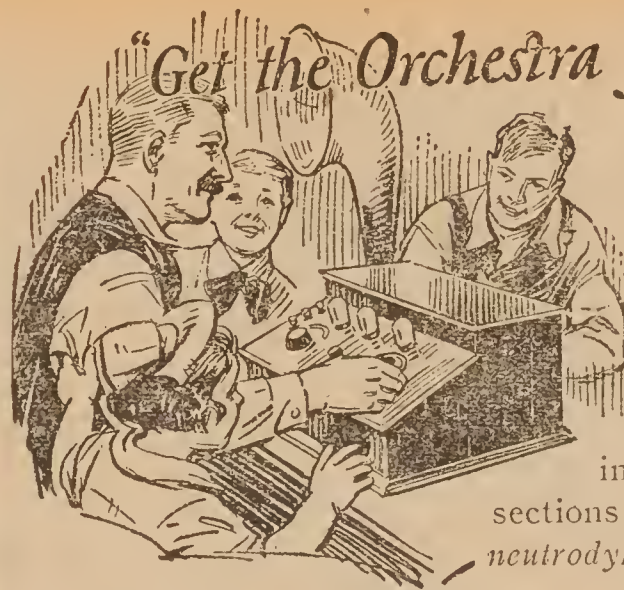
Jefferson County—Frost is rapidly coming out of the ground. The snow is about all gone. Some sugaring is being done but as yet sap is not running very well.

Many farms are changing hands and auctions are much in evidence. Fred Lingnelter has purchased the William Tozer homestead on the outskirts of Evans Mills.

Farmers are becoming more enthusiastic over poultry since eggs brought such a good price during the winter. When 10 dozen eggs bring \$8 it looks good to the man in the family when poultry is considered the woman's job.

Veal is holding up well in price, bringing from 11 to 13c. Cows range in price from \$50 to \$100. Pork is going higher in price all the time and is 16c dressed now. Much hay remains in the hands of farmers. Buyers are not handling much and the price is not very promising, varying from \$10 to \$13 for the very best. A few have sold loose hay for \$13 to be fed locally.

—Mrs. C. J. Duxtater.



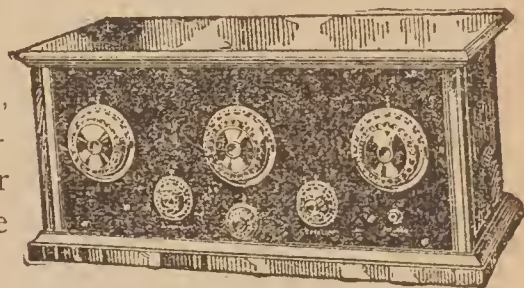
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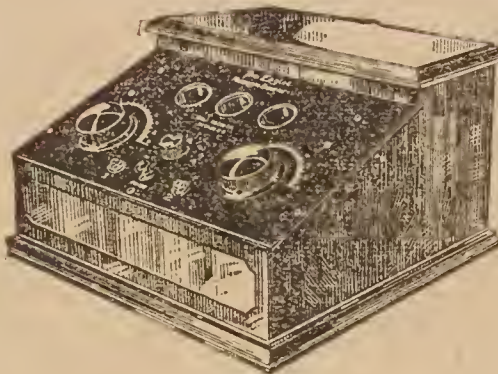
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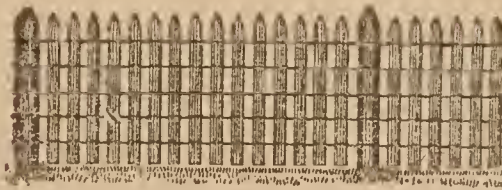


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WELL GROWN YEAR OLD Washington Asparagus plants, \$6 1,000; choice Long Island grown Brussels sprout seed, \$1 oz. J. W. COOPER, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED under State College inspection; Wells Red Kidney and Michigan Robust Pea beans; disease resistant and most prolific strains. Small orders accepted. H. D. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

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WORKING FOREMAN, farm bred, single. Experienced farm hand. Box 343, American Agriculturist.

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25 REGISTERED O. I. C. SOWS bred to our great sire, Monster Big Bone. No better ever offered for sale. Send for prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

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TWENTY BERKSHIRE, Chester White and Poland China grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$8 each, 3 mo. old, \$12 each. Express prepaid. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

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New Jersey Farm News

Growers and Nurserymen Meet

In an effort to develop a plan which will create better business practices in the sale of nursery stock, the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture in co-operation with the organized fruit interests of the State, called a conference of fruit growers and nurserymen at Trenton, N. J., this week. The conference followed an effort this year—later dropped at the approval of both fruit growers and nurserymen—to pass a law which would compel fruit tree interests to deliver what they claim they are selling. Farm Bureau and horticultural leaders in New Jersey expect the meeting will ultimately result in the establishing of a definite code of practice in the sale of nursery stock, satisfactory to both growers and nurserymen.

Big Year for Poultrymen

All indications point to a busy poultry season in central and southern New Jersey. Commercial hatcheries have been under way for some weeks and with an early Spring anticipated, poultrymen and farmers are starting their incubators early in the season. The European fowl pest this last season has caused some apprehension among poultrymen in New Jersey, but with the situation well in hand and infected sections now practically under control the agitation has largely died down. Chick hatcheries in Huntington County, in the Frenchtown section which is one of the largest baby chick areas in the country, have been at capacity operation for nearly two months.

Canneries Getting Ready

In southern New Jersey the canneries are already laying plans for the coming season's pack of tomatoes, peas, beans and similar vegetables. Growers are showing considerable reticence in committing themselves to future contracts, it being reported that the canner's offers of \$22 per ton for 1925 tomatoes are not being accepted. In Salem County farmers generally refuse to tie up their acreage of can house tomatoes, awaiting not only the development of the season but the possibility of renewing plans for organization of canhouse growers in New Jersey to consider better methods of business. Apparently, the pepper acreage in Gloucester County will be fairly large this coming season.

Potato Marketing Still a Problem

Interest is still keen in central New Jersey on ways and means to market the 1925 potato crop. Co-operative methods in Manmouth County have not brought the expected results to growers and although effort may be made to this end during the coming season, plans are now going forward for the improvement of marketing conditions by joint effort with the dealers in this central New Jersey territory. As an outgrowth of the State Potato Improvement Committee, a dealers' committee is now functioning to encourage dealers to refuse field run of potatoes, to follow closely with government grades in the standardization of the pack and to work with producers for more uniform grading and packing of the tubers. A good many dealers in the potato districts have joined in the move.

Additional New Jersey Farm Notes

D. T. HENDRICKSON

THOMAS LUTES of Upper Freehold was given first prize for his six suggestions for the 1925 program of calf club meetings. His suggestions touched on the following: (1) Feeding, (2) Breeding, (3) Milk Testing, (4) A Debate—Gurnseys vs. Holsteins, (5) Fitting for Show, (6) Tour.

Fruit growers have failed in their efforts to get redress for the damage done to young fruit trees by the large number of rabbits that have been distributed throughout the State by the State Game Association.

The only means for fighting this pest seems to be to put closely woven wire around the trunk of the tree to a height of at least two feet.

* * *

The Middlesex county potato improvement committee for the ensuing year is composed of the following: George Davison, Clifford A. Stults, Harvey H. Dey, Arthur A. Clayton, Grover Stults, S. E. Bennett and H. J. Butcher. This committee, whose successful efforts in getting the growers last year to spray with Bordeaux mixture resulted in an average increase in sale of about \$400 per grower, makes the following timely suggestions:

1—That only certified or high grade seed be planted.

2—All seed should be treated by soaking in a solution of corrosive sublimate to help control potato scab and rhizectonia.

3—The crop should be planted only on land free from scab and known to be adapted to potatoes.

4—Potato growers should support all efforts on the part of the distributors or any other agencies to improve the equality and grade of the potatoes shipped out of Central New Jersey.

* * *

Tomato growers have their seed beds well under way. Large quantities of this vegetable will, as usual, be grown this year for sale in nearby urban markets and several farmers will also grow it for the canners and soup makers. The only drawback to this latter phase is the high freight rates. Last year, from statistics taken from 36 farms, the yield was under 8 tons per acre, while in a few instances it ran up to 16 tons per acre. The average, when grown for market, is about 300 crates per acre. Local canneries are contracting now for tomatoes at \$18 per ton delivered.

* * *

The Japanese beetle has come into Monmouth county and half of the county is now under quarantine to check its advance. Two years ago, Rev. F. H. Shermer of Middletown brought home some of the beetles from South Jersey. He fastened them to a board with a pin and they lived for two weeks in this condition. It is no wonder that sprays and poisons are unavailable against the beetle!

SWINE BREEDERS

Feeding Pigs For Sale

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. All bred to make large hogs. I will ship from one to fifty C. O. D. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery.

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388 Salem St.

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Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth. A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Postpaid 60cts; 2 boxes \$1.00. (Send \$1 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not more than satisfied, all your money back.

HART & CO., Box 5021 Elmira, N.Y.

THE week ending March 14, saw the first general farm activity start in our section of the island (eastern end of Nassau). Several farmers have their plowing well under way for potatoes and inside of the next two weeks things will be humming. For the past week farmers have been busy hauling fertilizer from the cars. Those who have been fortunate enough to get manure have been hauling that and spreading it. Stable manure from New York City is not as plentiful as it was years ago and farmers have a hard job figuring how to keep up the humus in the soil. Several years ago when the Farm Bureau started talking about growing rye for organic matter, many farmers were inclined to laugh the matter off. The time has come when most of them get rye in just as soon as the potatoes come out in the fall.

As far as the Island is concerned, it looks as though the usual acreage of potatoes will be planted this year. Some fellows will have a hard time getting credit for fertilizer and this may cut the amount planted slightly. Year in and year out, though, the acreage is about the same.

* * *

Island Farmers Hard Hit

Up-State farmers are not the only ones that are hard hit this year. Farmers around the east end of Nassau County and the west end of Suffolk County are hard pressed by market conditions. Last fall thousands of barrels of long beets or "sheeny" beets were put in pits and trenches. The rush of the fall season made it impossible to haul these to market. At that time they were selling for \$1.25 per barrel, not a bad price. Today they hardly bring 25c a barrel, not enough to pay for the cost of taking them out of the pits. The same holds true with Savoy cabbage. Farmers down here cannot get a cent a head for their stuff and yet when you go to the stores less than four or five miles away, you have got to pay all kinds of prices. Not long ago I was in Hempstead and stopped in to buy a head of cabbage. The fruit and vegetable man (they are mostly all foreigners down here) wanted something like 6c a pound. That meant \$120 per ton. I told him that was an awful price but he said the crop was short. I offered to get him any number of carloads he wanted for \$20 a ton. He simply shrugged his shoulders and said nothing. I didn't buy any cabbage. That is the way it goes. Even the roadside stands are getting that habit. Very few of the roadside stand proprietors grow the produce they sell and they charge outrageous prices. They are really spoiling the game for those farmers who are trying to sell some of their surplus at a price that is right.

* * *

Potato Men Up Against It

Our Long Island growers also got a pretty tough deal on potatoes this year. They got more than upstate growers, but when you figure the amount of money that Long Island farmers spend for fertilizer, seed and labor to say nothing of taxes, they have got to get high prices to break even. A man who grows 100 acres of potatoes down here sinks a young fortune in the ground before he get one dollar out of it.

A gradual change is coming over Nassau County. There are more small truck crops grown than years ago. Real estate developments have rapidly driven the garden farmers out of the east end of Queens County and they have been compelled to work farther east where land is not so expensive, although a man who wants to buy a farm today has got to pay at least one thousand dollars an acre. It seems any land today can be considered to have real estate possibilities. Since the garden farmers are using motor trucks their distance from markets is not quite as serious as it was years ago when they had to use horses and when roads could not compare to our present day State roads. And with the automobile, suburban

dwellers and city workers do not necessarily have to live right in the villages.
—W. F., New York.

* * *

Suffolk County Notes

Farmers are selling potatoes for 70c a bushel. Brussels Sprouts are bringing 20c a quart; hay is selling from \$30 to \$35 per ton and straw around \$28. Plowing has started and everyone is looking forward to a big year.—F. L. S.

* * *

Potato Growers Oppose Increase in Potato Acreage

Recent releases from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture relative to a larger potato acreage for 1925 has not met with favor in Suffolk County. The following resolutions were sent to H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau, by the Executive Committee of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, over the signature of J. C. Corwith, its president:

"Whereas potato production has been ample or excessive during the past five years, and whereas excessive production has caused heavy losses to potato producers in much of the U. S. and,

Whereas the increased acre yields are due to improved seed and improved methods are likely to result in increased average yields permanently,

Be it resolved by the Executive Committee of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau that the recommendation of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tending to favor an increase in potato acreage for 1925 is opposed to the best interests of potato growers, and,

Be it further resolved that the said recommendation is obviously mistaken and should be promptly retracted, and full publicity be given to such retraction.

It is further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the American Farm Bureau Federation, to the N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation, to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and to the Rural New Yorker."



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Please send me two more Riverside Cords. I have two that have gone 6,000 miles and they look like they had been run only 1,000 miles. Hereafter nothing but Riversides for me.

William Salo,
Cloquet, Minn.

Have used a pair of Riverside Cords for a year, over 10,000 miles, and they are still good. Other cords put on at the same time are gone.

Mr. M. A. Smith,
Sioux Falls, S.D.

I have a Riverside Tire that has been on my car three years and seven months. Two of my neighbors are now using Riversides after seeing the splendid service they gave me.

J. R. Johnson,
Pingree, N. D.

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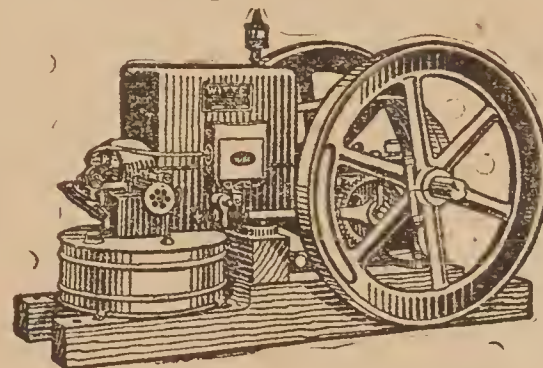
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Price In 43 Years.

Thousands of farmers all over the country are accepting the liberal offer of Ed. H. Witte, world-famous engine manufacturer, on the standard Witte Throttling-Governor Engine.

Now only \$5.69 down puts a Witte to work for you—the lowest price in history on this rugged, dependable engine. Fully equipped, with celebrated water-proof WICO Magneto and over forty new improvements—this is the greatest engine bargain ever offered. A new device makes starting easy in any temperature, even as low as 40 degrees below zero.



The Rugged, Dependable Witte

Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a post card will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 1804 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; or 1804 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.

PROVED SWEDISH TREATMENT PREVENTS ABORTION

Famous foreign treatment quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases owners believed hopeless. Formula available for every farmer.

Complete freedom from the ravages of the terrible abortion plague is now assured every worried farmer through a famous Swedish treatment. For many years it has been used with complete success in the old country, banishing this disease from whole dairy sections literally rotten with abortion.



After great expense of time and money the formula was reproduced and given to farmers in this country. History repeated itself. Herd after herd was rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless were restored to health and produced fine, sturdy calves.

Saved Every Calf

Frank H. Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., is one of hundreds of grateful users, he says: "Two years ago for a period of three months I lost every calf in my herd of forty cows. All abortion remedies failed. I was desperate. I heard of your C. C. C. treatment, used it and have never lost a calf since. It completely stopped my abortion troubles."

For nine years the fame of this easily given treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is distributed on an absolute binding guarantee that it will prevent abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf or the treatment cost is refunded. Such a broad guarantee is possible only because C. C. C. is practically 100% successful.

Send No Money

Mr. John W. Froberg, who is a native of Sweden and is responsible for introducing this treatment in the U. S. A. will gladly send every farmer troubled with abortion full information about it. Don't send any money—just your name and address to Froberg Remedy Co., 14 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind. Full details will be mailed you without any obligation. Read the wonderful true story of C. C. C. You will be surprised how easy it is to treat your herd, how little it costs, how quickly you get results.

BABY

CHICKS



Canfield's Quality BABY CHICKS

Bred from High-Quality, Production-Bred Birds having no equal. Backed by 11 years experience. 13 Popular Breeds. Every Breeding Bird Approved—Every Chick Guaranteed—30 Branch Offices—Branch Stores in Boston and Detroit.

Member International Baby Chick Association
CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. 9, 210 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

Largest Quality Producers

ADA CHICKS for BEAUTIFUL FLOCKS MORE EGGS

From Very High Quality Stock—Chicks have Wonderful Vitality—Grow Fast. Commence to Lay Early. Guaranteed 100% Alive. Catalogue Free.

Pure Bred from carefully inspected high egg producing healthy free range stock. In the poultry business over 21 years.

References—First National Bank

Order direct from us. We guarantee chicks free from new European disease.

	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$23.00	\$42.00	\$72.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	26.00	48.00	80.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	28.00	50.00	85.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	30.00	55.00	90.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	30.00	55.00	90.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	20.00	38.00	60.00

Other varieties—write for prices.

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE D ADA, OHIO.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES

GET OUR INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK CHICKS" THIS SEASON. THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS TESTIFY TO THEIR WONDERFUL QUALITY, TYPE, BEAUTY AND EGG PRODUCTION. Send for our BIG, BEAUTIFUL, COLORED, INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK FREE showing our own birds in their NATURAL COLORS. Read the many testimonials full of praises which highly endorse our chicks. Our Advice before you buy elsewhere, is to demand a photo of the birds that produce the eggs from which the chicks are hatched. We GUARANTEE OUR BIRDS FREE FROM EUROPEAN POULTRY PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. 100% Live Delivery POSTPAID. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. & Ohio C. A.

ALL LEADING VARIETIES Price now 25 50 100 200 500 1000

White, Buff, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$23.00	\$42.00	\$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	26.00	48.00	80.00
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandots, Wh. and Buff Orps.	4.50	8.00	15.00	28.00	50.00	85.00
Buff and Wh. Minorca, SL Wyandots, L. Brahmas	4.75	8.50	16.00	30.00	55.00	90.00
Assorted, all heavies, \$11.50 per 100 straight. Odds and ends, mixed chicks, \$9.50 per 100.	6.00	11.50	21.50	40.00	77.00	144.00

Only 18 hours from New York.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, BOX 47 NAPOLEON, OHIO.

RUPP'S INVINCIBLE CHICKS

\$10 PER 100 AND UP. From heavy laying, pure bred flocks on free range, selected, inspected and culled by expert holding Certificate from Ohio State University.

100% Live Delivery. — Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 200 500 1000

White, Buff, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$23.00	\$42.00	\$72.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	28.00	50.00	85.00
White Rocks, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	30.00	55.00	90.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	30.00	55.00	90.00
Mixed Assorted, 100, \$10; 500, \$50. Mixed all heavies, 100, \$12; 500, \$58. You take no chance in ordering Invincible Chicks. Reference: Farmers and Merchants Bank. Fine free Color Plate Catalog. Let us please you and make money for you with Invincibles.						

THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., BOX 19, ARCHBOLD, OHIO, E. E. RUPP, Mgr.

STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varieties Prices On: Postpaid 25 50 100 200 500 1000

S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$23.50	\$42.00	\$72.00
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	23.50	42.00	72.00
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	27.00	48.00	80.00
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	30.00	55.00	90.00
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	23.50	42.00	72.00
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00			

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 200 500 1000

White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$23.00	\$42.00	\$72.00	\$115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	28.00	50.00	90.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	30.00	55.00	90.00	140.00

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

Baby Chicks

Hatched from High Egg Record Flocks

Wh. & Br. Leg., 12c. Buff and Blk. Leg., Blk. Min., S. C. Reds, Bar. Rocks 14c. Wh. Rocks & R. C. Reds, 15c. Wh. Wyn., Buff Orps., S. S. Umb. 16c. Live delivery guaranteed

Send for Free Catalog.

The Lantz Hatchery Tiffin, Ohio. Est. 1906

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Anconas—16c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—14c each; Broilers—10c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y.

The Problem of Marketing Eggs

(Continued from page 369)

The chief demand of the upstate is a good sized egg, the fresher the better. In fact, quality is the chief factor in the price reckoning. To use an illustration; during the fall of the year in Syracuse on the local curb market, I have seen pullet eggs equal and even surpass the selling price of large eggs. The same eggs in New York City would have received a reduced price, because they were pullet eggs. But the reasoning of the buyers when analyzed was logical. They figure that old hens could only be laying a few eggs and the saving of a case took a long time. Or the other hand, it was the time for pullets to lay. Therefore, the pullet eggs were the best to buy for the money, because they were undoubtedly the fresher eggs.

Study and Compare Markets

Scarcity of eggs sets the price in any market. This makes the upstate market price steady and desirable during the fall. In the spring, when the flush market is on, eggs are below the New York market price considerably. So the reports in the paper would indicate, but, as I said earlier, it is best to see how well you can meet the New York specifications. It is not such a difficult task to check your own situation in this way. Send a case to New York and as soon as possible another to a nearby upstate commission man. The return on the two cases will give you a chance to compare notes and see where you receive the best price. I suggest this as the most plausible way to find the best wholesale market. The only thing is to check the situation in the same way every three or four weeks to keep yourself posted on any change in either one of your prospective markets.

It is a hard task to tell a man to use such and such a market; the eggs may not fit the place in question. I have tried to suggest a few of the perfectly feasible ways of getting rid of your surplus eggs. It goes without saying that you want as much as you can get for every dozen eggs you sell. Don't be bound to the town store; the automobilist, or the commission man. With a little experimenting you can determine where the best price is and that is what you want.

A Chick Educator

IN raising chicks in colony houses I have found it difficult to keep them near the house the first few days unless a fence is used. It is also hard to drive them back in the house until they learn the source of the brooder heat. The chicks are likely to huddle under the house or under the track leading from the house instead of returning to the brooder.

So I have strips of one inch mesh wire which are about thirty feet long and a foot and half high. This fine mesh wire is stiff enough without more than one or two stakes to support the wire. The chicks can not fly over or squeeze through it. The roll of wire can be quickly removed and taken to another house when one brood is ready for free range and another is just hatched.

At first one end of the wire can run down one side of the track and cut over the grass, while the other end can be returned up the other side. This keeps the chicks from crowding under the track, and it is easy to drive them up into the house with the help of a short narrow board. I

(Continued on opposite page)

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong. He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

KEISER'S ALWAYS LAYING STRAINS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTS

13th North American International Egg Laying Competition I entered five Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets that laid 950 marketable eggs, an average of 190. Individual Records 218-204-178-182-169.

One Grade — One Price
Disease Free. No poultry pest, no reports of any chicks ever developing Cecidiosis. Breeders on range. Write for 1925 Sales Circular and Prices. You can afford to buy them.

C. A. KEISER.

BOX 314 GRAMPAN, PA.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

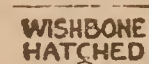
Will Fill Your Pocket Book



Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live, 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.



HEALTHY CHICKS

Active, husky chicks from matings of especially selected birds. The kind that will be easy to raise and develop into exceptionally good layers. Wishbone Hatched. This gives you chicks hatched Nature's way. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. We have supplied for many years the leading poultry trade of many cities. Let us give you the same satisfactory service. Custom Hatching. Write now for price list. Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

ORDER CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS S. C. White Leghorns

Our A. A. Matings and Certified Mating are the combination of the best blood lines in the U. S. Buy quality from breeders of free range stock. Chicks that are full of production blood. The kind you want. Get your order in now and avoid the rush. Catalog on request. Member of the N. Y. S. Cooperative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.

W. W. HAWLEY, JR., BATAVIA, N. Y.

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BABY

CHICKS

Get busy with your SPRINKLING CAN



SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites.

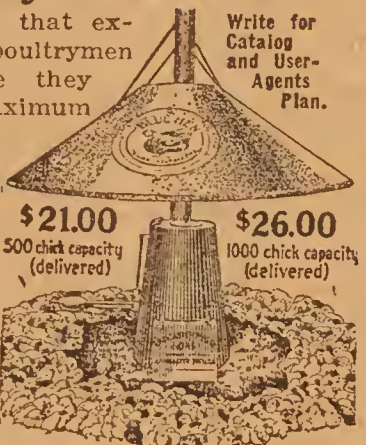
Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

Blue Hen Colony Brooders

The brooders that experienced poultrymen favor because they raise a maximum number of healthier chicks at a minimum of cost and attention. 20% extra value and extra size, yet large volume of sales makes possible the low prices shown.



LANCASTER MFG. CO. 880 E. Janet Road, Lancaster, Pa.

find the use of these rolls of wire saves much time in spring, as we formerly built little yards of scrap lumber around the brooder house when the chicks were first allowed to range. The young chicks learn to jump up on boards, and hop over much sooner than they will learn to fly over where there is no top board on which they can alight.

Drinking Fountains For Chicks

THE handiest drinking fountain I have ever used for very small chicks is a soup or other small can inverted in a shallow pan made by cutting a half inch from the bottom of a large fruit can. It will leave just enough space around the small can for the water to be easily reached and not enough room for the baby chicks to get into it and get their down wet. A nail hole just enough below the level of the rim of the pan to prevent running over will keep the water at the same level until the can has been emptied. For larger chicks I use a syrup bucket inverted in a large pie pan, and for a large flock of hens a small dish pan and a milk can inverted works excellently. It is best to provide a post to which the milk can may be anchored to prevent its toppling over.—L. H. COBB.

Treating Chicken Pox

I have several chickens that have a growth on top and side of the head resembling a large seed wart. Could you tell me the cause of this and if there is a cure for same. Would they effect the entire body, making the chickens unfit to eat? Would you advise killing all the chickens so affected to protect the rest of the flock?—T. S. W., Delaware.

UNDOUBTEDLY your chickens are suffering from chicken pox. The symptoms of this disease, which is infectious, consists of small scabby wart-like growth and eruptions on the head, especially on the combs and wattles and around the eyes.

In bad cases the outbreaks extend to the eyelids and even into the mouth. It is not definitely known just what causes chicken pox. It is known that it is contagious and that it will spread from one bird to another. The contagion spreads through the roosts. Some believe that the vermin attacking poultry will even carry it from one bird to another. It is known that it spreads rapidly where dampness prevails. Leaky roofs permit the entrance of air into the house and the consequent moistening of the droppings, which help improve the condition under which the disease develops. For this reason, it is believed that the disease is in the nature of a vermin. Bacteria are more numerous on the other hand than under dry conditions and it is also a known fact that the disease is more prevalent under late hatching chicks.

No Definite Cure

There is no definite curative treatment as far as internal applications are concerned. All authorities seem to agree that the application of strong disinfectants to the affected parts are most desirable. Of course, the fowls should be isolated. The scabs should be removed with a blunt instrument and tincture of iodine first applied to the sores. Creolin 2 per cent or other similar disinfectants may be used instead of the iodine. Some have used sulphur

(Continued on next page)

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Because they're fit--- you profit

You want more than mere fluff and flesh when you buy your chicks. Most anyone can ship you chicks and have them arrive fairly pert. Nature takes care of that.

The prime profit factors of good health and heredity show up most as the chicks develop. Avoid regrets then by buying Hillpot Quality Chicks now.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Shipped parcel post prepaid to you with safe arrival of full count guaranteed within 1200 miles. Write today for Free Catalog.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n. Life Member Am. Poultry Ass'n.



PUREBRED, BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED. DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad today and get chicks which have the authority of Ohio State University behind them. Our breeding stock is inspected and banded by experts trained and authorized by them.

Priests (Postpaid) on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & Wh. Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Odds & Ends (not shipped under Accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Free from European fowl pest. Order today with check or Money Order. Catalog free. SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS. We can furnish also chicks of especially high breeding. Write for particulars and prices.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY,

BOX 2

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00	
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00	
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00	

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 214, Grampian, Pa.



PROGRESSIVE CHICKS

Sturdy, strong Chicks from good, pure bred, flocks on free range.					
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices on	50	100	500		
Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$60.00		
Barron Strain White Leghorns, (Select)	7.00	14.00	65.00		
Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds,	8.00	15.00	70.00		
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.25	10.00	45.00		

Special prices on 1000 to 10,000. Ref. Zealand State Bank. Order right from this ad in full confidence of getting what you want. Free Circular.

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS,

BOX D

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

QUALITY CHICKS Hatched from heavy laying, contest winning flocks. BLOOD TESTED FOR BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA. Our birds are strong winners in leading Laying Contests such as the Michigan International Contest, where our entries won HIGH HEN IN THE HEAVY BREEDS, also HIGH PEN IN THE HEAVY BREEDS. Our entries also made exceptional records in Connecticut, Missouri and Canadian Contests. We guarantee full 100% Live Arrival. Postpaid to your door. We have 10,000 of these Quality Chicks for you each week. Write us at once for catalog, full particulars and very reasonable prices. Member International Baby Chick Association. Don't delay, get our Catalog and prices before buying elsewhere. Only 13 hours from New York. KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 60, Lansing, Michigan.



Buy--OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the Poultry Department of Ohio State University.	Varieties	Prices on	50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns		\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. & S. C. Reds		7.75	15.00	72.50	
White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons		8.25	16.00	77.50	
Mixed		5.75	11.00	52.50	

Members of the International Baby Chick Association

POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE.

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY

Box 4, BLUFFTON, OHIO



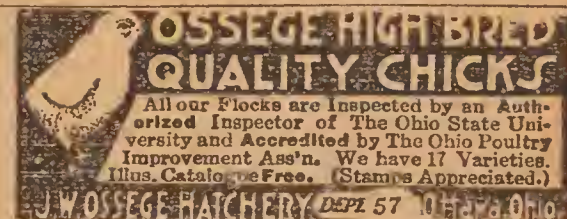
White Leghorns .12 cts.
Brown Leghorns .11 cts.
Barred Rocks .14 cts.
Rhode I. Reds .14 cts.
Mixed Chicks .10 cts.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS--EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 12c each; heavy varieties, 14c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.



LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

Large stock Poultry. Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Collies, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

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BREWER'S YEAST--Harris

is choice brewers' yeast, sterilized to prevent fermentation. Scientifically tested; a superior product. Order a trial package today. Test it, compare results. Immediate shipment. Circular FREE.

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES

5 lbs. \$2.50
25 lbs. \$12.00
50 lbs. \$23.00
100 lbs. \$45.00

Delivered
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Write for prices on BEST

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BABY

CHICKS

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

MONROEVILLE CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guar. Postpaid prices on

S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	25	50	100	500
S. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$60.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00
Partridge Rocks	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Heavy Mixed Chicks, 12c. Straight	4.50	8.75	17.00	80.00

Eggs for hatching, one-half price of Chicks. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad with full remittance. Free Circular. All Chicks from culled flocks of heavy layers. Only 18 hours from New York.

MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 0, MONROEVILLE, OHIO.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12c and up. Order early. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 234 Northampton Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Pure bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. Great Winter Layers.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Anconas, (Extra Good Sheppard)	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	

Extra Selected Stock, \$2.00 per 100 higher. Each order packed personally. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Free Circular.

WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, BOX C-7 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY

Dr. Brand's Chicks

WILL YIELD THE PROFITS IN DOLLARS. 7 years as an expert with the U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. We also hold Ohio State University certificate qualifying us to personally select and cull our flocks for both Standard qualifications and egg production. It is our interest to render you entire satisfaction, since our Hatchery business is our sole business and not a side issue. Our entire attention and time is devoted to our flocks and to our Hatchery, and our aim is an Honest Service to everybody and good, reliable, honest Chicks. Our prices are right and our quality is high. Reference: Dayton Savings Bank and Trust Co. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York.

DR. BRAND'S HATCHERY, R-15-A DAYTON, OHIO.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NAGE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today.

TO SEASON The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

Over Twenty Years Experience

BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY

White Leghorns	Per 100 \$14	Rhode Island Reds	Per 100 \$16
Shepard Strain Anconas	15	Black Minorcas	18
Wh. & Barred Rocks	16	Silv. or Wh. Wyandots	18

Members International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

S.S.W. Legh's	Per 50 \$7.00	100 \$13	500 \$62.50	1000 \$120
S.C. Dr. Legh's	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

CHICKS

For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS from pure bred, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.

PIELL BROTHERS, Box A. A., PITTSBOWN, N. J.

BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

FAIRHOLM POULTRY YARDS, William Cole, Fremont, N. H.

ointment twice a day on the nodules with good results, while others have used carbolic ointment or glycerin, containing 2 per cent of carbolic acid.

Another recommended treatment consists in bathing the affected parts to soften the crusts, afterwards applying a solution of sulphate of copper.

In addition to treating the birds, the poultry house and the surrounding runs, should be thoroughly disinfected. Disinfecting the house is comparatively simple by the use of commercial disinfectants and about the best method to treat the land is to see that it gets a good thorough turning over.—W. E. FARVER.

How to Raise Ducks

We have received a number of inquiries relative to various details on the raising of ducks from the various breeds to the market of the grown duck. Farmers bulletin No. 697, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is a small text in itself on this subject. Any one interested in ducks in a small way should not fail to get this treatise on the subject. It may be obtained free of charge by writing the Division of publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Successful Cooperative

(Continued from Page 359)

The four things which this association now has which should assure its continued success are:

First: Sufficient capital and surplus. From being practically without net assets in 1918 they have built up a surplus of at least \$40,000 so that their capital and surplus stands at \$50,000 now. Interest is paid on the stock every five years but the surplus which represents profit on the package charge has been voted back to the association by its members each year. The distribution of this surplus eventually will be to the shippers in proportion to the number of packages shipped. These results are due to a large extent to efficient management.

Second: Being a local association, the members have a personal and intimate contact with the association. The directors are men of their personal acquaintance; they know the manager intimately, and are in close contact with the officers of the association. At their annual meetings 250 and 300 men are usually in attendance.

Third: Volume of business voluntarily contributed. 309,000 packages the past year. All this business comes without solicitation and the area where these crops are grown is constantly increasing.

Fourth: Efficient management. The manager, Al Schillroth, known to all the members as "Al" grew up with the association. He was bookkeeper and got an insight into the business of shipping while working in that capacity. When a new manager had to be employed in 1918, Al was given a chance and he made good. In the winter time he calls on all his distributors in the different markets. Through experience he has learned the shipping game from A to Z. Backed up by a conscientious and efficient board of directors, the Association has flourished under his management. With the continued increase in the demand for vegetables, the volume of business should increase steadily; with the continuance of the policy by the members of leaving surplusses in the association, the capital should be adequately taken care of. Efficient management, which depends entirely on the human element, must be continued. The members and directors appreciate the importance of this factor and as long as they do and are able to maintain efficient management, the Erie County

1887 BABY CHIX 1925

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way. Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings; Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TO-DAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A

Ransomville N. Y.

500,000 Chicks for 1925

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$30.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS,
Flemington, N. J.

ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio

PEEP-O-DAY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns exclusively

Selected yearling hens mated to cockerels from winning pen of the 1923 New Jersey egg-laying contests (211-egg average), produce chicks that will please you in every way.

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid and circular upon request.

PEEP-O-DAY FARM, Stockton, N. J.

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter Red Bank, N. J.

BABY CHICKS 15,000 weekly. Postpaid. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Per 100

S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	\$12.00
B. P. Rocks, Anconas and Black Minorcas	14.00
White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds	15.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	15.00
Odds and Ends, 10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	12.00

Order from this Ad. Save time. Booklet free.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 1, Bucyrus, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS
From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and also.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct) S. C. White Leghorns

Our matings this year are better than ever. Get our prices and circular on Eggs and Chicks.

RED-W-FARM, Wolcott, New York

When writing advertisers
Be sure to say that you saw it
in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

Mountain Bred Full Blooded AMERICAN CHICKS

Noted for health and vigor because they're produced and bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. From strains that are famous for egg production. All varieties. We specialize in the famous Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn strain which has been returned winner in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. Big discounts given on lots of 500 to 1000. Utility prices:

	50	100	500	1000
Hollywd Wh. Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13	\$122
Bar'd Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.00	15	73
Wh. Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.00	17	83
S. C. W. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18	88
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.75	8.50	16	78
Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.50	20	85
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17	83
Asst'd. Broul Chicks	3.75	6.50	12	60

Save time by ordering from ad before orders pour in. Low prices on our Special Matings of line-bred, trap nested and pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Write for details our offers on Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns and Special Matings. Get these prices.

Farm Service Company, Route A-2 Tyrone, Pa.



KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous				
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12	\$55	
R. I. Reds	7.75	15	70	
Barred Rocks	7.75	15	70	
Heavy assorted	6.25	12	55	
Mixed	5.25	10	46	

Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Keystone Chicks are profit payers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference. KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varities	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January. Send for circular.

E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fabius, N. Y.

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 11c. Rocks, 13c. Reds, 14c. Wyand., 15c. Mixed, 9c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. and reference free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY OLD TURKEY HATCHING EGGS from our Mammoth Bronze Breeding Flocks that have been certified \$6 for 13; \$45 for 100. Literature on request. A turkey book that is complete in every subject on turkey raising of natural and artificial methods. \$1 postpaid. JAMES J. CUMMINGS, Plymouth, New Hampshire

DUCKLINGS hatch every week. Mammoth Pekings Snow White Runners, \$30 per 100. Mallards \$35 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Can fill orders promptly. IDYDELL FARM, New York

Wolcott

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 12c S. C. Brown Leghorns, 12c B. C. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid to your door. Order from this ad, or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAllisterville, Pa.

SMITH BROTHERS Baby Chicks and Ducklings Thousands weekly. Popular & Rare Breeds, also Goslings, Baby Toms, Bantams, Games Prices reasonable. Wellington J. Smith Co., 610 Davis-Farley Bldg. Electric Incubators and Brooders. Cleveland, Ohio.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

R. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Quality Chicks at rock bottom prices. A hatch each week beginning March 10th. Send for booklet and price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, BOX B, SERGEANTSVILLE, N. J.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Growers' & Shippers' Association will continue as a shining example of what farmers can do in cooperative marketing.

Grafting Plums

(Continued on Page 362)

than graft plums and the other stone fruits. The budding is done in late fall sometime during the month of September, the buds being inserted in new wood at convenient points on the tree.

Another point that should be kept in mind is that there are several different species of plums; for example, we have the European species such as Green Gage and the prunes and we have the Japanese plums such as the Burbank, Abundance and the insititias such as Damsons. The stock which you have may not be suitable for grafting the particular variety that you have in mind; that is to say, they would lack congeniality.

This, of course, could only be told after you have made the trial. Since there is not enough experimental evidence to show which varieties are congenial and which are not. Excepting for the greater care in doing the work when the tree and scions are absolutely dormant, the methods of grafting would be the same as for the others.—A. J. HEINICKE, Professor of Pomology.

The April Rush

Continued from page 237

with a good weather eye he should snatch every favorable mid-day for running the manure spreader, that he may grow 110-day silage corn—not 90-day!

And the general-purpose farmer—what of him? Will he be found in April sitting on the top bars, trying to decide whether to plow up a run-out meadow, where to plant his potatoes, or how he is going to get the money for a new pair of horses while his team idly waits. Then woe to that man's success for the year! With his farm map before him he should have plotted each crop for that year in January—and ordered the seeds and fertilizer. Any new machinery or teams or what-not should have been settled about then also, and the working capital necessary for these and other necessary items arranged for before March even, for April is a time for doers, not dreamers. "Be sure you're right—then go ahead." But in farm management, remember the "go ahead" part cannot prosper in April unless the "Be sure" end was well-cared for in previous leisure weeks.

Whenever I see a farmer doing an autumn or winter job IN APRIL, I say to myself: "Glad that man don't owe anything," feeling sure collecting from one so unthrifty would be difficult. The foreplanning man utilizes the long weeks of Indian Summer for fence, farm road and building repairs, for building new and likewise in clearing up rough fields. Through the winter he gets his firing line ready in detail, ammunition, rations, small-arms—every item lined up for the "zero hour" of April action. Even then he will have a rush of important April items, but no such welter of half-baked, un-planned jobs as the other fellow.



Pardee's Perfect Pekins

My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin Ducks, their Eggs and Ducklings. Tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today.

ROY E. PARDEE

45 Cedar St. Islip, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS S. C. Barred Rocks 14c S. C. R. I. Reds 14c S. C. White Leghorns 12c and mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box 49, McAllisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
Jersey Black Giants	\$35.00	\$15.00
"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
"Park's" Barred Rocks	18.00	10.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	18.00	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	18.00	10.00
Black Minorcas	20.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	20.00	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Indian Runner Ducklings	35.00	12.00
White Pekin Ducklings	35.00	12.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

UHL HATCHERY

THE OLD RELIABLE. EST. 1900. The Cradle of the Chick Industry. Our Quality and Service has been a Standard for 25 years.



100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, Blk. Minorcas, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Single C. and Rose C. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, 25, \$5; 50, \$9; 100, \$17; 500, \$82.50. Light Brahmas, 25, \$5; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18; 500, \$87.50. Mixed, Odds and Ends, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10; 500, \$47.50; 1000, \$90.					

You can place your order direct from the above price list and it will have our most careful attention. There is no risk. Reference: Any Bank or Business House in New Washington. Send for free interesting Catalog, giving the history of the establishment of the FIRST HATCHERY. Order today Get them when you want them. Only 18 hours from New York.

UHL HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable) Box 25 New Washington, Ohio

FOSTORIA HATCHERY

\$1.00 DOWN PER EACH 100 CHICKS BOOKS YOUR ORDER

FOSTORIA HATCHERY CHICKS ARE BEST and the "SHIELD OF HONOR" label means Real Honest Value Chicks produced from pure-bred flocks of best and leading strains. Only 18 hours from New York.

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	16.00	77.00	150.00
Buff Minorcas, \$22. per 100. Mixed Assorted Chicks, \$10. per 100. Mixed Assorted, All Heavies, \$12 per 100. Personal checks accepted. Fine free Catalog. 9th year. ORDER NOW.. Give us a trial this season.			

FOSTORIA HATCHERY, Dept. 21. Fostoria, Ohio.

PINE TREE CHICKS

WHY TAKE A CHANCE? ORDER YOUR CHICKS NOW AT THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES, from the RELIABLE PINE TREE HATCHERY. PROMPT APRIL DELIVERIES.

Take advantage of these New Prices. Act quickly—every moment counts. Fill your requirements with these dependable, healthy chicks.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$80.00	\$150.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.50	180.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.50	180.00

White Wyandottes, Anconas, White Rocks, Bl. Minorcas 6.50 12.00 23.00 112.50 210.00 ALL CHICKS FULLY GUARANTEED, SAFE ARRIVAL AND FULL COUNT, PREPAID POST. FREE CHICK BOOK Tells how Pine Tree Chicks are hatched, bred and inspected. Write for your copy today.

PINE TREE HATCHERY Box 55 STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY Jos. D. Wilson, Prop. "Member Int. Baby Chick Assn."

QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds	17.00	82.00	160.00
B. P. Rocks	17.00	82.00	160.00
Anconas	20.00	97.00	
W. Wyandottes	24.00	117.00	
Assorted	13.00	62.00	

May price—1c less per chick. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

JONES

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268.. 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

LAID PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Get Rock, Leghorn and Ancona Catalog FREE. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

Member I. B. C. A.

SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

STRONG, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS W. Leghorn, April \$16 May \$13 June \$10 Bar Rock... April \$18 May \$16 June \$13 Postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Incubators and brooders. E. R. HUMMER & CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, \$13—100 B. Rocks \$15—100 R. I. Reds \$15—100. Broiler chicks \$11—100. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered Free. Catalog. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R.D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leg., B. Rocks and Mixed 9c up. Postpaid 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. \$1 per hundred books order. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

Bred-to-Lay BARRED ROCKS Park strain Chicks and Hatching Eggs. J. TROPEANO New York Sparrowbush

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$55.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns, Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks, Fischel Strain W. Rocks...	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C. W. Leghorn hens mated to high egg type Hollywood Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.				

NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA. D. N. Shanaman, Prop.

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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

TAYLOR had watched the other witnesses keenly and looked them direct in the eye. But when Shepherd began to talk, he bowed his head so that no one was able to see his face.

"You were opposed to the milk strike naturally?" said Winslow.

"I was."

"Was your opposition in any way active?"

"It was. Acting on orders of my company, I have worked almost night and day arguing with the farmers in an effort to get them to bring their milk back and to show them that their strike would fail."

"Have you gone farther in your efforts against this strike than was called for by the orders of your company?"

"I have," said Shepherd.

"Do you want to tell this court and this jury anything that you did in active opposition to this strike that was without authority from your company?"

"Yes, sir. I had the thought from the start if it was not for the leadership of Taylor, the strike would not succeed, particularly in this section, and if I could keep most of the patrons coming to my plant during the strike, I would stand well with the company when it was over, even if it succeeded. So I became very bitter against Taylor and his activities, and it began to get on my mind. Got so I couldn't sleep; was nearly crazy.....On the night of Friday, I had about come to the end of my rope.Seemed as though I couldn't stand it any longer....."

"A little before ten o'clock that night, I was listening in on a party telephone line, and I heard a voice warn Taylor that a gang was on its way to dump John Ball's milk in his milk house and I knew what Taylor said that he was going up there as quickly as he could to beat them to it and prevent trouble."

Not a sound could be heard in the room except the man's low-voiced monotone, as with hands gripping the arms of his chair, he went on.

"All the devils in Hell kept telling me that that was my opportunity. I jumped into my car, and drove up the Speedtown road, left the car in a little branch road and climbed over the stone wall fence to wait for Taylor to come along the main road. I had not long to wait. Soon I heard the tattoo of the hoofs of a running horse, and I knew my man was coming."

Even the dramatic moment could not keep Ann Jenkins from reaching over and trying to attract the attention of Caroline Hicks. But Caroline was not to be distracted. She could quarrel with Ann at any time, but sensations like this came only once in a lifetime.

The witness had paused. After waiting a moment for him to get his composure, Winslow asked gently.

"And what happened then?"

Shepherd's next words came with staccato sharpness.

"I shot at the man on the horse!"

Ann Jenkins put the feelings of the crowd into words when she whispered softly to herself: "My Lord, what next?"

"And then?" asked the lawyer.

"The man reeled on the horse's back and I thought he fell. I stumbled back through the brush to the road, rolling under the fence down the bank, and as I started to climb in the car, Taylor grabbed me. We fought in the road until he got me down. Then he forced me to drive rapidly to the Ball farmstead. There he got out and told me that he was going to forget my part in the night's doings and to go home and go to bed."

The man stopped.

"Yes," said the lawyer. "Where did Taylor go?"

"He walked across the yard toward the Ball milk house."

The crowd held its breath. Was he going to convict Taylor after all?

"I turned the car around and started back to Speedtown, and just as I pulled away from the Ball farm, I saw several men run around from behind Ball's barn and disappear in the dark."

"Is that all?" said Winslow.

"It is enough," said the witness, and buried his face in his hands.

Taylor reached an arm up to the lawyer standing by his side and pulled him over to whisper to him. The lawyer straightened and addressed Shepherd again.

What Happened in the Story Last Week

JIM TAYLOR'S trial is in full swing. No legal battle in years has attracted so much attention. The country for miles around is deeply stirred. The court room is packed with curious spectators. This is to be expected in view of the fact that all the principals in the trial are local folks. Dorothy Ball is the fourth witness called by the prosecution in its attempt to prove that Jim lead the men who dumped John Ball's milk in the ditch. She is asked if she could identify Jim as one of the members of the gang inasmuch as she was with Ball when he was trying to deliver his milk. Her reply was that she could not. She proved a good witness for Jim. The first witness to be called by Winslow, Jim's lawyer, was the rural delivery man. During the direct and cross-examination it is brought out that the rural delivery man personally handed a letter to Jim Taylor at the very hour when he was charged with having lead the gang that spilled John Ball's milk in the ditch. This was a perfect alibi for Jim. Realizing that such testimony would be dangerous to the prosecution, the District Attorney attempts to object and his objections are sustained. Winslow demands that the Judge retract his decision. He is about to deny the appeal when his eye is caught by Dave Messenger, the sheriff. What goes on between them no one knows but the Judge reverses his decision and allows the testimony to stand. It has a very pronounced effect upon the audience. The next witness is unexpected. He is Mr. Roscoe Shepherd, the Superintendent of the local milk plant owned by the dealers who are fighting the farmers. His testimony is in this installment.

"Mr. Taylor wants me to ask you to tell this jury what you told him as the reason for your unfortunate mistake on that fatal night."

The man's white face worked as he tried to control his emotions.

"My little girl was dying of consumption.....I was trying to save money to send her away.....I thought the loss of my job would mean the loss of her....But I was crazy.... and besides, it made no difference," he added wearily. "My little girl....died this morning."

The dull voice of the witness ceased. For a moment nothing could be heard but some of the women crying.

"That will be all," said Winslow.

There was no cross-examination. Well the prosecutor knew the juicker that witness was removed, the better for his case.

The eyes of the crowd and the jury turned back to Winslow.

"Your honor, and gentlemen of the jury," he said "the defense rests its case."

CHAPTER XXVII

Hamilton arose and walked briskly around the table to sum up his case. It did not take him long. For the most part it was a personal attack upon Taylor, a speech much of which in any other court would not have been permitted by the judge. But he was clever and made some telling points.

He reviewed and emphasized the character and reputation, and showed statements, particularly those of Ball, that during a long lifetime in the North Speedtown community John Ball had been an exemplary citizen, a good neighbor, a man of his word and of absolute integrity.

He then dwelt on the testimony of Dorothy and showed that it dove-tailed with that of her father, except that she did not actually identify Taylor as the leader of the gang that dumped the

milk in the road. On this point of identification, he tried to leave the impression with the jury that it was easy to see that Dorothy for sentimental reasons would not actually admit that Taylor was among the rioters who had dumped the milk.

When Hamilton started in his attempt to show that it was sentiment between Dorothy and Jim that would bias her testimony, Jim sprang to his feet, but Winslow caught him by the coat and pulled him back into his chair.

Winslow's summing up speech was also very brief, disappointingly so to Jim's friends, but the veteran jury pleader knew better than they when to stop. He spoke less than ten minutes, but in that short time he clearly showed

man to be mistaken. Gentlemen, Mr. Ball was mistaken. We have proven beyond refutation that Taylor was busy with his own work on his own farm at the very hour that Mr Ball's milk was dumped. Of what need there is to say more? I am perfectly willing to leave the cause of my client entirely in your hands knowing that he will receive justice."

The lawyer bowed and sat down, and the judge began his charge, which was so biased and filled with personal animosity that even the prosecuting attorney showing his uneasiness, knowing that the jury would rest against such unfairness. Hamilton looked at the judge, wondering what could have so upset his usually calculating judgment.

As Jim Taylor listened, his gaze wandered away for a moment from the judge to Dave Messenger, the sheriff, who was standing on the opposite side of the room. Jim's eyes were caught and held by the strange expression on the little sheriff's face. He was smiling, but even at the distance which the men stood, Taylor could see that the sheriff's eyes were hard and cold and that they were turned unwaveringly on the judge.

"THIS defendant," said Rising. "has been a disturber of the peace in this community for a long time. He has made men discontented with their lot, and provoked them by anarchistic methods to criminal and riotous action. Whether or not—"

To emphasize his point, Rising turned from the jury to the courtroom, and in so doing caught the peculiar menacing glare of the sheriff. He stopped, in the middle of his sentence, attempted to go on, reached for a glass of water, carried it tremblingly to his lips, and in a strange change of voice which had lost all of its belligerency and which could not be heard half way across the room, he continued:

"Whether or not he is technically guilty or was actually present in the outrage against John Ball and his property, this defendant, Taylor—"

Again the judge paused and took a drink of water, and with an effort at control, evident to everyone in the room, he resumed.

"As I was saying, this defendant, Taylor, is certainly guilty in fact of exciting men to commit these and other outrages, and as such, he is a menace to the peaceful pursuits of society!"

He then made a few more comments as to the interpretation of the law applying to the case, closed his talk, and ordered the jury to retire for their deliberations; then he arose rather hastily and retreated to the judge's private room.

The sheriff escorted the jury to its room. Then he came back and, looking neither to the right nor to the left, climbed the little stair to the judge's rostrum, and without knocking, he opened the door to the judge's private room and went in.

As Messenger passed Winslow, when walking across the courtroom, the lawyer noticed his grim, set face, and after the sheriff had disappeared, in the direction of the judge's retiring room, Winslow turned to Taylor and said:

"My boy, if I'm not mistaken, more important things than even your trial are brewing here today!"

The crowd relaxed a little and began to whisper or to talk quietly in undertones. Out of the open window a pair of robins chirped in the colorful maple to each other, while the mellow October sunlight flooded the green lawn of the park in quiet and calm contrast to the seething emotions of those who waited inside.

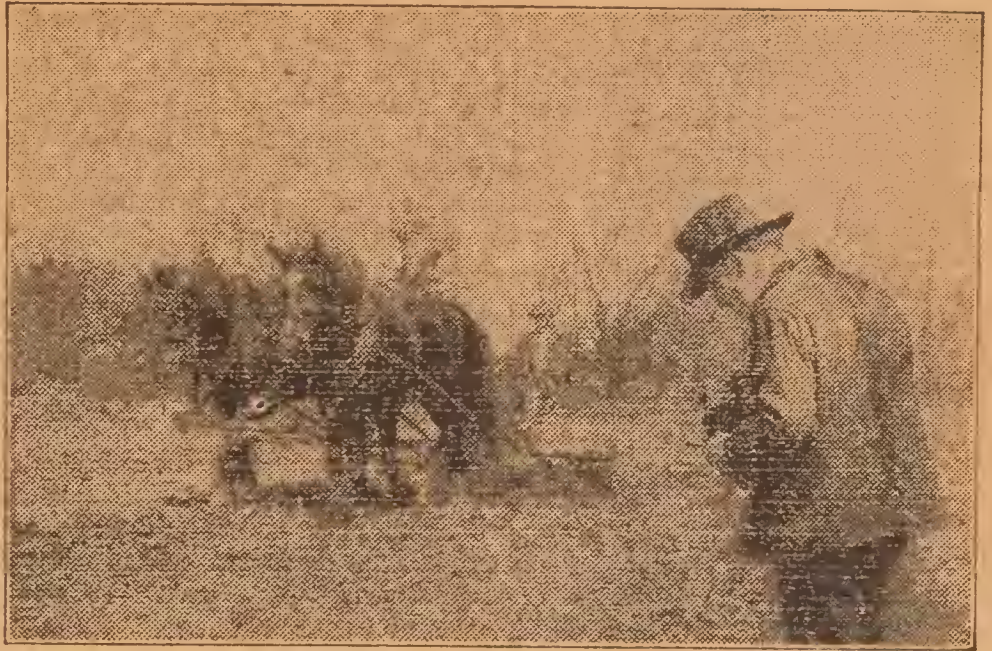
(Continued on opposite page)

Possibly fifteen minutes—it seemed longer—passed. There came a knocking on the door of the jury room. A court attendant went to the door, received a whispered message, then crossed the courtroom and disappeared in the direction of the judge's room. After a moment, he returned with the sheriff, who went to the jury room and escorted the jury back to their box. There came another pause, while the lawyers, attendants, and the crowd waited in surprised silence for the judge who did not come to receive the verdict.

Five minutes passed.—Ten. Those sitting in the front of the room heard a muffled "boom." The lawyers looked at each other, and then Hamilton arose quickly and went in the direction of the judge's room. A moment later he came back, walked straight across the rostrum and leaned on the judge's bench to support himself. He was trembling, and his face was white. The crowd waited. He hesitated in a visible effort to get control of himself and then with a break in his voice, he said: "Judge Rising—has shot himself!"

There was a moment of stunned silence followed by confusion, while a doctor and court attendants came and passed through the judge's waiting room into the little back office where the dead man lay on the floor. Time, tide and the inexorable law wait

for no man, not even the dead. A verdict was yet to be rendered, and the jury was ready. After a consultation between the lawyers, Special County Judge Gorham took his seat at the judge's bench. "Gentlemen of the jury, are you ready?" The foreman arose and stated that they were. "What is your verdict?" There was a slight rustle and a creaking of seats in the room as the crowd moved a little the better to see and hear the jury foreman as he answered: "We find, and his tone carried even to those who waited in the hall outside, 'the defendant not guilty!'" The people received the verdict in silence. Few even smiled as they waited for the judge to dismiss the jury. In the pause before this was done, Winslow arose, thanked the jury, and turned to the judge. "Your honor," he said, "this is indeed a momentous occasion, momentous in the tragedy which has just occurred, momentous still to every person in this room, in this county, and in this country, is the telegram which, with your permission, I should like to read. Although this is unusual, because of its very great importance, I trust that you will not consider it out of place. Moreover, it is news which we wish to get to every farmer in this community at the earliest possible moment, and the assembled crowd here gives us this opportunity." "Let me see the telegram," said the judge. He took it, read it, and handed it back to Winslow.



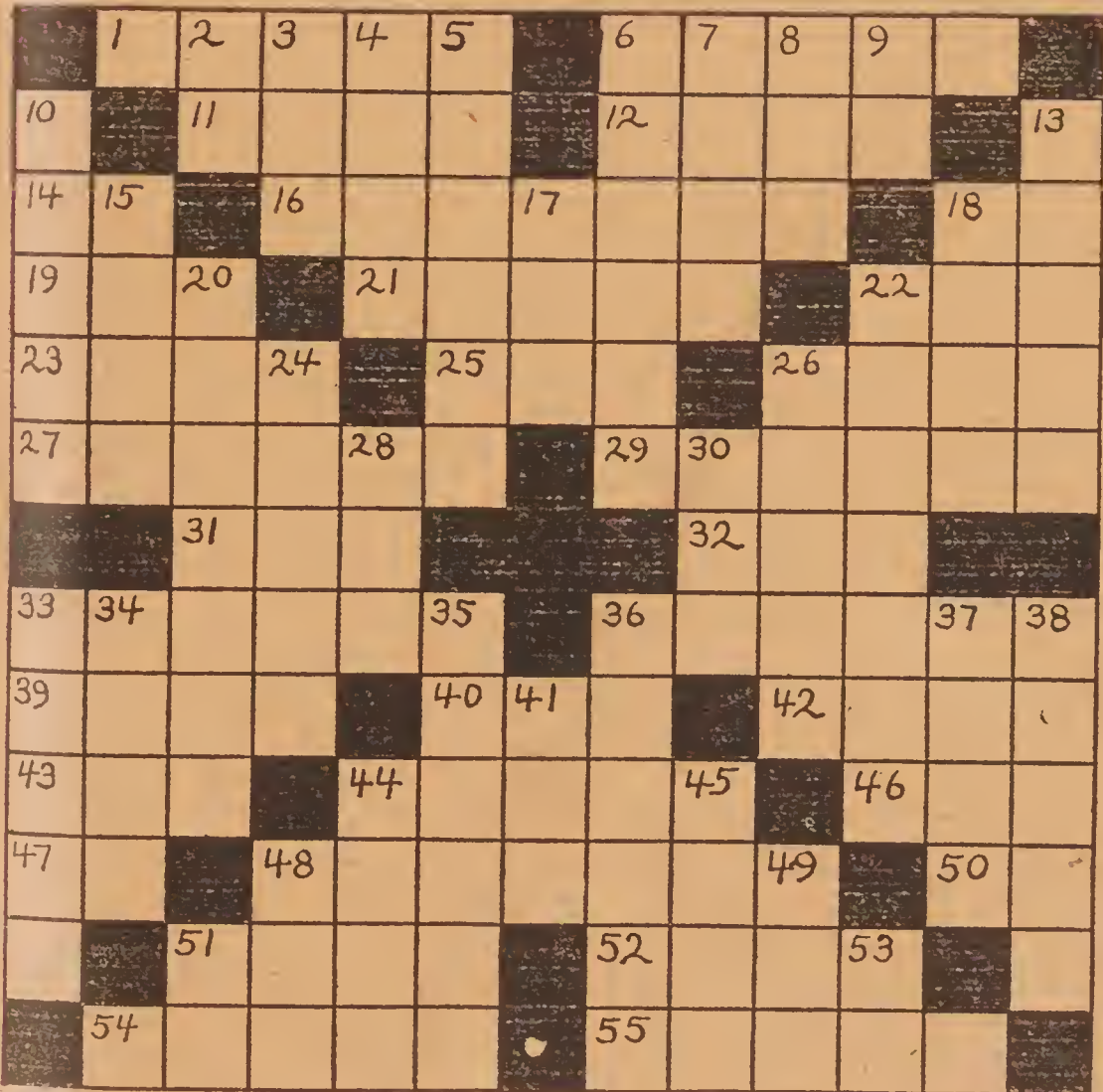
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American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle Series 2, Number 7



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HORIZONTAL

- 1 A cereal grass
- 6 Resting place
- 11 Every
- 12 A lock
- 14 Behold
- 16 Persons who act riotously
- 18 Music (Abbr)
- 19 Number
- 21 Anticipate with horror
- 22 Obtain
- 23 Western State
- 25 Snare for fish
- 26 Child (Vulgar)
- 27 Rascals
- 29 Clear and calm
- 31 Large deer
- 32 No (Scotch)
- 33 Uttered; like a dog
- 36 One who edits
- 39 Things that prevent good
- 40 Cape on the coast of Massachusetts
- 42 Emperor who burnt Rome
- 43 Speak
- 44 Amused expression
- 46 Female animal parent
- 47 Old Style (Abbr)
- 48 Young tree
- 50 Sixth musical note
- 51 Man
- 52 Any short distance
- 54 Loaded
- 55 Horse's gait (Pl)

VERTICAL

- 2 Male person
- 3 Organ of hearing
- 4 Any bitter substance
- 5 Sharp-pointed spines of rose bushes
- 6 Defrauds
- 7 Solid
- 8 Beast of burden
- 9 Indicated population (Abbr)
- 10 Ground substance of wheat
- 13 City in Montana
- 15 Upon the top of
- 17 Golf term
- 18 Average
- 20 Anxiously
- 22 Met and saluted
- 24 Old ships
- 26 The mind
- 28 Obtain with difficulty
- 30 Complete
- 33 Species of buffalo
- 34 Exclamation of disappointment
- 35 Moistened
- 36 Enroll
- 37 Spoken
- 38 Citizen of Rome
- 41 Nothing
- 44 Act of selling
- 45 Entrance (Abbr)
- 48 Sorrowful
- 49 A Boy's name (Abbr)
- 51 Mother
- 53 Pint (Abbr)

"You may read it." "This telegram," said Winslow, "is addressed to Mr. Taylor, and to the dairymen of this county, and it reads:

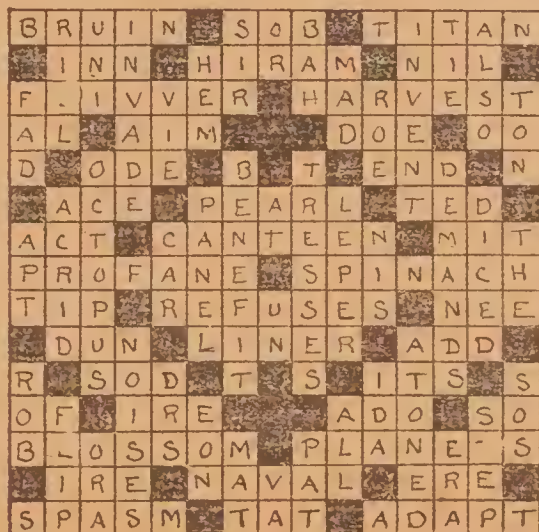
"Milk dealers have agreed to our terms. Release all milk and get word to your farmers that they may begin deliveries tomorrow morning. Signed Albert Manning, Secretary of the Dairymen's League, Inc."

Again the crowd sat in silence. Either because of the long emotional strain of the exciting day, or because of what the victory meant to most of them, they seemed nearer to tears than they were to cheering. Judge Gorham adjourned the court and silently, almost dejectedly, they arose and filed out of the sombre old court house.

Once out in the sunlight, as if by common accord, the crowd stopped. Suddenly, a big sunburned farmer grabbed off his hat and with a "whoop," threw it high into the air. Another one hit him on the back so hard as to make him gasp for breath. Then the lid was off.

(To be Continued)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



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DEPT. M205 CHICAGO

Protecting The Afternoon

We Eat What We Have---Recipes---Another Applique Design

AMONG the many things in the home training for which I am thankful one stands out as the basis of order and system to this day, and that is the saving of the afternoon for what mother called clean work. Never would she allow us to wash after dinner, except in cases of extreme necessity, nor did we do any other form of what some folks call "rough work," after dinner. The work was divided so that such tasks as washing, cleaning, working in the garden (there were no boys in our family) doing chores about the lawn, scrubbing, canning, baking and all other big tasks had to be done by the noon hour. Her idea was that it wasted both time and effort to try to do such tasks after dinner, and though I did not see it then it has often been demonstrated to me later.

After dinner in clean dresses and aprons we sewed, making and mending, drove to

thought nothing of beginning a washing after dinner and canning late at night by the light of a coal oil lamp. I recall one young woman who started in to can raspberries after dinner with the dishes not washed and the kitchen in confusion. Callers came and in her soiled dress she sat down to endure the visit with her mind on the berries, but when she went back after a protracted call the berries were scorched and sugar and fruit wasted. Yet she had frittered away the morning darning stockings and reading a magazine.

To this day I can not get away from the quiet afternoon. Sometimes sickness or extra work disarranges my plans and forces me to do what I was taught not to do in the afternoon, but as quickly as possible I get back to the former plan. Somehow it seems that I am dishonoring my mother who has gone on if I neglect her teachings, and besides it keeps me sane and

IS it not a fact that on the farm we eat in the main what we have on hand, rather than what we buy? This is perfectly natural and is a fine thing so long as we have the foods necessary to a balanced ration. One way of meeting this need is to plan the garden so that we have for storage the root crops, cabbage, and celery to use in early winter and for canning greens, tomatoes, green string beans, peas and other so-called succulent vegetables for use after the stored crops are used.

Many colds and other indispositions of late winter especially would be avoided if plans are made in time to provide the right winter food. Now is the time to get ready for next winter's diet by planning in detail how we'll use our garden space and energy in working it so as to make sure of having plenty of the leafy vegetables and tomatoes, besides the usual store of so-called winter vegetables.

Try Something New

Don't be afraid to try something new every year, just to avoid falling into a rut, if not for the better reason of tempting appetites and having greater variety. If we decide beforehand that there's no use trying to change our food habits, we're pretty apt not to change them; but if we are open-minded and willing to give the idea a fair trial, then we shall be all the better for it.

"I Can't Eat That" is Taboo

The children at least ought to be considered in this, for the experts tell us that unless a child is prejudiced by his elders, he can be trained to eat any good food; it is man's nature to eat all kinds of foods, but sometimes if he lets himself go, he develops perverted tastes. As long as we are sure of getting a wide variety such as is provided by a good garden followed by storing and canning its products, we are building up resistance to many ills which befall mankind.

If we haven't the needed variety just now it is money well spent to buy lettuce or celery as well as some fresh fruits to provide the vitamins and the mineral salts which we are apt to lack at this season.

Delicious Apple Pudding

THIS apple pudding is just as good as apple pie or dumplings and is much more easily made. We welcome it as a change.

Place $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups of brown sugar in the bottom of a greased pan, then dot one-half cup butter over the sugar. Place over this the apples cut in eighths, or quarters if the apples are small. A pan 12 inches by eight inches by two inches deep is a very nice size to use, I find. From eight to ten apples are usually used.

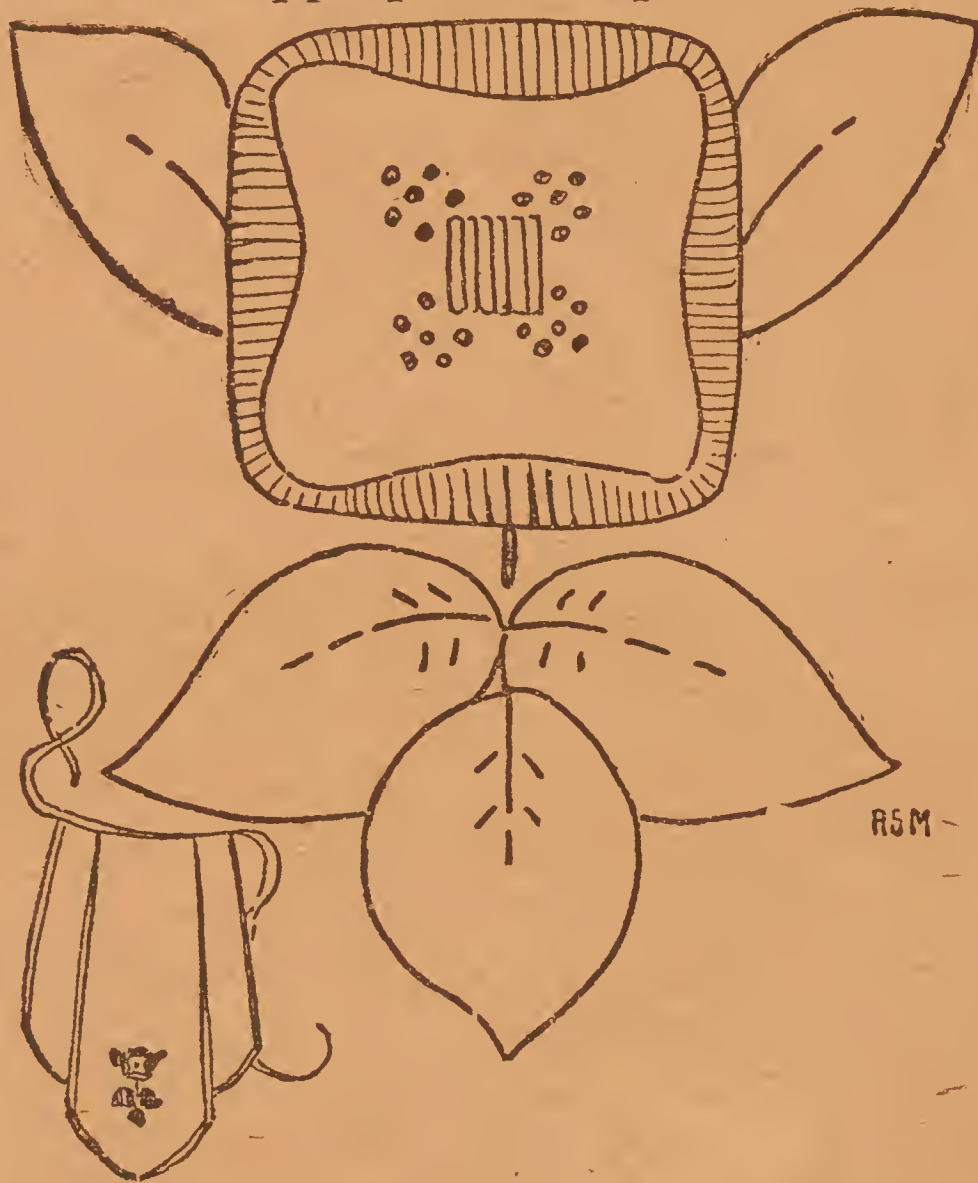
Over the apples the following batter is poured; three eggs, one scant cup of sugar, four tablespoons water, one cup flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla.

Bake 45 minutes, remove from pan as soon as the pan is removed from oven and place in serving dishes, for if allowed to cool in the pan the caramel substance in the bottom of the pan will become hard and can not be removed easily. This pudding is quite rich and the helpings should be small. This amount will easily serve ten persons. It should be served with cream.—NELLIE FARVER.

The Useful Tomato Can

A tin tomato or any kind of a vegetable can makes a good mouse trap. In opening cut from side to side so the tin at the top will be in four triangular pieces with a common centre. Bend triangles outward to empty can, wash and dry. Then bend in, leaving a hole in centre about three fourths of an inch in size. Put bait (I prefer fresh bread) inside can, and lay it on side in cupboard. A mouse can get in, tempted by the bread, but cannot get out.—L. M. T.

Applique for Apron



THIS pink blossom, buttonholed around with white and with a white embroidered square dot in the center, has black French knots for contrast. The leaves are green patches blind stitched on, with black veining. The sketch here shown is of an apron made of two "scraps," the side panels are pink like the flower, and the center unbleached muslin. The sections were all bound with black bias tape.

By grouping this design into three, and dropping the center one about two inches,

it would make a good end design for dresser scarf or in darker colors for a library table runner.

Two weeks ago, we published a design which might be transferred for embroidery emblems on middy blouses, and asked if you found it useful to drop us a card saying so. We shall repeat this request concerning this week's design and if you did not drop a line about the middy design, perhaps you will do so with this one.

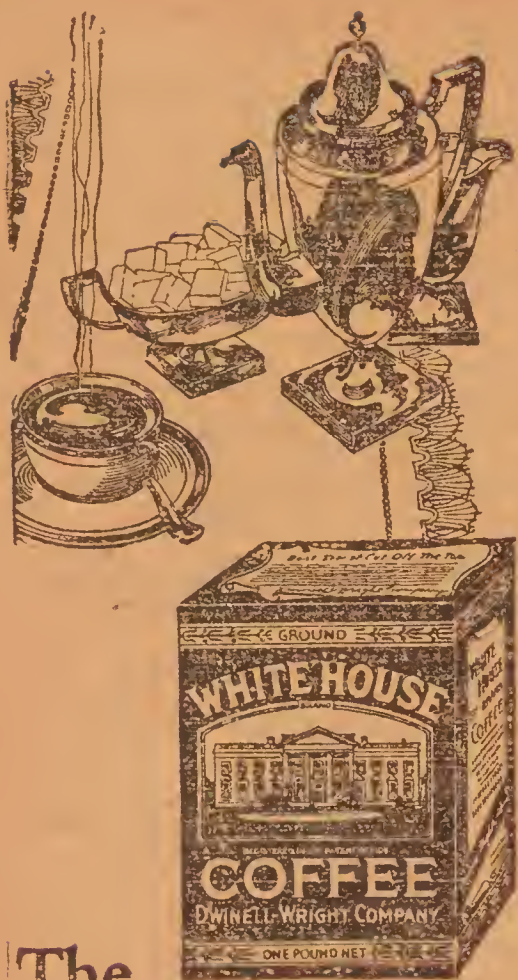
town to do our errands, had visits from the neighbors and enjoyed some time for reading. One usually read aloud while the others sewed or made fancy work. Among the happy recollections of my youth are those afternoons under the maple trees on the lawn reading or listening to some worth-while story or magazine article. We were poor in this world's goods and a great deal of our sewing was patching, but we always had good magazines and books. To this day a high class young people's magazine is taken that was taken then, and some high grade magazines of that period are still read. We knew nothing of the piles of cheap magazines that now flood the book stores and pollute the mind with the vile stories.

And, looking back at it now, we accomplished more than our neighbor's who

healthful and well informed on the topics of the day to save the afternoon for quiet work and reading. In the evening the children hold forth, and there are lessons to be heard, and family conversations, and music to occupy the time, but what we used to call the "core" of the day is mine and in a clean dress with well arranged hair and nothing calling loudly from the kitchen I can entertain neighbors in peace and quietness. A hostess sitting on the edge of a chair not dusted and giving abstracted answers to the talk of the guests is never a charming sight. I'm willing to work very hard to get through by noon, for I can work just as hard at another task after dinner and enjoy both periods thoroughly.

—MRS. W. C. KOHLER.

The potter cannot mold without clay, nor the hen make shells without lime.



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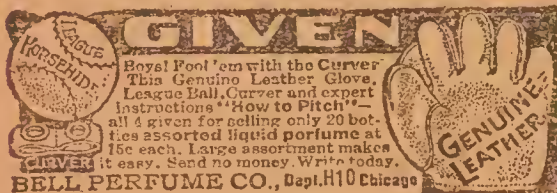
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The Home Maker Comes Into Her Own

Mother Sees---almost too late---that Henry's Chief Job is to Study

THE old saying that "them that knows does and them that don't know teaches," may have been true at one time, but it will not apply to the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. D. A. at Washington.

We home makers live such busy lives that it takes just about all our strength and time keeping the domestic wheels turning, so we have little opportunity to find out for ourselves some of the most vital facts concerning every day affairs.

Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the year-old Bureau of Home Economics, says that the hardest task of the home-maker is deciding *what to do* and we believe Dr. Stanley is right. So many agencies and so many people are always telling us what to do that we are sometimes confused and don't know what is best. Therefore, it is comforting to know that our needs as women and as home-makers have been sufficiently recognized by the powers that be that a staff of experts are already at work on proper feeding, correct clothing, good housing and house equipment, and other experts will gradually take up more subjects which directly effect us in the home.

Since "science is classified knowledge," and "knowledge is power," we can expect from the Bureau much that will help us towards making right decisions—right because they are based on a foundation of fact and not hearsay.

The Lesson Period

HENRY had grown careless studying at home and his report card told such a sorry story that mother suggested that he study half an hour every morning between breakfast and school time.

The problem seemed to be, however, that there was no place where a little boy could give all his mind to his work during that busiest hour of the day.

Jane was clearing away the breakfast table, so he could not remain in the dining room. Mother tidied the living room, and, besides, there was someone always running in and out to take his mind from his books. His bedroom was cold, for he slept with the windows raised, and the kitchen was far from a quiet place for study.

It was mother who thought of the big chimney that kept the attic delightfully warm and the low window close beside it where the morning sun always shone straight in.

The first morning Henry liked his attic study, but the second and third he began to get lonesome, and the fourth he was just going down to tell mother he couldn't study away up there by himself, when he heard a patter of little feet and a bright eyed squirrel darted out from under the eaves.

Henry had a handful of nuts which he had taken from the breakfast table as he had left with his books and perhaps it was the sound of the snapping shells that called the squirrel.

The little boy rolled one of the nuts slowly across the floor and after waiting a few seconds the squirrel caught it in his paws and ran away.

In a little while, the squirrel had grown so tame it would come and eat the nuts out of Henry's pockets while the boy studied and when mother suggested that the last report card showed such good marks that the morning study period could be abandoned, she found her son much opposed to the plan.

"What I wonder," said father, "is how he knows when the half hour is ended; you never have to call him."

Then Henry took them to the attic and told them to keep very still and he would show them his clock.

Soon the little squirrel came out and began eating the handful of nuts Henry had placed on the floor. "When the last one disappears, it's a half hour" Henry

explained, "and my clock is better than the big one in the hall down stairs, for that one has to be wound every seven days while mine winds itself."—L. M. T.

Prune the Rose Bushes

YOU can have roses in quantity if you do not prune the hardy varieties, but you will not get the quality. I prefer one fine rose to several poor ones. While they are yet dormant cut back severely. One year the finest flowers I ever saw on a certain variety were produced after the whole bud had been cut off with a brush scythe. Long stems grew in large numbers and each bore magnificent bloom, full and perfect, while the blooms had ordinarily

Line the garbage pail with old newspapers, drain potato and other parings (if necessary) before dropping them in the pail and when it is emptied instead of the unpleasant task of washing it, all that need be done is to leave it in the sun for half an hour.—L. M. T.

For Flies in Winter

I would like to know what I could do about an open attic that has flies in it all winter. I have used everything that I know of but they are always on the windows, and such large ones! As I am a constant reader of your paper I thought that you could advise me.—Mrs. A. W.

ONE of the best solutions for attracting and killing flies is a dilute mixture of formaldehyde (40 per cent) and

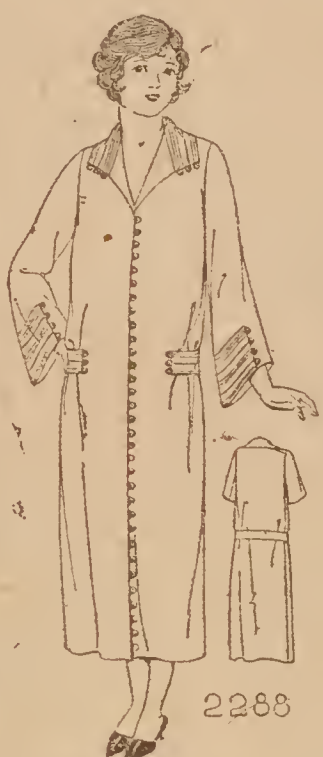
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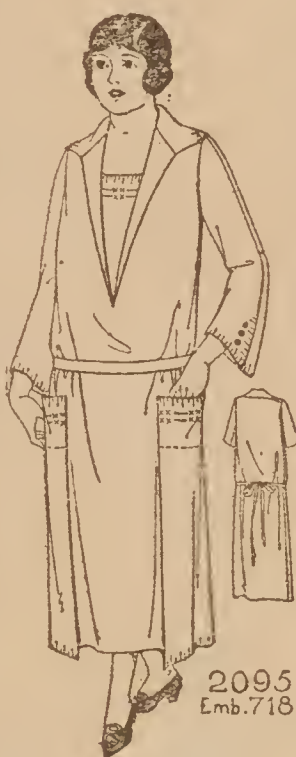
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The smartest is the simplest in clothes this year. No. 2288 is the ideal one-piece dress. It allows for the use of one of the gay trimming materials so popular on dark cloth or silk. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 yards of 42 inch material, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2095 will please our plump friends, for it cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40 inch material. Pattern, 12c. Hot iron transfer pattern 718, in blue and yellow, 15c extra.



2288



2095 Emb. 718



2248



1876



1807



2381

"Room to grow in" is allowed in No. 2248, which cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard for collar and cuff. Pattern, 12c.

The girl has her slip, too, and No. 1876 cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material. Pattern, 12c.

No. 1807 is a blouse-and-knicker suit for the boy. It cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards for the blouse and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards for the trousers, with $\frac{1}{8}$ yard lining. Pattern, 12c.

And for the smallest girl, No. 2381, which cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40 inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards ruffling. Short or long sleeves, as you wish. Pattern, 12c.

been very ordinary and not very double. I always cut back two-thirds of the new wood every spring. If they have been neglected then cutting out a lot of the old wood is needed. Cutting down to within a foot of the ground is a good plan. After this you can work on the new wood, leaving six or eight inches each spring of new growth. All everblooms should have every blooming stem cut back the same way just as soon as the flower begins to fade, and if it is cut when the bud is just opening so much the better, as that saves the strength that the plant will put into growing new shoots out so far they have to be cut off when cutting back. These new shoots start when the first bloom begins to fade. Removing all but one bud to a stem makes for finer flowers.

—L. H. COBB.

water. A teaspoonful in a teacupful of equal parts of milk and water, slightly sweetened with brown sugar, and then set about the room in shallow dishes, will attract the flies and kill many of them, especially if there is not other food or water upon which they may feed. A piece of bread placed in the middle of each plate for the flies to alight on will make the bait more attractive.

Pyrethrum powder might be purchased at the drug store. At night, have all windows and openings closed, sprinkle over the window ledge and other infested surfaces. In the morning, the flies will be either dead or stupefied; then they can be swept up and burned.

Use stiff bristled brush for sprinkling clothes.—E. B. G.

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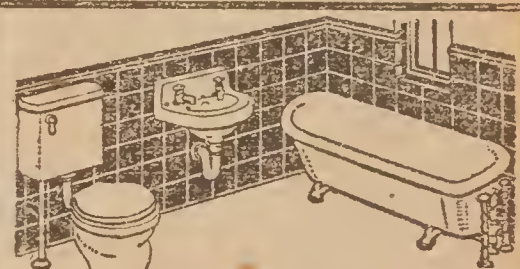
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TO SETTLE ESTATE—110 acres, 8 miles out, main road; good buildings, slate roofs, running water 500 buckets, plenty wood, apples, peaches and raspberries. Daily mail and telephone. W. L. SYLVESTER, Orchard Street, Brattleboro, Vermont.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, 260 acre dairy or general purpose farm in the heart of Orange County, on new concrete road; well watered and wooded; two frame houses; three barns. Inquire E. HORTON, 12 Grove St., Middletown, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN GOOD FARMS well located near good markets, good schools. Write us in what part of New Jersey, New York or New England you are interested in getting a good farm at a good bargain and will advise. Will take back mortgage for 75% to 90% of purchase price from experience farmers who wish to employ more of their own capital for supplies, fertilizer, livestock. Good chance for a good farmer to get a good place at reasonable cost and easy as possible terms. Write: C. J. GRANT, Farm Sales Dept., Box 1660, Springfield, Mass.

DIABLO VALLEY near five largest cities in central California. Good irrigated land growing apricots, prunes, peaches, walnuts, almonds, alfalfa, truck crops. Also dairying and poultry. Good transportation, highways and schools. Write Department M4, Chamber of Commerce, Brentwood, California.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, on concrete road, 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. R. J. WHEATON, Killawoy, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BULBS CREATE BEAUTY. Dahlias and Gladioli. The best of the new and old varieties. FREE illustrated catalog on request. A. D. FIELD, Eatontown, N. J., Box 2.

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. DAVID H. RISING, Easton, Penna.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

WRITE CAYUGA COUNTY FARM BUREAU, Auburn, N. Y., for list of growers having inspected seed corn, potatoes, oats, barley, buckwheat and beans for sale.

RUSSET SEED POTATOES—Certified hill selected. Official yield 664 bushels per acre. Few Cobblers. Pamphlet. WM. A. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

(Additional Classified Ads on page 372)

Service Bureau

How the Song Sharks Get Rich

"Can you advise me whether or not the Equitable Music Corporation of 1658 Broadway, New York City, is reliable? On March 2nd, 1925, I sent them a song manuscript requesting if not satisfactory to return. Today I received a sample contract also a form letter, but they still have my song."

"As both the contract and letter state that this company will pay to the author \$250 beside royalties, I wonder if there might be a 'catch' whereby the author might be forced to spend money. I shall answer at once as I have a few questions to ask them. If they assure me I shall not have to send one cent to publish this song, then I shall sign their contract."—Mrs. C. B.

"CATCH" is right. This business of the song sharks is about the worst species of grafting on and devouring suckers that we know of, and we cannot urge you too emphatically to keep away absolutely from all such schemes. This kind of grafting has assumed such large proportions that the reputable music publishers have joined themselves into a Protective Association, to prevent people from losing their money with the song sharks.

Mr. Ashby Deering, writing for the Music Publishers' Protective Association in the New York Morning Telegraph, says:

"The suckers do the dreaming and the song sharks reap the profits. * * *"

"If the public could know of the miserable species of graft that these so-called melody corporations, 'harmony studios' and fake publishers practice upon unwary but ambitious amateur song writers, these earnest aspirants would be saved every year not only substantial sums of money but many a disappointing, heartbreaking discouragement. * * *"

"How does it work? The grafters advertise in rural districts urging readers to write a song poem. To write a song about country, home and mother. And, the ad speciously urges that the poem thus written be submitted for comment and criticism 'without cost or obligation'."

"What happens? The sucker writes his poem and sends it in. Regardless of its merit, or the lack thereof, the victim receives by return mail from the 'studio' an extravagantly worded letter praising in fulsome and flamboyant terms the merit of the poem. I have seen these letters written commenting thus upon the most utter trash that the mind of a human being ever conceived. But 'all's grist that comes to the mill' of the song shark."

Then the article by the Music Publishers' Protective Association goes on to say that if the sucker has been led along sufficiently far, he finds that he must pay \$50 to \$100 or more to get his song copyrighted and sent to the music publishers. In order to get around the post office rules, a few shoddy copies are printed and sent to the music publishers who promptly consign them to the wastepaper basket. This costs the music sharks a very small sum of money, and all of the rest is pure velvet."

AND HERE IS THE THING TO REMEMBER: IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE SONG PUBLISHING INDUSTRY, THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE EVEN MODERATELY SUCCESSFUL SONG PRODUCED THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THESE FAKE CONCERNS FOR ANY OF ITS VICTIMS.

E. C. Mills, chairman of the Executive Board of the Music Publishers' Protective Association, says:

"Barnum was right. There is one born every minute. And from the volume of the productions these fakirs send out which comes to my desk, I calculate that in the aggregate they must 'string' at least 100 victims a month. * * *"

"I have seen these grafters take the money a crippled girl had saved for an operation when they knew, because she told them so in her letters, how necessary it was that their advice to her be careful and honest."

Now let us add a word from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The creative instinct, the wish to do, to build, or to write, runs high in all of us. The result is that a majority of people have an idea in their hearts that they can write poetry or songs. We do not want to discourage any creative impulse, yet it saves disappointment and heartache to tell 'he truth, and the facts are that there is not one poem in a thousand that comes into an editorial office that is really of high enough grade to publish. Mere rhyming, mere sentimentalism, is not poetry, in spite of all that your friends might tell you. Therefore, editors of all publications have to continually turn this stuff—and we know what a

sinking of hopes it gives the would-be writers to get them back.

As for the song grafters, remember that no reputable publishers will accept any fee whatever from a writer, nor does any reputable publisher make a business of composing music for song poems. Therefore, under no circumstances, unless you want to give it away, should you send money to any of these song sharks.

Automobile Accidents

AUTOMOBILE accidents in New York State alone during 1924 were responsible for the deaths of 2,029 persons. This was 63 more than the total for the previous year. Of course, the number of people who were seriously injured and maimed for life is much greater than this.

The increasing number of accidents is the chief reason why the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has made arrangements with the North American Accident Insurance Company to have our salesmen sell an accident policy at cost to our people who take AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We have investigated this company and this policy so that we know that it is right and we believe it is one of the best services that we are rendering our readers. Some 25,000 of our people already have protected themselves with this policy.

Settled By Arguments

IN these days of many outside interests and diversions, we often find much to do besides going to the meetings of the young people's church organizations. The time when all of us (Baiting Hollow, L. I.) went—and most of the congregation from our neighbor church (Sound Avenue, L. I.) as well—was when there was a joint debate instead of regular young people's meeting. The subject was: Resolved, That war should and can be outlawed in this generation. It drew forth strong arguments pro and con and the ex-members of debating societies again had a chance to show their old time skill.

The idea of such a debate has a wonderful appeal to the interest of the two communities involved, besides being fine training for those who take part in it.

Give Us A Chance

I am pleased to refer you to your recent letter which was duly received. I am also pleased to advise you that I have today received a check for \$16.95 from the company against whom you have been handling my complaint. This is the full amount of the claim which you so promptly and efficiently handled for me. My vocabulary is too limited to fully express my gratitude to you. I shall await your advice as to the amount of your percentage which will promptly be forwarded you upon its receipt.—J. L. H. New York.

This was just another of the many letters which we get which makes it a pleasure to start the day off each morning by opening the Service Bureau mail. Let us repeat again, that there is no charge for our services. If you have a just complaint and if you cannot settle it yourself, send it in together with all of the details and the facts. Do not wait too long however, and then expect that we can settle it, and also be sure that your complaint is just.

Commission House Goes Bankrupt

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against A. Paul, Jr. & Company, Inc., 50-62 Grace Ave., West Washington Market, New York City on March 11, 1925.

As this firm was a licensed and bonded commission merchant, creditors are protected from total loss by the bond which the concern is obliged to put up with the New York State Department of Farm and Markets when starting business in New York. All subscribers having claims against this company are requested to send all papers to the Service Bureau, after which time information will be given them as to how to proceed to file their claim.



This is your market

New York Central Lines reach 174 cities with a population greater than 10,000.

These cities, which produce more than half the country's manufactures, spend millions of dollars per day for food from the farms.

A farm on the New York Central Lines not only has the world's biggest market at its door, but is assured of dependable railroad service to this market every day of the year.



NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES
Agricultural Relations Department Offices
New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.



DANGER time for horses. Legs are soft—muscles flabby. Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam for strained, swollen tendons or lameness of any kind. Known for 41 years as the quick, reliable remedy for the many ailments of horses' legs and hoofs. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. Don't be without it another day. \$1.50 at druggists, or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

Another Cut in Prices **FREE Book**

My prices are much lower this year on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Rotting and Paint. My new catalog is a money saver. **850,000 Farmers Save Money** on my Factory-to-Farm, Freight Paid plan. You can save money, too—quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for my New Cut Price catalog NOW.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3003, Cleveland, Ohio

Containing Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Rotting and Paints

World's Best Roofing
at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles
have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

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Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162

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Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

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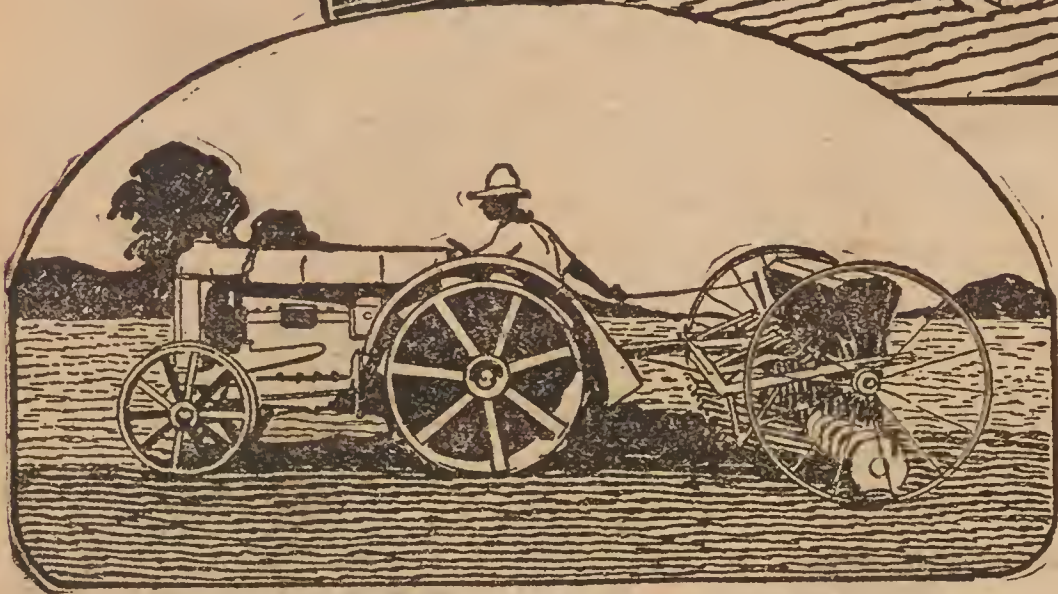
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DANA'S STOCK LABELS **J.C. SMITH**

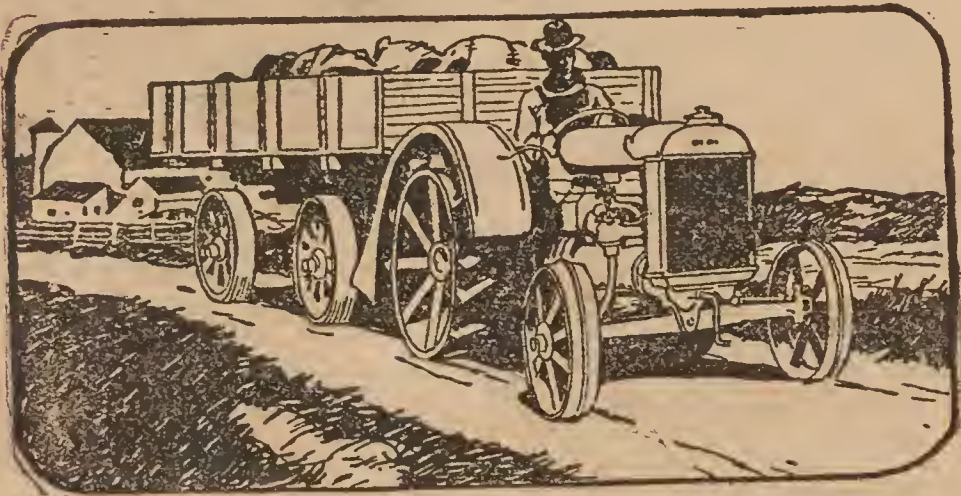
To identify all live stock. Standard. Free samples.

Breeders' Supplies
Punches, tattoo outfits, herd books, bull rings, veterinary instruments. Free catalog.

G. H. DANA CO., 33 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.



Grain is quickly planted when a Fordson pulls the drill



The Fordson is always handy when there's hauling to be done

While the Crop is Still in Your Hands

Nature takes care of the crop after the seed is planted.

But what good rain and sunshine can make of your wheat crop depends upon the thorough seed bed preparation and proper planting which you have done.

Any Ford dealer will show you how these often hurried spring tasks are well done and easily done with Fordson power.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

Fordson



*Plenty of time to go over the corn
as often as necessary*

\$495

F. O. B. Detroit

Fenders
\$35 Extra

See the Nearest Authorized Ford Dealer

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 11, 1925

A Modern Patriarch

The Story of a Man Who Trusted in the Soil

A GOOD many years ago—so many that I am sure everyone save me has forgotten it—the Cornell Countryman printed a little outline history of a farm family whose career was a part of my boyhood knowledge and observation.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

The story seems to have caught somebody's attention for the old and now bygone Tribune Farmer did me the honor of copying my tale and thus it attained a wider circulation than I had ever hoped. Since then my own philosophy of life has somewhat changed and also the intervening years have added another chapter — have brought the history that much nearer to the end and so I crave leave to rewrite it and to set it down as a contribution to our knowledge of the fundamental social changes which are going on in our farm communities and if any one shall find interest therein, I beg them to remember that it is not a tale spun from fancy but instead a sober chronicle of happenings.

The man who is really the hero will be called Paul for the very good reason that he was so baptised but it is not at all necessary that I add his family name or that I exactly locate his home upon the map. It will be enough if I say that his farm lay in a long settled region somewhere among the hills of Eastern New York.

It was a very good farm indeed. True — it lay high above sea level and often the winters were long and cold but the fields were rolling limestone hills where winter wheat might lie safely hidden beneath the snow until March came and where clover grew rank and vigorous because its roots wrapped themselves around the

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

abundant limestone pebbles in the soil. All in all, it surely was not a bad place to live or to farm—more than is usual for farms in that particular region. In summer the sunshine lay sweet and warm on all the little hills and dales which made Paul's kingdom and I am sure that he looked out and over it with content and with pride and fondness in his eyes.

I have no precise knowledge of just how long Paul's fathers had tilled these fields. His family was German and I assume had come along with a wave of German immigration which had flooded into this particular region about the middle of the preceding century. One day a few years ago, I visited the old forgotten farm graveyard where Paul and his fathers lie buried. The spot has been so long neglected that it is now only a dense, tangled thicket of young elm and choke cherry and dogwood and wild red raspberries but forcing my way into it I read upon the stone that the Paul, of whom I write, was born in 1800 and that he was old when he died, which will fix the date of his life story. He himself was American born but to the day of his death, when he spoke in his own family, it was in the tongue of the Valley of the Rhein. Often my father who knew and well remembered him has told me his story.

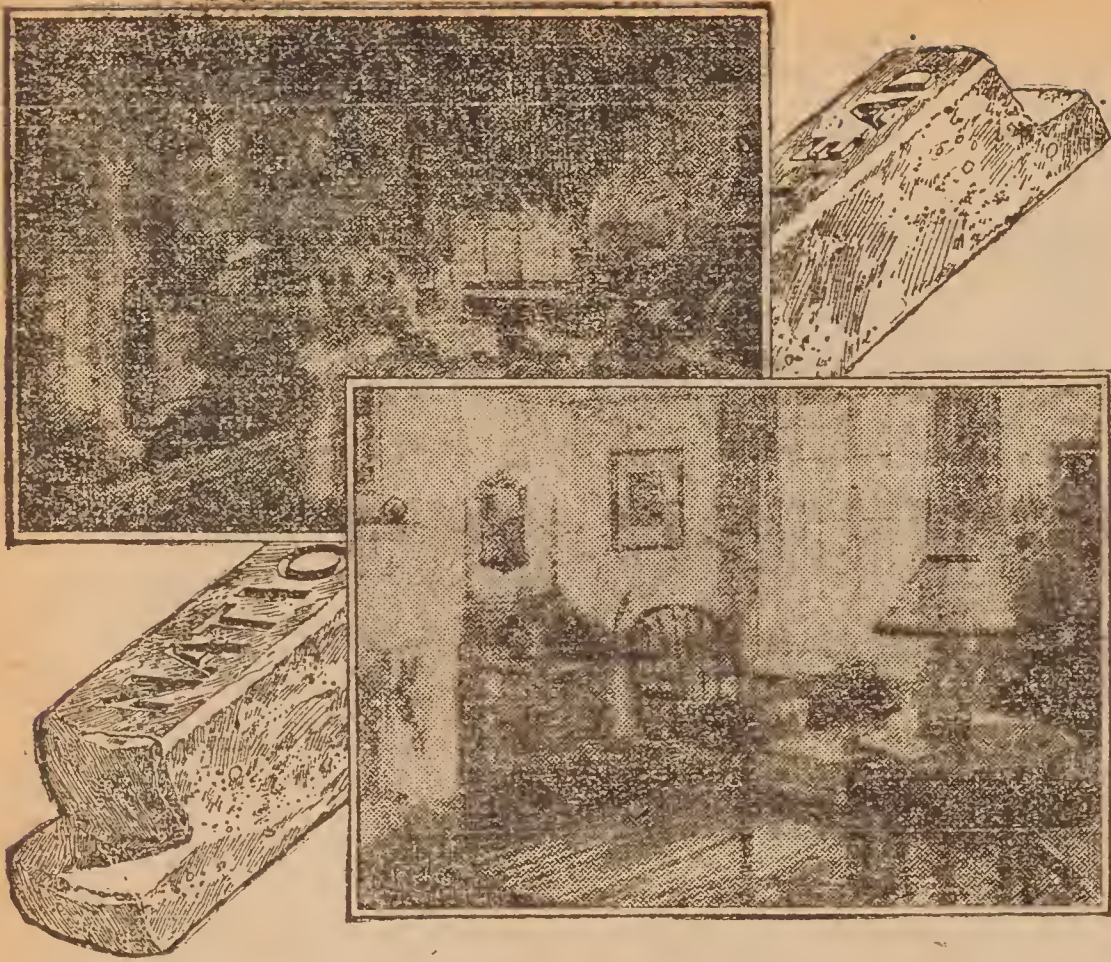
He was a good man according to his light—active and zealous in his ancestral Lutheran Church. Probably never in his life did he conceive of science or the things which are written in the books as applicable to the affairs of his farm, yet nevertheless he was according to the standards of his time, an unusually wise and progressive and painstaking farmer. In that era this region grew a good deal of wheat—one of the few products for which there was always a cash market at Albany, fifty miles away and Paul led all his neighbors in the production of the noble grain. He was a very enthusiastic believer in the practice of the old time summer fallow—a method now almost extinct in our agriculture. Of course, the plan was wonderfully expensive in the labor involved and the use of the land was lost for the season, but it did result in a seed bed where all weed seeds were killed. Moreover the long summer of cultivation set free fertility and always there was tilth like an onion bed and abundant moisture for prompt germination so that almost never did maximum crops fail to reward this most careful husbandry.

It is safe to guess that Paul married not long after attaining manhood and his family life prospered and expanded with the years so that eventually he came to sit at the head of a patriarchal board and look down along a mighty line of sons who in number if not in name, suggested Jacob's tribe of old.

That was still in "The Golden Age of Home spuns" when every farm was a little empire in itself and Paul ruled his little kingdom with a firm and yet wise, just hand. It was wonderful how little actual cash money was needed in that day in the farm economy. There were very few farm products for which there was an assured market and it was barter and exchange rather than sale by which the farmer lived. Of course,

(Continued on page 392)





Chase gloom from every room—with lead paint

YOU may remember how cheerless and unattractive the interiors of so many farm houses were a generation ago. Rooms looked like the one in the top picture—dark, gloomy, depressing. Many pieces of furniture, some of them of poor design, uncomfortable-looking and forbidding, stood about. Ornate wall decorations added to the confusion.

Such rooms are disappearing. Today women everywhere want cheerful surroundings—bright happy homes, attractive rooms to live in and work in—like the one in the lower picture.

Many farm women have found it easy to make this change in their homes. They stored the worst-looking and most useless furniture and knickknacks in the attic and thus gave the remaining fine old furniture space to display its beauty. They made other changes.

But the most important thing they did was to paint walls and ceilings simply and in tints that lightened and brightened the entire room. And in this work these women were helped by a remarkable interior flat paint. They used it with unusually beautiful results.

This new paint is made of white-lead—itsself very old—mixed with a new flatting medium—Dutch Boy flatting oil. Dutch Boy white-lead, a pure product made from the metal lead, makes with the flatting oil a flat paint that gives new beauty to new walls and greater charm to old walls and ceilings.

Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil gives full protection to the covered surface, whether it be plaster or wood. It makes interior finishes of rare beauty—finishes like those found in the finest homes in

America. Take this paint, add the proper coloring matter to it, and you can get any tint or shade you desire. Either plain walls or two-tone mottled effects may be had.

Besides the beautiful finishes and the protection it gives, this flat paint has other great advantages. It is an economical paint because it has unusual spreading power and saves the surface for a long, long time. It can be easily cleaned with soap and water without harming its original beauty. It is easy to apply. It can be quickly put on in a smooth, even film that is free from brush marks and laps.

We will be pleased to send you a free booklet, "Painting—Protective and Decorative." This booklet tells what paint is, what paint does, and why paint protects the surface. It contains color plates of house exteriors and interiors and also of beautiful and unusual finishes obtainable with paint. The booklet sent free on request.

The picture of the Dutch Boy trademark on every package of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil is your guarantee of excellence.

National Lead Company also makes lead for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. If you want specific information about any use of lead or of lead paint, write to the nearest National Lead Company branch.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead and Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Just Before We Plant

Short Crop and Garden Experiences

THE following facts were given me by Mr. Henry Heiland, the "Corn Man" of Southern Pennsylvania. He has made corn study a specialty for years and knows what he is talking about.

FIRST: Use good seed corn of a variety that is adaptable to your community.

SECOND: Use manure to supply humus and help retain moisture and grow the crop. Hog-manure preferred, but all other kinds are good.

THIRD: Use fertilizer preferably 2-12-4 Amonia to start the plants in the spring until the bacteria action gets started and phosphorous and potash to finish the crop.

FOURTH: Practical cultivation must be given enough to keep the weeds down, the corn cannot be crowded to grow a big crop. Cattle are the best market for corn on the farm, and ensilage increases milk production many percent.

FIFTH: Mr. Heiland uses a tractor to plow and prepare his corn-land and he plows four inches in the fall and seven inches in the spring.

Personally I have found it to an advantage to plant the kernels of corn, then cover them with dirt and the manure has been placed on the ground the preceding fall. Or another way is to put manure in the hill, then cover it with dirt and then plant the corn on that, then to cover the corn over. This generally makes a productive crop.

—LAWRENCE HAYDEN.

Sulphur Checks Scurf Disease of Sweet Potatoes

SUCCESSFUL control of the scurf disease of sweet potatoes by the use of sulphur has been accomplished by several New Jersey growers in the vicinity of Vineland. Two of these men report that 300 pounds of ground inoculated sulphur to the acre resulted in a 50 per cent reduction of the disease. Other growers state that previous to using sulphur their entire crops were so severely blackened with scurf that they were worth less than half the price of a clean crop. Some men estimate an increased value of \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel as a result of the new treatment.

The old fallacy that if an ounce of care is good a pound is better, is particularly dangerous in using sulphur, several of the growers have discovered. One of them as an experiment used 400 pounds to the acre and as a result of this 100-pound excess, had to reset 1000 plants per acre. This experiment bears out the belief of the New Jersey experiment station pathologists that 300 pounds per acre is the best amount to use.

Asparagus Is Not Hard To Grow

MRS. EDITH SWOPE.

WHEN we consider all the different varieties of vegetables and otherwise to be found in the average garden on the farm, there are none that have any greater qualities than that humble plant known as asparagus. I am aware of the fact that some make claim to its being a hard plant to grow. Personally I have found it to be no harder to grow than some other plants and vegetables. It is a fact that asparagus will never grow and amount to anything in poor ground or soil that is not rich in humus. If we have ground of this sort, we must first of all make it rich and mellow and select a location somewhere, so that the ground will not dry out too rapidly. Such a location must, however, not be too wet, but one that is drained naturally if we wish best results with asparagus.

A Good Local Market Proposition.

My method is to set the crowns about two feet apart each way, and being sure to plant down in the soil five to six inches, pressing the dirt firmly. These plants must be allowed to grow or mature somewhat

for a full year before they will be ready for cutting the next spring and early summer. A small-sized plot will be sufficient for an average family, but then there is always a demand for asparagus. That the supply has never been equal to the demand, then asparagus becomes a very valuable addition to the garden plot as a market possibility where one depends on marketing the surplus.

I know one woman who has a fine plot and in a very favorable location, and she sells a great deal of asparagus, more than she can supply, the demand being so great. The profit she makes from that small plot of ground runs up into impressive totals each year. She, too, shares my opinion that more of this plant should be under cultivation in the average farm garden for home use and for market purposes. —MRS. EDITH SWOPE.

Maggots in Onion Roots

I want to find out what I can do for onion worms that are in my garden and how to get rid of them. When the onions are a certain size they die and when we pull them out the roots are full of white worms. What is the cause of that?—Mrs. J. F., Pennsylvania.

UNDoubtedly your onion patch has become infested with onion maggots. These maggots are similar to the species that attack the roots of cabbage and radishes. The eggs are laid by a fly that is about the same size as an ordinary fly, although differently shaped. It has longer legs and longer wings. The eggs are laid by the adult fly in the leaf sheaths. The maggots that hatch from these eggs work down into the bulb. There may be anywhere from two to four generations each year.

For one thing, the maggots hibernate in the bulb of the onion itself. Therefore, if you were using your own sets, it is advisable to discard any onions which may show infection while the sound ones should be disinfected with carbon bisulphide.

In controlling onion maggots there are very few positive control methods. One of the most recommendable controls is the use of carbolyzed kerosene emulsion. This may be made by boiling a pound of soap in one gallon of water, add to this one-half gallon of crude carbolic acid, then dilute the whole with thirty-five to fifty gallons of water. This mixture is thoroughly stirred and then sprayed on the base of plants and the seed bed rows. It is advisable to apply this a day or so after the plants are up or after transplanting and is repeated every ten days until three or four applications have been made. It is said that tobacco dust is also a very good deterrent.

Why Compost Garden Manure?

GARDENS are better without fresh manure applied for a number of the important garden crops are injured by it. It has a tendency to produce heavy top growth at the expense of fruit in potatoes and tomatoes and some other crops, while it not only forces excessive top growth in beets and other root crops but gives roots of inferior quality as well. It will help lettuce, mustard, and such crops that the leaf is the part used but these are too small a portion of the garden to make it profitable to use it. It also causes soil to dry badly for it will not become compact enough to hold moisture and the fermenting will injure roots of tender varieties. Composting manure will kill the noxious weed seeds, which is another valuable reason for doing it, and cultivation is so much easier when no coarse manure is present.—L. H. Cobb.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending April 11, 1925

Number 15

Farm Bills Passed at Albany

Tax, School, Automobile and Other Laws That Affect You

TAX REDUCTION" was probably the paramount issue in the 1925 session of the legislature, so far a popular interest, both rural and urban, was concerned. And yet, according to the Republicans in the legislature, "tax reduction" was never an issue. They claimed that Governor Smith's appeals for tax reduction were really for "tax shifting," and that his insistence upon a cut of 25 per cent again this year in the personal income tax was in favor of comparatively few with large incomes and at the expense of the farmer and home owner who must pay the direct tax.

From the beginning the Governor insisted that the finances of the state would permit passage of a bill for the 25 per cent income tax, saving some \$8,500,000 to that class of taxpayers. Also from the beginning, the Republican leaders in the legislature declared they would gladly cut the income tax if possible, but that any tax cut ought to go first to those who pay the state's levy on real estate, the direct taxpayers.

The Governor won a clean-cut victory, and on the last day of the session, last Friday, both houses approved a bill which was introduced by Assemblyman Phelps, Republican, of New York, to permit income taxpayers to keep one-quarter of the amount due in tax, as computed on their blanks. The next day the Governor signed the bill, with news and motion picture cameras clicking to record the event. He hurried to put the measure on the statute books, he said, because of the fact that already some \$3,000,000 had been paid in personal income taxes, 25 per cent of which the state must now return.

But, if the legislature was not able to reduce the direct state tax, it was able at least to keep it at the same figure. On the last day of the session, also, there passed a bill which fixes the direct state tax at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills, the same as last year.

The effort of the Governor to keep the personal income tax down had its effect, directly and indirectly, on other measures of special interest in the rural sections. Perhaps the one of most direct concern is that to make appropriation for the payment of owners of cattle killed by the state because of bovine tuberculosis.

Appropriations for T.B. Cattle

Originally the bill to appropriate the funds to pay claims for the killing of diseased cattle, introduced by Senator Leigh G. Kirkland, Republican, of Randolph, and Assemblyman Daniel P. Witter, Republican, of Berkshire, Tioga county, carried \$4,000,000. Governor Smith recommended that this be cut to \$2,000,000 on the claim that not more than that amount could be spent before January 1, 1926, after which date the next legislature could make the additional \$2,000,000 available for the rest of the fiscal year, if necessary.

Republican leaders opposed this step on the ground that it was unsound financing. Nevertheless, since the payments for diseased cattle are actually made on the rate of about \$2,000,000 every six

By THOMAS C. STOWELL

months, they finally agreed to the proposition. It was in this form, then, that the bill finally passed both houses and went to the Governor. Before it was amended, it had passed both houses at the higher figure and had to be recalled.

Another proposition of special interest in the rural districts, which became tied up with the income tax cut controversy, was that to increase the state aid for rural schools. Bills intended to put these new quota provisions into effect were introduced by Senator Ernest E. Cole, Republican, of Bath, and Assemblyman F. Trubee Davison, Republican, of Locust Valley, Nassau county, also carrying \$9,000,000 appropriation necessary to pay the state's share of the increased quotas.

Governor Smith recommended that the increase quota bills be passed, but that the appropriation be deferred until the next session since the money would not actually be spent until the fall of the next year. The Republican legislative leaders objected strenuously to deferring the appropriation. They said that the districts must make up their tax budgets this fall and they could not legally take advantage of the additional money unless it were actually appropriated. Furthermore, they claimed, this legislature could not bind the next legislature to an appropriation of \$9,000,000.

The Republicans claimed that Governor Smith had agreed to the rural school bills, and the necessary appropriation, even when his attention was called, at a conference, to the fact that ap-

propriation of the \$9,000,000 would mean no income tax reduction this year.

"I will defend it on the stump if necessary," they quoted him as saying.

This the Governor denied emphatically, and insisted that the appropriation could easily be deferred until next year without any injury.

Both sides were insistent. Finally the legislature agreed to defer the \$9,000,000 appropriation, but they held they would also have to defer operation of the new quotas. They therefore passed the Cole-Davison bills, making them effective next year instead of immediately. These bills are now with the Governor.

Equalization of School Tax

Among other Cole education bills which passed both houses and went to the Governor, is one relating to the equalization of school taxes within joint districts. This would add a new section, providing as follows:

"In a joint district that is not within the jurisdiction of a district superintendent of schools, and in a city school district which comprises the whole or part of the territory of a city and the whole or a part of the territory of one or more towns, the duties which would otherwise be performed by the district superintendent under the provisions of this section, shall be performed by the board of education of such district."

To Let Farm Boys and Girls Drive Cars

An unusual situation arose concerning legislation for a junior operator's license for motor vehicles, a measure of special interest in the rural sections of the state. Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, Republican, Gouverneur, member of as-

sembly from St. Lawrence county and the only woman legislator this year, early in the session introduced a bill to provide for such a junior operator's license. This was soon followed by similar bills, the most prominent of which were introduced by Senator Leigh C. Kirkland, Republican, of Randolph, and Assemblyman Kenneth H. Fake, Republican, of Cobleskill.

As the legislature was nearing the end of its session last week, Senator Kirkland's bill was passed in the upper house and went over to the assembly. Assemblyman Fake suggested, on the floor of the house, that Mrs. Graves' bill, which had also been reported from committee, be passed first, as a compliment to her. This was done, and Mrs. Graves was applauded as the bill passed unanimously. Then the assembly also passed the Kirkland-Fake bill. It was not expected that Mrs. Graves' bill would get any farther, since there was no companion measure in the senate. When it reached the senate, however, it was passed unanimously, without discussion. Therefore, Governor Smith now has before him two bills to provide for a junior operator's license.

The bills are virtually the same. They provide that licenses to operate motor vehicles may be issued to minors 16 and 17 years of age—the present minimum

(Continued on page 393)



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McClay in the New York Tribune

Bill Was Busy!

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Farm Results from the Albany Legislature

DO not miss the report of Mr. Stowell on our feature page on the different bills affecting the farm business which were considered by the New York State Legislature just adjourned. Some of these bills passed are not yet signed by the Governor, so watch AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for further reports. The fight which the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations, including the New York State Grange and the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus in cooperation with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, made for a fair deal for farmers at Albany this year resulted in a general compromise. We won a victory on some issues, a partial victory on others, and some of the things we stood for failed this year.

The biggest scrap was over the question of which tax should be reduced, the income tax or the direct state tax on real estate. This was very plainly an out and out fight between representatives of the city and representatives of the country. The result was exactly the same as last year, the direct state tax was held down to a mill and a half and the income tax was reduced 25%. It should be made clear that this income tax is no lower with this reduction than it was last year, but neither is the direct state tax. In other words, the fight ended in something of a draw.

But even a draw is clearly an injustice to farmers. In fairness, the income tax should not have been reduced at all, and the direct tax should have been entirely abolished. The reduction of income tax helps a comparatively few people; also they are people with incomes who are well able to pay the taxes. The direct state tax, as we have pointed out many times, is in the first place a wrong principle of taxation and in the second place, a taxation of property which in the case of farmers is not paying any income and therefore in no position to pay state taxes in addition to all the local ones.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has had representatives in Albany this year time and again, and we have wired and written the legislature several times in standing for justice to farmers on this tax question. The Grange and the Farm Bureau were also especially active in trying to get justice for farmers, but it is

sometimes a little discouraging because of the indifference of farmers themselves. When the question of reducing the income tax came up literally thousands of city people with incomes wrote or telegraphed to legislators at Albany. Very few farmers did. Therefore, except for the work which this paper and the farm organizations did, it looked as if the argument was all on one side.

We are going to keep up this fight for the reduction of taxes. If farming is to endure, there must be a reduction of the tax burden. But we wish we could impress it upon our people once and for all that the farm organizations or the farm papers cannot win this fight alone.

Other legislation which we stood for at Albany this year included a tax on gasoline. As reported by Mr. Stowell, these bills died in committee.

On the opposite page is a summary of rural school legislation passed this session. These laws are a distinct victory for rural people. The large item of State aid which will go to reducing taxes in rural school districts eventually will go a long way toward helping to reduce the rural school taxes. The other school legislation will correct some injustices and eventually help farmers themselves to bring about some school improvement.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stood for adequate appropriations for farmers to pay for cattle condemned because of bovine tuberculosis. While we think this appropriation was passed in an unbusinesslike form, yet the appropriation will be large enough to properly carry on the work.

The bill giving the country boys and girls the privilege of obtaining junior licenses for driving automobiles passed both houses. It is now before the Governor. We are not sure what action the Governor will take on it, so here is your opportunity to telegraph or write the Governor immediately asking him to sign this bill. A full report of what the bill is, is given in Mr. Stowell's article on the feature page.

The Way To Good Apples

GOOD apples can no longer be grown in this country without giving them the same or better care than is given to other crops, and in particular, unless they are well sprayed. The need of spraying is especially important for the finer grades of apples. McIntosh, for instance, are particularly susceptible to apple scab and McIntosh, because of their fine quality are in increasing demand on the market. Last year, the first class McIntosh were sold as high as twelve to fourteen dollars a barrel in some instances.

The late dormant spray with lime sulphur, applied just before the leaf buds open, is essential to control scab. If you have a few trees, maybe you can get a small sprayer or cooperate with a neighbor in the use of his machine. The materials are not hard to obtain. The directions for applying are simple, but whether you have a small home orchard or a large commercial one, if you want to be sure of any apples of any degree of quality, they must be sprayed.

We Hope You Like It

AS we were putting the articles of information in this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST together in shape for the printer, we could not help but feel pleased with the large amount of service which we are rendering in the paper in giving farmers the impartial facts about the things they are most interested in. Just leaf over the pages of this issue and see if you do not agree with us. We start on the cover page with an article by Jared Van Wageningen, that greatest of farm writers. On the second page there are two columns of right up-to-the-minute information articles that you will be thinking about in your everyday work this spring. On the next page, we

have boiled down in the article by Mr. Stowell a complete review of what the New York State Legislature did this year of interest to farmers. And on the page opposite the editorial, there is a clear explanation of the Cole Rural School Laws, in which every farmer will be intensely interested.

And so on through the rest of the paper, timely articles covering every part of the farm business, a carefully prepared and accurate review of the market situation, news from the field on what farmers in all parts of our territory are doing, page of material of especial interest to the farm womenfolks, and the serial story, "The Trouble Maker."

We cannot help but be proud of this issue, and we hope that you will like it and that it may be of some service to you.

Van Wageningen's "Farmer Paul"

YOU will not want to miss Jared Van Wageningen's great story on the first page of this issue, which he calls "A Modern Patriarch." No farmer can read this without a better appreciation of the fundamental joys and happiness that are part of the compensation of farming. No one can read it either without a little feeling of regret that we of this age have come so far from the good and simple ways of life and living, so well exemplified by "Farmer Paul."

Eastman's Chestnuts

I'LL wager that I have heard various versions of the following story at least a dozen times. In fact it is such an old chestnut that no doubt some of you may call it "wormy" but I never hear it without getting a good laugh. So perhaps it is worth repeating.

My version goes something like this:

A bedraggled-looking tramp who happened to be a ventriloquist was walking along a street and wondering when and how he was going to pick up something to eat. He overtook a stray tramp dog and they joined company. With the dog at his heels, the tramp went into a restaurant and just as they passed through the door, the dog said to the tramp:

"Sam, what kind of a bum joint are you leading me into?"

"That's all right, Fido," said Sam. "This is not much of a place, but we've got to eat somewhere and we haven't much money."

"All right," said Fido, "I can stand it if you can," and they walked up to the self service bar where the proprietor of the place stood looking at the dog with his mouth wide open in amazement.

"A talking dog!" exclaimed he. "I never heard of such a thing. I would like to own him. What would you take for him?"

"Oh, I wouldn't sell him for the whole world," said the tramp.

"That's right Sam," spoke up Fido, "I know you wouldn't sell me. We've been comrades too long."

"Don't worry, Fido," said Sam, with tears in his eyes.

"I'll give you a hundred dollars for him," said the restaurant proprietor.

"Don't you sell me, Sam," said Fido.

The proprietor kept raising his bid until he finally offered Sam three hundred dollars for the dog and Sam took the money and put it in his pocket.

Then Fido said reproachfully:

"Sam, you've finally sold me, haven't you?"

"Yes," agreed Sam, "I had to."

"Sold me, after all of these years that we've had together, sleeping under the same hedge, sharing the same crusts."

"I couldn't help it," cried Sam, "I couldn't help it. You know, we haven't eaten for three days, and I was thinking of you as well as myself. Now you will have a good home."

"That may be all right," said Fido, "but just the same, I'LL BE DARNED IF I EVER SAY ANOTHER WORD AS LONG AS I LIVE."

How The New Rural School Laws Will Work

Will Reduce Local Taxes and Lead Gradually To Better Schools

THE new rural school bills explained on this page are in our opinion the most important farm legislation passed by any legislature in many years. These laws will affect the lives and fortunes of many generations to come; they will greatly reduce the school taxes in every poor rural school district of New York State; and they will make possible to farm people themselves the opportunity to give their children such additional school opportunities and privileges from time to time as the boys and girls desire and need. **THESE COLE BILLS JUST PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE DO NOT REQUIRE OR FORCE ANY CONSOLIDATION NOR DO THEY REMOVE ANY LOCAL POWER OVER THE SCHOOLS NOW HELD BY FARM PEOPLE.** The rural school, the so-called little red schoolhouse, is preserved and kept intact just so long as the people themselves wish to keep it so.

Mostly Amendments

Practically all of this legislation is in the form of amendments to the old law and is passed in such a way that there is no upsetting or overturning of the present rural school system. Financial encouragement is given to districts when they for any reason wish to get together, and it is easier under the new law for farm young people to get a high school education. But there is nothing in this legislation that is mandatory or compulsory and the situation as to what you want to do with your schools is still as much *in your own hands* as it was before these new laws and amendments were passed. In other words, whatever changes are suggested, with the exception of more financial aid to help reduce your taxes, **ARE ENTIRELY OPTIONAL.**

A Long Fight For Farm Justice

This rural school legislation represents a long hard fight on the part of many farm people who are really interested in getting some aid to reduce the high rural school taxes that exist in thousands of districts and in providing a plan whereby local people could make such improvements in their schools as they thought wise. In this fight, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** has taken the lead, and because we have, some of our farmer friends have criticised us. We have taken this criticism and stood up four-square to the world on this proposition because we were absolutely sure that constructive school legislation which would not compel consolidation but which would reduce local school taxes and give country boys and girls additional school advantages was absolutely right; and this paper believes in standing for the right and standing for what is the welfare of agriculture in spite of criticism, no matter how bitter.

The Saving In Taxes

There has been a lot of misinformation and propaganda put out against any rural school legislation. It seems to be an issue that comes handy for bringing a certain kind of popularity to those who oppose everything. All that we ask is that you make a careful study of these new Cole Rural School Bills which are explained in this article. If you have any doubts about them, read the examples below showing how taxes in hundreds upon hundreds of poor rural school districts will be reduced when these laws become effective. Under this legislation, there are districts in the State whose assessed valuations are so low that a man living in such a district and having a taxable valuation of \$5,000 will save \$70 a year in reduced school taxes over what he has to pay now. To be sure, these savings

are the greatest in the poor districts. If anyone begins to grumble about these new laws, ask him what the valuation of his school district is, and if it is high, you will see the reason for his grumbling. Even at that, the law will help some in the wealthy districts too.

But one of the greatest injustices done to thousands of farm people in this State is the present inequality of the school tax laws. This injustice is particularly hard on the farmer in the poor districts back on the hills. The large increases in State money will help to do away with at least a part of these inequalities and correct an unfair situation.

How the Cole Bills Got Started

Just before this year's session of the New York State legislature opened, we began to

Study The New Rural School Laws

ON this page there is a review of the events which lead to the passage of the four rural school bills known as the Cole Bills together with an explanation of just what bills are and what they will do.

There are no doubt some features of the new rural school laws which may not work out satisfactorily. If so, they can be amended and properly changed. On the whole, this is the most constructive rural school legislation that has been put on the books in a generation. It leaves the situation entirely in the hands of local people, it relieves rural school taxation in those districts where help is most needed and it enables local people to take advantage of real opportunity to improve their schools.

The air has been filled with demagogic, unfair and misleading statements about the various suggested bills to help farmers with their local schools. It is impossible to get any legislation that will please everybody, but minor points and matters that could easily have been adjusted, had they worked out wrong, have been picked out and jumped upon, while the good features of proposed legislation, features which would have both helped farmers to improve their schools and reduce local taxation, have had no fair support or explanation by those who opposed the legislation.

All that **American Agriculturist** suggests is that you first study the new Cole Rural School Laws, and then give them a fair try-out, after which such changes and amendments that seem to be necessary can be made. Note in particular the explanation in the article on this page showing how the Cole laws will reduce local taxes.—The Editors.

realize that it was very doubtful whether there would be any rural school legislation passed during this session, and we thought that unless great care were taken, if any such legislation were passed, there would be danger that it would do more harm than good to the interests of the rural school patrons and their children. Accordingly the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** called a conference to talk over the matter at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany on December 18th. This conference was attended by representatives of the leading farm and educational organizations of the State, and some of the representatives of the legislature. The editor of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** was chosen chairman.

After an afternoon spent in discussion, it was voted to request the legislative committees on education in the Senate and the Assembly to draft a rural school bill or bills which should include a few stated fundamental principles for rural school improvement, including especially a larger and more equitable distribution of State money for the aid of rural schools coupled with a provision that there should be no consolidation of any district or rural schools without the consent of the patrons of

the individual districts. The chairman of the meeting was also requested to call another meeting early in the legislative session to follow up and support this desired legislation for rural schools.

Those Who Favored The Cole Bills

Accordingly, the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** called another conference in Albany on February 2, 1925, at which the following organizations were represented: New York State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, New York State Home Bureau Federation, the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, the State College of Agriculture, the State Horticultural Society, the State Teachers' Association, the Associated School Boards and Trustees, the State Education Department, the State Council of Superintendents, the State Associated Academic Principals the State District Superintendents' Association, and Honorable Ernest E. Cole, and Honorable Leigh G. Kirkland, New York State Senators. Both Senators Cole and Kirkland were members of the Senate Committee on Education. The editor of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** was again chosen chairman of this conference.

Principles Agreed Upon

All of the afternoon was spent in a discussion of suggestions for rural school legislation. The widespread interest and appreciation of the importance of the problem can be seen by the character of the organizations and their representatives who took the trouble to travel across the State to attend this rural school conference. There was but one desire evident in the discussions, and that was to agree upon principles that would work for the benefit of rural people and that they would approve.

As a result of this conference, the principles stated below were unanimously adopted. That so many different organizations and individuals representing so many different points of view favored these principles show that they must be right.

1. *We favor extension of State aid to adjust the inequalities in local taxation.*

2. *We recommend a provision for a larger local unit of taxation, OPTIONAL IN FORM, coupled with a larger State offering, either by an amendment to the present law or by new enactments.*

3. *We recommend State aid for tuition and transportation for pupils above the sixth grade when sent to approved schools.*

4. *We favor additional State aid for training classes.*

In connection with recommendation number three, it should be explained that it was not the thought of the recommendation to require pupils above the sixth grade to be sent to other schools, but simply to help them with tuition and transportation when they desired to go to higher schools.

Indebted to Senator E. E. Cole.

To carry out these recommendations four bills were introduced in the legislature. These bills came to be known as the four Cole Bills. The only recommendation that was not covered by these bills was number three. It seemed wise, after careful consideration, not to press for State aid for tuition and transportation of seventh and eighth grade pupils until the plan which was finally adopted for extending State aid to adjust inequalities of taxation had been put into operation.

The four Cole Bills took the name of their introducer, Senator Ernest E. Cole, of Bath, Steuben County, New York. As we stated above, Senator Cole, who was Chairman of the Committee on Education in the Senate, attended the conference called by the **AMERICAN**

(Continued on Page 402)



The profit start

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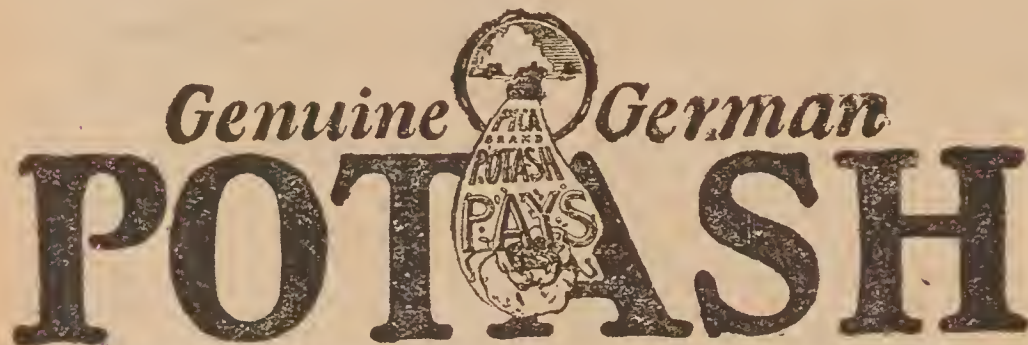
Other farmers' experiences will help you in deciding. Read the following, for example—

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How Long Weed Seeds Live and the Damage They Do

W. C. MUENSCHER

HAVE you ever sown a certain crop upon a piece of recently plowed pasture land, grass land, or even upon land that has been cultivated during the years immediately preceding, and a year or two later noticed the appearance of certain weeds which apparently did not occur there before? Perhaps these weeds were unfamiliar to you and you wondered how they got into your field. Many farmers have had the same experience. Most, and perhaps you too, have blamed the seed, thinking it was unclean and therefore responsible for the appearance of these "new weeds." It is entirely possible that this was the case and no doubt this is the manner in which weeds are often scattered into new areas.

It is also possible however, that the "new" appearance of the weeds is due to weed seeds that had been buried in the soil where they had been lying dormant for many years. In New York State every year a number of weeds are reported as new introductions with impure seed in spite of the fact that records are available indicating that these same weeds had been introduced and were of rather common occurrence in the same general region at least twenty or thirty years ago. It is possible, and highly probable, that many of the so-called "first" appearances of weeds are due, not to impure seed, but to the seeds which were inactive but preserved in the soil as long as they remained buried or undisturbed. When these seeds were brought near the surface of the ground they germinated.

Some Long Time Records

Some experiments with buried seeds conducted by the Michigan Experiment Station and also by the United States Department of Agriculture over periods of from twenty to forty years, have revealed a remarkable longevity in many common weed seeds. It is not uncommon for weed seeds to retain their germinating power ten, twenty, or even forty years after they have been buried in the soil. Here are some examples of common weeds, followed by the number of years their seeds were buried without losing their power of germination. Wild or black mustard, Pigweed, Purslane and Redroot germinated after having been buried from twenty to forty years. Canada thistle, yellow foxtail, small ragweed, Jimson weed, Ox-eye daisy and nightshade germinated after having been buried twenty years. Chickweed, Buckhorn plantain and Hedge mustard germinated after having been buried ten years.

Weeds Produce Large Numbers of Seeds

It is a generally known fact that most weeds mature enormous numbers of seeds every year. A single individual of some of the worst weeds may produce enough seeds in one season to cover an entire acre of ground if they all developed into plants during the next season. For example, single plants of some common weeds growing about Ithaca, N. Y., matured the following numbers of seeds in one season: Hedge mustard, 511,208 seeds; Fleabane, 243,375; Prickly lettuce, 52,700; Nightshade, 178,000; Jimson weed, 23,400; Purslane, 193,213.

One plant of hedge mustard produced over a half million seeds, or enough, if they were evenly scattered, to sow eleven seeds on every square foot in an acre of land or enough to sow 3200 seeds on every acre of a 160 acre farm.

Sowing Clean Seed Is Important

Considerable emphasis has been placed, especially in more recent years, upon the desirability of sowing clean seed in order to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds upon farm land. This is a step in the right direction. Every effort should be taken to insure the farmer

Continued from page 407



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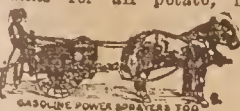
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What Causes Pear Scab and How to Control It

We have a Russet pear tree, medium in size that bears an excellent crop every year. However, the fruit is not perfect, being quite scabby. Some years the fruit is completely covered, ruining the crop. At times the infection even goes to the core. Will you kindly let me know what to do to stop this?—C. F. S.

From your description the trouble with your pears in pear-scab. After blight, scab is the most prevalent disease of the pear in most pear growing regions. It attacks the pear of all ages from the youngest to the oldest plant. Twigs, leaves, flowers, and fruit suffer. The name scab describes the disease at maturity very well. Black, canker-like lesions spot the fruit, leaf, and twig. On the fruit the scabs first appear as olive-green velvety spots. The young fruits so affected may drop, but if they persist, growth will be retarded or may cease entirely. The skin cracks and the fruit becomes distorted. The fruit-stalk is often shriveled. Scab is less conspicuous on the twigs and, there, usually appears as small round spots.

Caused By A Fungus

Pear-scab is caused by a fungus. The organism passes the winter in the fallen leaves or on the twigs. In the spring, spores which have matured are discharged, and, being very light, are scattered by the wind. Many reach the opening flower—and leaf-buds. Moisture and heat conditions being favorable, these spores germinate and infection is started. New infections continue throughout the growing season. The black scab spots on fruit and leaf are corky layers of tissue formed to heal the wounds made by the fungus which has ceased to grow vigorously in these scabs. The infection may extend clear to the core of the pear. Scab may be the indirect cause of pears rotting at the core. Badly scabbed fruits frequently crack open, thereby affording an opening for various decay organisms. When the outside surface of the fruit is not affected, softening at the center indicates only the early breaking up of the flesh tissue. Granular substances or grit cells found at the cores of many varieties of pears are peculiar to the internal construction of these fruits and not necessarily connected with scab in any way.

Control Measures

Different varieties of pears vary in their ability to resist the scab fungus. Flemish Beauty and Summer Doyenne are particularly susceptible to the disease. Pruning off badly infected twigs and plowing under scabby leaves are good sanitary measures. Two applications of lime and sulphur at summer strength, if applied annually, are very effective control measures. The first of these applications should be applied when the blossoms show color but before they open, and the second after most of the petals have fallen. Damp, warm weather greatly favor the spread of the disease. In such a season it is advisable to make a third application of the spray about two weeks after the second.

The Fruit For Everybody

The grape is the fruit for everybody, no matter whether time can be given to care for fruit or not. This fruit will grow and produce anywhere in almost any soil and with no special care, almost like the wild grapes of the woods. Of course care produces better fruit and more of it but it will give us exceptional returns without such care. A vine will grow over a window, on an old tree, on the line fence, on a post or trellis, or any place that you have room to stick it and the crop of fruit will come as certainly as the grape season four years out of five. Two years from the planting of the vine you will begin to gather fruit and you can continue to for years.

—L. H. Cobb.



Tractor Truths

Even the sturdiest of tractors will balk, get overheated, refuse to pull, unless the very best motor oil is used.

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And, best of all, it can stand a lot of punishment under even the most "killing" conditions.

Consult the Socony lubrication chart below for the proper grade of Socony Motor Oil for your tractor. The nearest Socony dealer will be glad to quote you prices in metal 30 or 50-gallon drums, with faucet. It costs no more, and it is mighty convenient.

Remember that SOCONY is "Standard"

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY MOTOR OIL for Tractor Lubrication

LUBRICATION CHART



TRACTOR'S NAME	1924		1922-23		TRACTOR'S NAME	1924		1922-23	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter		Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allis Chalmers (6-12).....	H	M	H	M	Little Giant.....	H	M	H	M
Allis Chalmers (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Magnet.....	..	..	EH	H
Allwork.....	EH	H	EH	H	Midwest.....	..	..	EH	H
Appleton.....	..	..	H	M	Minneapolis.....	EH	H	EH	H
Aultman Taylor.....	EH	H	EH	H	Moline Universal.....	H	H	H	H
Avery (Cultivator & Model C).....	M	M	M	M	Monarch.....	H	H	H	H
Avery (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Nilson.....	H	M	H	M
Balfor.....	H	M	H	M	Ohio.....	H	H	H	H
Bates (All steel).....	..	..	H	H	Oil Pull.....	EH	H	EH	H
Bates Steel Mule.....	H	H	H	H	Oliver.....	..	..	H	H
Bear.....	..	..	..	..	Peoria.....	EH	H	EH	H
Case.....	H	H	H	H	Pioneer.....	EH	H	EH	H
Chase.....	..	..	H	M	Prairie Dog (Model L).....	..	..	EH	H
Cletrac.....	H	H	H	H	Prairie Dog (Model D).....	..	..	EH	H
Dart Blue J.....	EH	H	EH	H	Reed.....	H	H	H	H
Depue.....	H	H	H	H	Reliable.....	EH	H	EH	H
E. B.....	H	M	H	M	Russell (Giant).....	EH	H	EH	H
Evans.....	H	H	H	H	Russell (All others).....	H	M	H	M
Fageol.....	H	M	H	M	Samson.....	..	..	H	H
Farm Horse.....	EH	H	EH	H	Sandusky.....	..	..	EH	H
Fordson.....	H	M	H	M	Shawnee.....	M	M	M	M
Franklin.....	..	..	H	H	Shelby (Model C).....	..	..	H	H
Frick (12-20).....	H	M	H	M	Shelby (Model D).....	..	..	H	H
Frick (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Square Turn.....	EH	H	EH	H
Gray.....	H	M	H	M	Stinson.....	EH	H	EH	H
Great Western.....	H	H	H	H	Titan.....	..	..	EH	H
Hart Parr.....	EH	H	EH	H	Topp Stewart.....	H	M	M	M
Heider (Cultivator).....	M	M	M	M	Toro.....	M	M	M	M
Heider (All others).....	H	M	H	M	Traylor.....	M	M	M	M
Holt (Caterpillar).....	EH	H	EH	H	Trundar.....	..	..	H	H
Huber.....	H	M	H	M	Twin City.....	EH	H	EH	H
Illinois Super Drive.....	..	..	EH	H	Uncle Sam.....	H	M	H	M
Indiana.....	H	M	H	M	Walls.....	H	M	H	M
International.....	..	..	H	H	Waterloo Boy.....	H	M	H	M
J. T.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wellington.....	..	..	EH	M
Lauson.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wetmore.....	..	..	H	H
Leader.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wisconsin.....	EH	H	EH	H
Linn.....	M	M	M	M	Yuba.....	H	H	H	H

Key to Chart: LM—Socony Light Medium; M—Socony Medium; H—Socony Heavy; EH—Socony Extra Heavy; G—Socony Gear Oil or Socony Gear Compound; CP—Socony Gear Compound or Socony Transmission Lubricant.

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Sun is getting higher, ground is getting warmer, leaves are showing on the trees, grass is turning green.

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Send today for Hart's New Catalogue of the Best Vegetable Seeds for the Atlantic Coast States. High in quality, reasonable in price.

HUNDREDFOLD PEA—Extra early. **BOUNTIFUL BEAN**—Early, stringless.

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The report of the analysis as conducted and certified to by the New York Seed Improvement Co-operative Association, Inc., is as follows:

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Broken kernels—trace
Inert matter—trace
Germination, Dec. 1924—96.0%

Our price for this seed is \$5.00 per bushel F. O. B. Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y.

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FOR SALE CORN

Choice Seed Corn 1000 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent: 300 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop: 200 bu. Early White Cap, nearly all 1923 crop. Above 90% germination. Write for price, sample and circular. Order early to save money.
SHULL FARM, Box 5, Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa.

A Modern Patriarch

(Continued from page 385)

Paul could always sell his wheat—or a yoke of fat steers that journeyed to Albany on their own feet or two or three fat hogs slaughtered and drawn there on a sleigh when winter came, but upon the whole the problem was to maintain a great family almost wholly from within the fence lines of the farm. I doubt if Paul at the best ever knew a gross income of a thousand dollars per year—more likely it was half of that and yet it was enough and to spare. Always there was a prodigal abundance of simple, wholesome food. Always there was flour from Paul's own wheat ground under buhrstones turned by the wooden overshot water wheel on the creek two miles away and the miller took his pay in "toll"—one bushel out of every ten for grinding. Of course, the flour was not as white as that which flaming billboards assure us we will use "eventually—why not now?" but it was as good as any of that time. My father who through many years told me many tales used to relate how sometimes boiled eggs crowned the family board and how a great milk pan full of them passed up and down before those hungry boys. It was not elegance but it was abundance and a feast. I can imagine Paul's merry scorn if he could have visualized the modern "kitchenette".

* * *

Always hanging in the smoke house or later buried deep in oats were fitches of bacon and nut brown hams and in the cellar barrels of beef and fat salt pork and ample bins of potatoes and the fruits and vegetables of the old time, self-contained farm home.

Moreover, the farm was a manufacturing establishment, an industrial community where thrift reigned and where there were no strikes and no lockouts. Month after month throughout the year, each farm task in turn was taken up and accomplished and set aside even as with the peaceful years came springtime and harvest and the winter snows. When March came and the snow lay only in patches along the fences and on the north slope of the hills, they "tapped" the "Sap bush" with wooden spiles and wooden buckets or hewn wooden troughs and of the sugaring made at once a harvest and a revel. In July Paul's wheat bowed heavily with its ripe burden and his stalwart sons laid it low with rhythmic sweep of cradles while others following behind bound it with sheaves with twisted bands straw and the same knot used by harvester folk since immemorial days. When Autumn came and the husks grew yellow on Paul's corn, he and his sons built it into orderly array of shocks that suggested a tenting army keeping watch over the field and later with a husking-bee made a neighborhood festival they brought the gleaming gold to crib. On sharp and frosty winter days was heard the muffled, measured beats of flails on threshing floors and always the mountain of wood beside the kitchen door grew even higher as the winter passed.

* * *

Each springtime Paul's little flock of sheep were first "washed" in the farm brook and then sheared and at the "carding mill" a few miles away their wool became great soft, fleecy bundles of "spinning rolls". Each May Paul sowed a plot of flax which in blossom time became blue as the sky above it and later was pulled and retted and hatched and spun by primitive art.

It was a huge overflowing family but without and within there was useful work for everyone and each member played their part in the well-ordered farm economy. So Adam delved and Eve spun and within the house the spindle sang and whined and snarled and the hand loom clanked and thumped as it drove home the wool into thick and honest cloth of home grown linen or Virgin wool so that Paul's family

might not lack for raiment that was decent and fit.

So too, the calves and fat cows which yielded meat gave also skins which at the neighborhood tannery under the primitive yet very skillful art of the time, became wonderfully soft and durable leather for harness and also for boots and shoes, shaped by the itinerant shoemaker who often carried his tools with him and worked beside the fire of his employer.

* * *

I like to think that every father was a man with a wide knowledge of the worth while traditions of a rural neighborhood. I suppose that I was only a little lad when he first told me of Paul and I am sure that often I asked to have the tale repeated and now I have lived to see new chapters written into it. Always as I have reviewed his career, it is impressed upon me that he was a simple, primitive, untrained, and yet withal a wise, foresighted man.

And so it was that the years came and went, he remarked the mighty line of sons almost thronged his house and as a wise father ought he planned and debated much what he might do in order that these boys might have each his place in the sun and that they might come to be an honor to him and his race.

So at length out of his long musings, he evolved this wise, just plan. As each son came to manhood and according to the custom of the time, took a wife from some neighboring farm and was ready to begin for himself, Paul purchased a farm somewhere in the convenient neighborhood, paid down a thousand dollars on the price, then established the boy upon it and bade him make good for the rest.

* * *

So one by one as his boys came of age, Paul followed out this established policy so scrupulously fair to each. I take it that it was from sixty to eighty years ago when Paul was setting up his boys. It was a day when America was on the whole agricultural rather than industrial and there were few outside calls to tempt these boys to leave their native township.

So when after many full and fruitful years, Paul at length laid down his good gray head. I think he must have departed cheered and comforted by the thought that he had done well by all his boys and that his dynasty was secure for all the generations to come. Also, I like to remember that he must have felt a certain pride in his name because to "young Paul" (the one I knew) he left the old home farm. And thus it was that in my boyhood you could drive along the pleasant roads that wind among the hills in the leisurely fashion characteristic of the region and you would note that these sons of Paul made up the "neighborhood". My thought—my memory of them—is that they were pleasant, kindly blonde-bearded men deemed a little slow of speech, perhaps of wit. The point—the moral of my tale—if such there be, is that not one of them could fill his father's shoes. One or two of the grandsons of Paul still hold their farms with feeble, slipping hands, but most of them are forever strangers to the region which was the cradle of their race.

* * *

It would add a fine thrill to my story if I could tell how today there are boys sprung from that old rural stock who have made great places for themselves in the world as Captains of industry or leaders and teachers of men. I cannot pretend to remember all of them nor have I painstakingly followed their careers, but now and then some incident again revives their memories.

There must be in the world a very considerable number of men whose an-

Continued on Opposite Page

BETTER CROPS FROM THE ONE HORSE FARM

The small farm is just the place where compact and efficient work will be done by the

Clark One Horse Disk Harrows

Market gardeners, truckmen, florists and others will obtain greater yields and bigger profits from the use of these light draft 1-horse harrows.

In several styles and types; one at least, just what you need. Disks are forged sharp—dust-proof oil soaked hardwood bearings.

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The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop. Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

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age limit is 18—under rules and regulations to be established by the state commissioner of motor vehicles. The holder of a junior operator's license may not operate in a city of 1,000,000 or more population, and may operate only in traveling to and from school "or in the usual and ordinary pursuit of the business of parent or guardian of the licensee". Application for a junior operator's license must include either a birth, baptismal or school certificate, and an affidavit signed by the parent or guardian, setting forth the facts showing the necessity for the license. The only difference between the two bills is that the Kirkland-Fake measure also provides that the licensee may operate only between sunrise and sunset.

The Republican measure to bring about a change in the management of the state fair passed both houses and is before the Governor. Democrats wanted the management of the fair put in the hands of the commissioner of agriculture, but the Republicans insisted on a bill placing the management in the hands of the state council of farms and markets which will appoint a manager for the fair. The bill, as passed, also provides that the state fair commission shall continue its activities during the present year and shall not turn over its affairs to the council of farms and markets until January 1, 1926. This legislation was brought about as a result of claims by Lieutenant Governor Lowman, who is ex-officio chairman of the fair commission, that he had found the financial affairs of the commission "in a mess."

Legislation of special interest to farmers and the rural sections, which failed of passage, includes:

Bill to abolish the state council of farms and markets. This is an annual Democratic measure, and did not get out of committee this year.

Bill to establish a division of rural hygiene in the state department of health, and appropriating \$10,000. This bill was introduced by Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman Frank H. Lattin, Republican, of Albion, and died in committee in both houses.

Bills to impose a gasoline tax. Two major propositions were introduced, one to fix a tax of one cent a gallon on all gasoline sales, leaving the present registration fees as they are, and the other to make the gasoline tax two cents a gallon and fix a flat registration fee. Neither bill was reported out of committee.

Farm Legislation in New Jersey

New Jersey farmers fared well in their organized legislative program this year. Eight laws were added to the New Jersey statutes as a result of the efforts of the New Jersey State Federation of the County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange, which, through their Joint Legislative Committee of which Dr. W. H. Whiton of Somerset County, N. J., is chairman, introduced and backed the desired measures during the 1925 legislative season. Five other measures, and later an additional bill substituting one of them, were prepared and advanced in the Legislature but fell by the wayside.

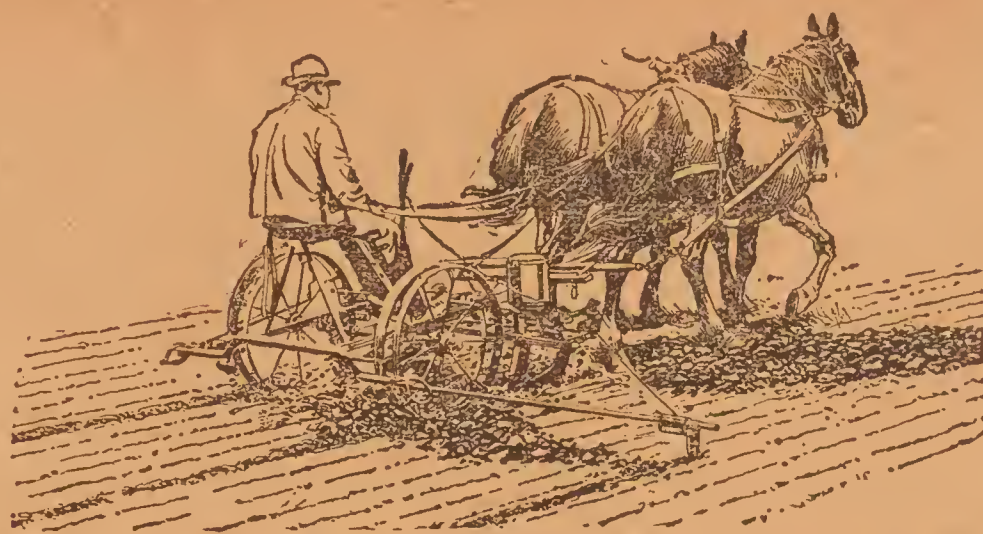
One of the principal agricultural bills becoming a law is a provision in the insurance laws which now authorizes farmers to organize mutual insurance companies for the writing of their own risks. This is a measure the farmers of New Jersey have fostered for several years. The new law comes as the result of hard work and perseverance on the part of the agricultural leaders who are behind the legislative program of the Farm Bureau and the State Grange.

Among the other farm laws is a change in the Milk Dealers' Licensing and Bonding Act, which adds enforcement provisions to the present law and makes possible its effective administration. The situation on the poultry quarantine and European fowl plague this last season gave rise to two measures which offer protec-

tion to poultrymen in New Jersey. In addition to protective features, the new laws authorize a modest appropriation for use by the state poultry authorities in studying the disease and for the working out of ways and means to prevent its recurrence in any disastrous way in the state.

The fight for the control of bovine tuberculosis in New Jersey, which has been backed by the organized farmers for several years, seems to have an added stimulus this year in a law secured for further appropriation to be used by the New Jersey State Bureau of Animal Industry. Another live stock measure brought to a head during the season increases the penalty upon owners for damage incurred by a roving bull. This matter had the backing of dairymen and live stock men throughout the state and is considered an important move in protection of the pure-bred industry in the state.

Another law secured by the farm interests amends the statutes to the end that dogs may be allowed to run at large upon the property of their owners, clearing up a situation for farm owners who have always held that they had the right

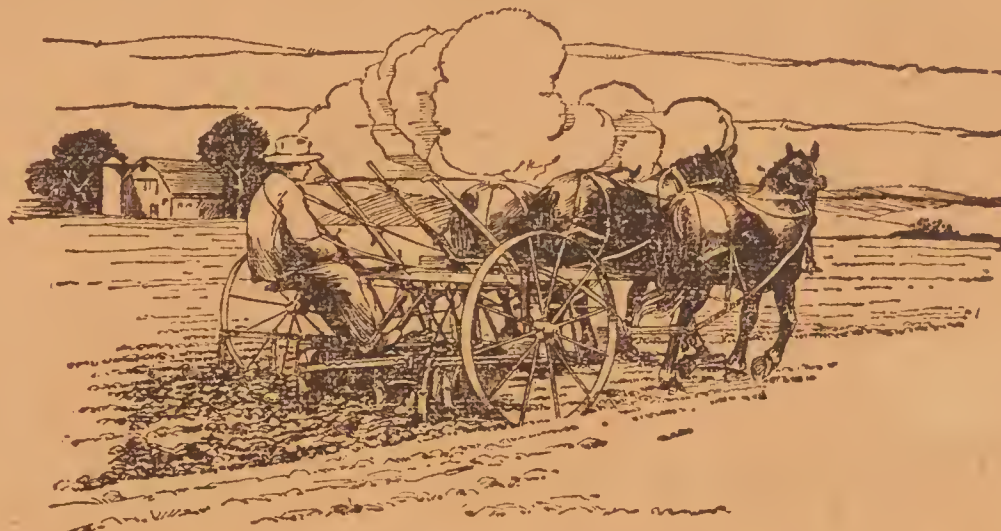


McCormick-Deering Corn Planters

CHECK ROW • DRILL • HILL DROP DRILL

When you plant your corn you plan for the greatest possible yield. To get this you must use every available foot of land. You must *grow a full hill everywhere a hill is supposed to grow*. If your corn planter has passed its most useful days, you cannot do this. Missed hills can easily cost you several hundred bushels each year.

Right now the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community is ready to show you new, dependable McCormick-Deering Planters that will help you avoid losses from missed hills. Features: variable drop; edge, flat, or full hill drop plates; automatic markers, power hill drop; all standard widths; fertilizer attachments; and pea and bean attachments. One of these planters can easily pay for itself this year out of the money it saves.



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STYLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF ROW CROP

Never before has the value of the two-row cultivator been so evident. This year every short cut must be used, yet the farming job must be done better than ever. You can do this with a two-row cultivator. If you wish, you can go over the corn an extra time or two, yet your labor cost will be considerably less than your usual cultivation with a one-row cultivator. In fact, the points in favor of two-row cultivation are so numerous that you will surely wish to talk to your local McCormick-Deering dealer about the light-running, easy-to-handle McCormick-Deering two-row cultivators. Ask him also about McCormick-Deering one-row corn cultivator. Let the tools in the McCormick-Deering line help you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois
 93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in American Agriculturist territory—Albany,
 Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Elmira, Harrisburg, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

will climb flights of stairs to tiny cubicles within brick walls and they buy ham by the slice and milk in a bottle and potatoes in a paper bag and have quite forgotten how Paul planned that always they should walk between their own plow handles and turn over the brown earth in the spring sunshine.

Frequently, I pass Paul's old farm. Since his day it has known other owners and on the whole it has prospered. On the site of the low, spreading, old-fashioned wood colored barn where once Paul beat out his wheat with flails, has arisen a great, new towering barn with acetalene gas lights and iron stable equipment and milking machines and big decorative galvanized iron ventilators rising above the gambrel roof, Paul's substantial dwelling still stands—better kept than of old.

A Modern Patriarch

(Continued from opposite page)

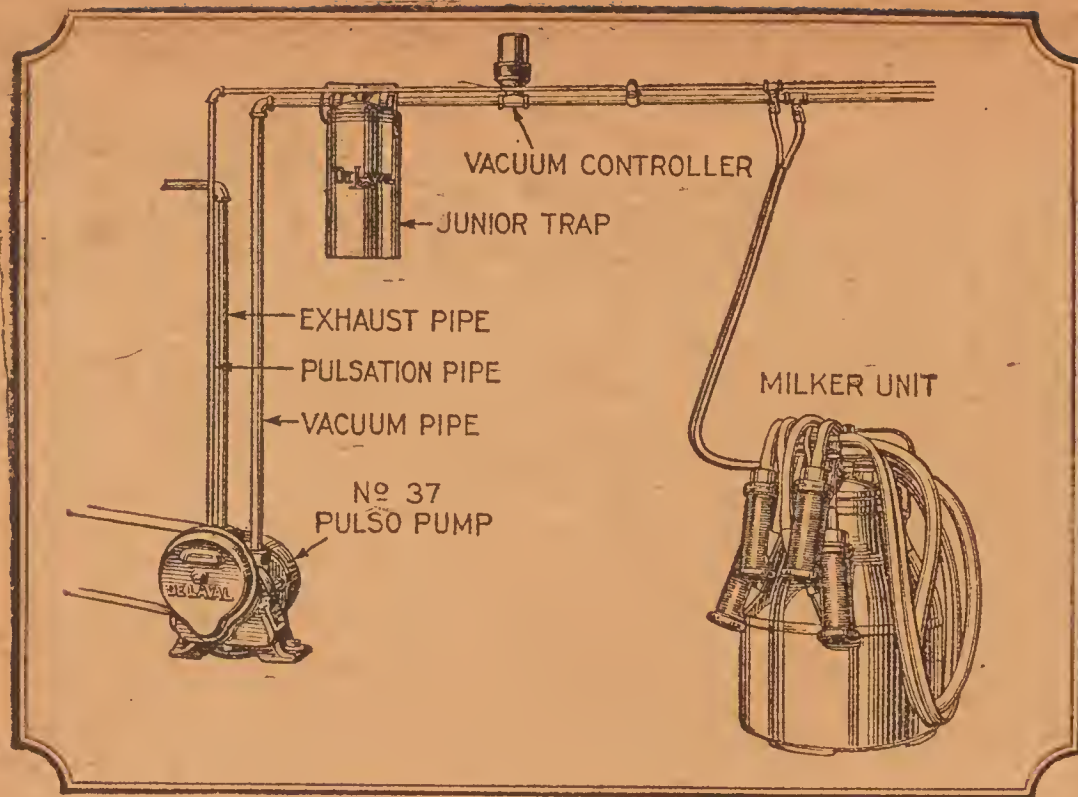
cestry runs back to Paul but almost none of them are farmers.

They are working out their lives as one of thousands in giant factories or turning switches in busy railroad yards or whirling the control lever on grinding, banging trolley cars. They are waiting—waiting for five o'clock and the whistle. And when it blows they will take their dinner pails and go home to a rented home on some side street or

property when not in conflict with game and hunting provisions.

The efforts of the Farm Bureau and the State Grange through their Joint Legislative Committee, following the annual legislative conference early last Fall when all farm interests in the state took part, brought splendid results this season to the credit of both organizations and their Committee. It is very apparent, however, that more continuous and energetic support is needed from the "man back home."

So I have been writing not of an abandoned farm but of a wandering family. And tonight as I muse and picture to myself the patriarchal life he led, I wish that I might have done homage to King Paul in the far off day when he was the wise, just, firm ruler of a Farm Empire all his own.—Jared VanWagenen, Jr.



Announcing the **DE LAVAL** Junior Milker Outfit For Milking Small Herds

OWING to the remarkable success which De Laval Milkers have attained during the past nine years in saving time and labor, increasing the production of milk and improving its quality, as well as eliminating the drudgery and dislike of hand milking, there has arisen a widespread demand for a De Laval Milker for milking small herds.

In response to this demand, the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit has been designed and is now offered to small herd owners. Every user of this outfit can expect exactly the same satisfactory results as the thousands of other De Laval Milker users in this and all dairy countries of the world are obtaining, for it is exactly the same in operation as the regular De Laval Milker

and differs only in that it has a Pulso-Pump and Trap of smaller capacity.

The De Laval Junior Milker is sold complete with one standard De Laval

Unit and enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation. It is designed, however, to operate two standard De Laval Milker Units when so desired, with an installation not exceeding 60 feet of pipe, and will milk as many cows as can be stanchioned within these limits.

This outfit can be operated by a $\frac{3}{4}$ hp.

electric motor or a $1\frac{1}{2}$ hp. gasoline engine, making it economical in operation.

At any later date should the owner of such an outfit increase his herd, the capacity of the milker can always be enlarged accordingly, at comparatively small expense.

\$175.00*

for the Complete Outfit as shown above (except piping) consisting of

1 No. 37 Pulso-Pump
1 Junior Trap
1 Vacuum Controller
1 Complete Milker Unit
And enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation.

Capable of operating 2 units within a 60 ft. installation.
*Slightly higher on Pacific Coast and in Western Canada.

See your De Laval Agent or write for full information

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What Dairymen are Doing Buying Tested Cattle---Treating Abortion

IT seems as though there is still considerable doubt on the part of cattle owners who are endeavoring to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from their herds as to what precautions are necessary to prevent the re-entry of disease in their herds when purchasing animals. According to the accredited herd agreement under which the majority of the men are operating, nothing but tested animals can be added to the herd after the first test and the addition only being made after the animals have passed at least two tests with negative results.

Too much dependence can be placed on an accredited herd certificate although it should be the first question when considering the purchase on animals from a herd that the buyer is not familiar with. Notwithstanding the fact that the tuberculin test is as well perfected as we can expect at this time and the fact that the working out of the accredited herd plan is a systematic and efficient way of combating the disease, the very nature of the disease itself lends it to be very readily introduced into even accredited herds in a very short time. Cases often arise where animals from accredited herds react to the test.

Demand Additional Guarantee

The best solution seems to be at present for the buyer to demand additional guarantee from the seller besides the fact that he has a certificate covering the herd. The larger cattle men are pretty apt to avail themselves of the sixty day retest agreement—and certainly each and every man who is trying to build up his herd should do likewise. This is matter that is fairly easy to arrange at the present time and in view of the number of cases where animals do react on subsequent tests even after accreditation, it certainly should not be overlooked by anyone in New York State.

The tuberculin test is but one step in the process of clean herds, and is only one of the minor ones. Cattle owners must give some thought to the future in keeping out reactors in the future.

—D. V. RIVENBURG.

To begin with the stables must be so constructed as to allow plenty of sunlight to enter and to be sanitary in every way. Good ventilation is essential. The frequent use of the hose to wash out the stable keeps it sweet and clean. Good bedding for the cattle is necessary. All cleaning and sweeping should be done before the milking, never while it is going on.

The cows should be clipped on flanks and udders, and groomed at least once a day. Always wash the tails, flanks and udders before milking. It is best to use warm water for this. No cow with a bad quarter or udder should be with the milks cows. **KEEP SEPARATE.** When starting to milk always milk a few squirts from each teat into (not on the floor) a special pail provided for this purpose. This milk can be fed to the calves.

After the milk is drawn from the cow it should be taken direct to the creamery and cooled to at least 50 degrees F. Never allow the milk to stand in or near the stables. After cooling it should be bottled and capped at once, preferably by machine, then placed in a cooler where the temperature is at least 50. When the bottles and utensils have been washed thoroughly, place where they can be sterilized with live steam. After the steam has been turned off keep them here until ready for use.

All the afore mentioned ideas call for extra work, extra help, and extra equipment. But if one expects to produce certified milk, which is a superior product, one must expect to use superior ideas and methods.—L. D. HUGLEY, Pennsylvania.

Handling A Case of Abortion

Last spring I had two cows that lost their calves. This spring I have had three so far. Would you please tell me if this is a disease? I feed them hay twice a day and oats and barley straw once a day. They have a good stable, well ventilated, also water in the barn.—J. B. C., New York.

YOUR question raises the whole question of how to properly handle a herd where the cows are aborting.

It is the general experience that cows that lose their calves once may lose them again and also that there is always a great deal of trouble in getting them in calf because infections of one kind or another usually follow an abortion and it puts the breeding organs of the cows in bad condition.

Therefore, when a cow aborts I do not think it worth while to try to carry her on as a breeder in the herd unless she is especially valuable. I think the best thing to do is to get rid of her as quickly as possible.

(Continued on opposite page)

Producing Certified Milk

PRODUCING certified milk under ordinary conditions is a hard and laborious task. A special effort must be made to keep down the bacteria by having clean sanitary conditions; careful consideration of details is another factor that enters into the scheme to a large extent, but the main idea is the assimilation of cleanliness in the handling and the caring for the milk.



H. H. Buckley, owner of Cathedral Farms, Oneonta, New York, mourns the loss of a pure bred Guernsey cow that only dropped him two heifer calves before she was accidentally killed. And well he may, for the two heifers have both become class leader cows, the last having the distinction of being one of the three 800 pound Guernsey two year olds.

The old cow was Shamrock and Lena's Kate S. 64428. Her first daughter was Kate of Fairview 82754, (above) who took fourth place in class B last year, with a record of 19227.8 pounds of milk and 905.65 pounds of butter fat. The second daughter, Cathedral Kate 126395, has just completed a record of 16339.8 pounds of milk and 801.13 pounds of butter fat in class G, the junior two year old section, which makes her the third highest producing cow in the breed for her age.

Pay for a Harder Out of Your Milk Checks

A silo is almost as necessary as a milk pail on the dairy farm. And if you have one silo, you probably need another—for summer feeding and reserve. Shrewd feeders are using less grain and more silage—they find it pays better under present conditions.

You can't control the price of milk but you can largely control your feeding costs. A Harder Silo will help you show a profit and you can pay for it mostly out of your milk checks.

It's made of the best Spruce or Oregon Fir, cut with beveled edges and square tongues and grooves to make a perfect fit. Then it is doweled and sealed to make it rigid and air-tight. Goes together so easily no skilled labor is needed to put it up. And once up, you have the best silo in the community—with the patented Harder-Victor Front.

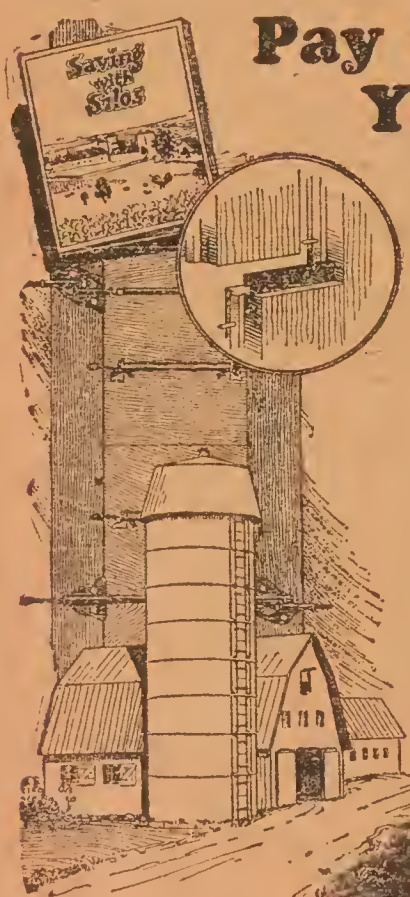
Write for our easy-payment plan and free book, "Saving with Silos." Let us show you how to reduce your feed bills, increase your milk flow and add extra dollars to your bank account.

HARDER MFG. CORP.

Box F

Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS



Now for constructive measure: (1.) I should put the herd in the hands of a competent veterinarian and be guided by his suggestions.

(2.) I would have my bull thoroughly examined because I think that many times the bull infects the cows in the herd even though he is apparently a good breeder.

(3.) I would have each individual cow in the herd examined before breeding and breed them under the supervision of a veterinarian.

(4.) I fail to see how any one can hope to cope with this disease without the help of a veterinarian who understands the nature of the disease and is interested in working with a breeder to help him overcome it.

(5.) In a choice of a veterinarian I would be sure that he had had experience and was well qualified to work on this disease.

(6.) With respect to the nutrition of the animals I earnestly suggest that where breeding troubles are being met with that a man should lime his land and do his level best to provide good legume hay, early cut clover or alfalfa, for all of his cows and that in addition he give them what they will eat of the following mineral mixture: equal parts of steamed bone meal, ground limestone and salt. Four ounces a day should be sufficient. In summer when on pasture cows should have access to this mineral mixture.

Singleton Herd to be Dispersed

ONE of New England's good Holstein herds will be dispersed when S. T. Wood of Liverpool, N. Y., sells the J. Ernest Singleton herd at Wallam Lake, R. I., on April 18th. The herd is largely of Colantha breeding, many of the females tracing back to an excellent daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, used as a foundation cow. Every female of milking age in the herd has an A. R. O. record with the exception of three which freshened last summer as two-year-olds. Some of the individuals particularly worthy of mention are Princess Copia Alcartra who made 31 lbs. at three years of age, the 28 lb. Princess Evertje De Kol 4th with a year's record of 1189.8 lbs. butter and 25,966.7 lbs. milk, and a 30 lb. granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol 5th. At Singleton Farms there have been developed state champion butter producers in all seven classes of the thirty day division, and in several classes of the yearly division.

At the head of the herd is Terracelawn Pontiac Vale, out of a 33 lb. daughter of a son of King Segis. His sire is a son of the 41 lb. sire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale. The daughters of Terracelawn Pontiac Vale have many excellent records to their credit, and including a recently completed junior four-year-old record exceeding 24,000 lbs. milk with a butter production of something over 1,000 lbs. Other daughters include many with seven day records and several with high yearly records. The junior herd sire is another Colantha bred bull, Sir Roella Colantha, whose dam has a 25 lb. four-year-old record.

In the herd are 17 daughters of the senior herd sire and 22 sired by the junior sire. Several of the herd members have been bred to both these sires. Every precaution has been taken to maintain a healthy herd with the result that it has been accredited for about two years. There has been only one reactor in nearly five years.

Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders Annual Sale June 6

THE Bradford County Milking Shorthorn Breeders announce that their 7th annual sale will be held at Troy, Pa., on June 6. In the six previous annual sales, cattle have been sold to breeders in 16 different states and Canada. Last year's sale proved to be a bargain counter event. Those who were present secured extreme values for their money.



Building Barn Equipment For 58 Years

William Loudon is the pioneer builder of Barn Equipment. Every piece of Loudon Equipment that goes out to the farmer and dairyman must meet his rigid requirements for absolute quality. It must be designed right to do its work perfectly. It must be built so well that there will be no question about its giving full value—and more, for the money it cost. He established this iron clad policy back in 1867 and has adhered to it strictly for these 58 years.

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Give your Loudon Dealer the opportunity of quoting prices on any of the following Loudon labor-saving equipment you may be needing to make your herd more comfortable, more healthful and more productive: Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Steel Pens, Manure Carriers, Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks, Water Bowls, Cupolas, Ventilators, Bull Staff, Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Steel Hog House Equipment, Hog House Roof Windows, etc. Get in touch with the nearest dealer below:

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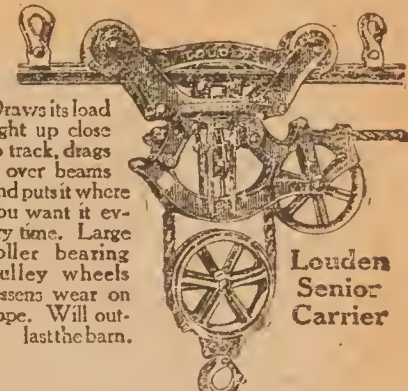
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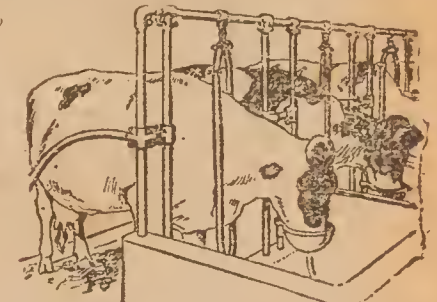
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Draws its load right up close to track, drags it over beams and puts it where you want it every time. Large roller bearing pulley wheels lessen wear on rope. Will outlast the barn.

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Holstein bull born September 22, 1923. Sired by King of the Changelings a 33-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs. Dam an ARO daughter of Changeling Butter Boy. This young bull is nicely marked, well grown, ready for heavy service and guaranteed right in every way. First check for \$125 f. o. b. Owego takes him.

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FOR SALE. Villageside Fearless No. 105644, eight months old Guernsey Bull sired by Langwater Fearless No. 77111; the \$7,500.00 Bull who is the only son of Langwater Warrior out of a cow having held a World's Record: out of Villageside Roxie May No. 119544 who has an A. R. Record of 10,860.75 lbs. fat and 587.10 lbs. fat. Full sister to Village Roxie Patterson A. R. No. 12090, a former class leader in DD both out of Roxie Patterson of Villageside No. 70866 who has A. R. record 15,726.8 lbs milk, 804.68 lbs. fat.

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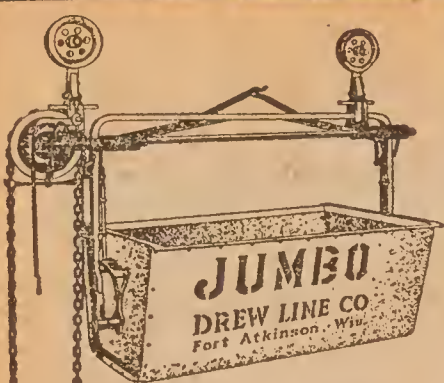
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KEEP your stables clean and sanitary, cut stable work in half, make it a pleasure instead of drudgery. This Jumbo Carrier shows you the modern way. Carries big loads just where you want them. Latches at both ends, dumps automatically or by hand.

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Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. All bred to make large hogs. I will ship from one to fifty C. O. D. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery.

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888 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
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QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 weeks old, \$6 each; 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each. Send in and get farm-raised pigs. Bred from all registered boars and large sows, and will make large hogs. Pure Chester White or Yorkshire pigs 6 weeks old, \$8 each; and also Berkshire pigs 6 weeks old \$8 each. Boars of the above breeds \$10 each. We ship C. O. D. to you on approval, from one to twenty-five pigs.

CLOVER HILL FARM,

R.F.D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A.M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

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75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.50 each. 8 weeks old \$7 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense.

MICHAEL LUX, Woburn, Mass.

Fighting The Hog's Enemies

A Rubbing Post Will Keep Lice Away

I HAVE raised a great number of hogs and found through practical experience that many of the troubles in the hog raising business can be traced directly or indirectly to one or two parasites, the hog worm or the hog louse. The hog house is the most common, in fact it is in every herd of hogs unless means have been taken to eradicate it. The worm of the stomach and intestines were one time a serious enemy of the hog, but this question is practically solved nowadays by the good worm remedies on the market at the present time.

The louse multiplies so rapidly that where one first notices them (one or two) on the hog today, the whole herd will be infested with them within ten or fifteen days. The first time I saw advertised a louse killer for the hog louse I bought some. It cost me twenty-four dollars, but it was money well spent. I also purchased a dipping vat, but one can be made cheaper than it can be bought. I dipped the head of hogs, and in ten days dipped them again, and I kept the feeding yard and nest disinfected with the dip. It was not a month's time and a great change could be noticed,—a change of improvement. I have tried every dip that I was able to lay hands on, and they are all good. The main thing is that a farmer or hog raiser should not let too much damage be done to the head before he used a dip or disinfectant.

A Good Rubbing Post Does the Work

There are now machines on the market which do the work much more cheaply and with less inconvenience. These machines require attention once a week or so. Just keep them full and the hogs will do the rest. If your hogs are infested with lice, and I imagine they are unless you have been working with them constantly—all you have to do is clean up their pens and bedding, thoroughly disinfect it with some good dip and place a rubbing post of some modern make in the yard and keep it filled and the whole question of the louse is settled.

Freedom of lice allows a hog to become stronger and resists diseases more easily. I have raised a number of hogs for breeding stock for many years and have not once been troubled with cholera. It is a cheaper treatment than serum, and is likely to save you that sort of investment.

Mistake with Hogs

It is a mistake to overfeed or underfeed, not to provide comfortable quarters, to forget the hog is a grazing animal, to try to raise hogs on an exclusive diet, to feed constipating food and not correct it, to feed sour milk when the young pigs are learning to eat, to feed breeding stuff as if you were fitting for market, if the hogs are not fed bone and muscle food during their growth, to

feed all sizes together, as the smaller ones are at a disadvantage, to feed a brood sow corn before farrowing when she should have laxative feed, to feed brood sows heavily immediately after farrowing, not to grow pigs rapidly from birth to market.—Roy Esser.

Care of The Scrubby Pig

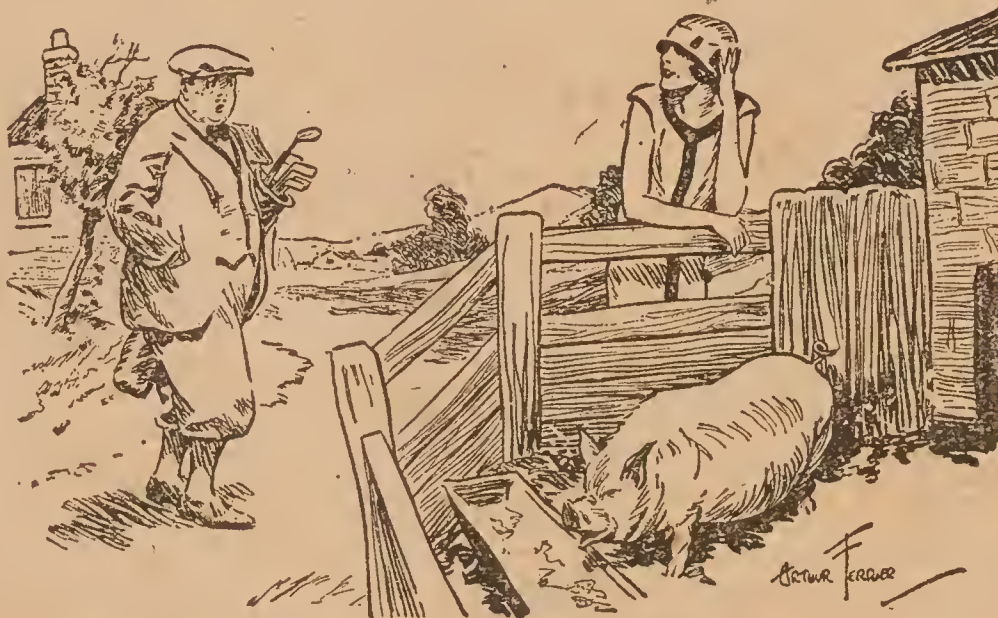
FOR many years we had always on hand a scrubby pig or two and it seemed to me they just stayed that way and never grew or amounted to anything as far as profits are concerned. A change of feed never did any good that I could see. Sometimes by putting the pig away from the others, helped.

After reading and inquiring here and there I found no one seemed to have anything to offer. Of course everybody gave advice and that's a very natural trait, but advice is something like romance vs theory unless it works. A few years later I read an article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST also one on the same subject in another paper. We then talked the matter over and came to the conclusion that these same piggies we had been raising each year, at least one or two of them were hidebound. My conclusion was correct after visiting a large hog owner who raised several hundred each year, I was told poor treatment was one fault, and improper feeding was another, and that there was just one way to handle such a piggie effectively and that was to get rid of it, the sooner the better. That seemed terrible to me. I got to studying about this matter and hit upon a plan that has worked effectively ever since and I am sure it will work in every case where piggie is found to be hidebound.

My method is to take several gallons of water and melt soap enough in it to do the work properly. Then armed with a stubby brush and piggie cornered somewhere, he is given the washing and currying of his life even if he is stubborn, and a pig surely is. This method has worked effectively in every case. Appetite good and a fine thrifty pig is the result every time, and profitable.—Mrs. Edith Swope, Pennsylvania.

A Hint That Worked

ABOUT two years ago I wrote to you about my Fordson tractor pumping oil, and am pleased to state that I have found the cause and it's remedy. My son (who operates tractor) thinking to favor the tractor ran the motor too slowly, which caused a high vacuum that pumped the oil. Soon after writing to you I installed a governor (air friction) which has eliminated the trouble and now the tractor works perfectly.—J. J. Blewett, Pennsylvania.



"Hello, George! Funny thing, I was just thinking about you!"—JUDGE

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In The Absence of Biddy

Where Brooder Chicks Go Wrong

TO buy day-old baby chicks is an easy start. To raise baby chicks is one of the most difficult problems confronting the poultryman. So much can be wrong; so much can go wrong in such a short space of time that a brood can dwindle perceptibly or even cease to exist over night. It would be an impossibility to set forth any rules or regulations that cover all the multitude of rising emergencies or cover all the different methods of chick raising. There are, however, a few points that are worth considering, because, in a general way, they cover a few of the things that ought not to kill baby chicks.

By L. H. HISCOCK

that of housing. There are so many different makes of stoves and oil heaters, it is not necessary to go into the details. The main thing with any brooder apparatus is conscientious care. A thermostat cannot do anything when it comes to the regulation of heat.

In the operation of coal brooder stoves there are two common faults that may affect the running of the stoves. Where a brooder house is exposed to wind and the stove pipe is four inches or larger, it is a wise precaution to put a chimney damper in the pipe; on windy days it will relieve the strain on the thermostat and keep your fire from burning too heavily. In the second place the action of cold air on the outside stove pipe, which is warm, often causes moisture. This moisture, which is a complex coal tar compound, runs down the pipe; it collects at the base or pipe hole of the stove and forms a hard mass. If for any reason, therefore, your stove fails to work properly or you seem to have trouble with coal gas in the brooder house, it is a good idea to raise the pipe and examine the stove outlet. Sometimes this deposit bakes so hard that one almost needs a coal chisel to cut it away.

Before Chicks Arrive

This brings us to the chicks. Before any chicks are put in a brooder house the heater ought to be run for a couple of days; it will give you a chance to see that it is working all right and a similar chance to familiarize yourself with it, if it is new. At the time the chicks are put in the house the thermometer, hanging down from the outside edge of the hover, should be 100 degrees. A lower temperature will result in chilling and a higher temperature in overheating; either one is apt to give serious results if prolonged for an indefinite period. This temperature should be gradually decreased, week by week, until the chicks no longer feel the need of heat.

A Good Tip About Corners

It is a good idea to confine day old chicks to the immediate vicinity of the stove. Make a ring of inch mesh wire around the brooder allowing the chicks to run a foot or two beyond the hover. It teaches them where the stove is and it also prevents them from wandering so far away that they get chilled. Every two or three days this ring may be extended and enlarged until finally the chicks have the run of the whole house. When this ring is finally removed, it is a wise precaution to box or round off any corners in the house. Chicks love a corner and they love to crowd and hover in one, much to the detriment of the poor fellow on the bottom. The rounding off of the four corners of a room tends to break up what, otherwise, would become a bad habit.

Sunshine, Cod Liver Oil and Ventilation

As regards the brooder house itself, it should, of course, be tight, but it should also be well ventilated. Fresh air is a necessity, and this means, barring the use of ventilators, that windows ought to be hinged so that they can be opened in full or in part. The more sunshine and light you can give a chick the better it thrives. In fact, it has been this very question of sunlight that has brought cod-liver oil into such prominence as part of a good many chick rations.

Cod liver oil and sunshine seem to be one and the same thing as far as their respective properties or ingredients can be analyzed. On the other hand it has also been conclusively proved that ordinary window glass destroys these valuable rays of the sun. As it is an utter impossibility to keep all the windows open in a brooder house, it seems as if the surest way to give a chick sunshine is to feed

(Continued on Page 404)



L. H. HISCOCK

The first and most important step in this whole chick undertaking is right feeding. Weak legs, sore eyes, paralysis, various diarrheas, uneven development, ruffled plumage,—any and all of these ailments are largely a matter of nutrition. Take an old hen with a brood of chicks and let her run and you eliminate all of these troubles as a general thing. Deprived of the old hen and left to their own resources, it comes down to the survival of the fittest. You cannot tell a chick what to eat and what it needs, but you must give it a ration that will supply every one of its possible needs for nourishment, growth, and general development.

"Vitals" in Feeding Chicks

This raises again the question of vitamins, a technical word that usually causes a frown. Just for the sake of argument let's call these elements "vitals." If you shoot a man in the heart, he is hit in a vital spot. If you leave a single vital part out of a chick ration, the chick is hit in a vital spot and dies. There are four of these vital elements; three of them are absolutely essential, and the other, from recent reports, is not necessary but a good element to have in a ration. The "A" vital is present in milk, eggs, yellow corn, and cod-liver oil. The "B" vitamin is found in milk, yeast, eggs, fruit, green leaves, sprouts, and the outer covering of grains. "C" is present in milk, fresh fruits, green leaves, sprouts, and eggs. "D" vitamin is present in milk, eggs, cod-liver oil, and green stuff.

Where Vitamins Are Found

From a comparison of the above vitamins you can see that eggs and milk represent two foods that contain all these elements. Hard boiled eggs ground up, shell and all, constitute a perfect chick ration, but, unless eggs are unusually cheap or you have ready access to the infertile eggs from a hatchery, their use is out of the question. Milk of various kinds is usually obtainable on a farm, but, as a great quantity must be consumed because of the high water content, milk is not really a ration but a valuable addition to be used with other chick rations.

In short, from the complexity of composition of these vitamins, the wisest and safest way to raise young chicks is: firstly, to procure a good commercial chick mash and grain; or, secondly, to advise with your nearest college experiment station or farm bureau man. Too little is said about the wonderful work that these poultry experiment stations are doing; their advice and their help are always at your disposal simply for the asking; their recommendations are based on sound results obtained by systematic research. In the last two years nothing has received so much thought and attention as the day old chick.

Next to the feeding problem comes

PAN-A-CE-A

prevents the back-sets

If you want early broilers—

If you want November layers—

You must avoid the back-sets in your growing flock.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Then never mind about disease, bowel troubles, leg weakness and gapes.

Pan-a-ce-a takes care of all that.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up the appetite—promotes digestion.

Pan-a-ce-a helps your flock to turn the feed to good account—growth, bone, flesh, feathers.

You can tell a Pan-a-ce-a flock every time by the good feeling—always happy and industrious.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one two-pound broiler pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will eat in sixty days.

Tell your dealer how many chicks you have. He has a right-sized package for every flock.

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Winter eggs and how to get them—Did you ever stop to think that it is the pullets and rugged hens that lay in the fall and winter when prices are up. Start now and build up to it—Send to-day for your copy of 1925 Year Book of Park & Pollard Co. read it month by month—It will pay 563 HERTEL AVE. BUFFALO, N.Y.



Write for prices on BEST

2 in 1 Lime Crest **POULTRY GRIT** Sharp and Soluble Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

BETTER

BREEDERS—

STRONGER

CHICKS

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES,

Cod liver oil prevents and cures leg weakness in chicks if it contains Vitamine D. Experts recommend giving this oil to breeding birds also to improve hatches.

COD LIVER OIL—HARRIS

Is double-tested and guaranteed to contain this vitamine. Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen and experiment stations. The one brand you can be sure of. Avoid mixtures! Circulars FREE.

1 pint\$.75

1 gal. 3.50

5 gal. 15.00

30 gal. 55.00

Delivered

Cash or C. O. D.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

B A B Y CHICKS



Canfield's **Quality BABY CHICKS**

Bred from High-Quality, Production-Bred Birds having no equal. Backed by 11 years experience. 13 Popular Breeds. Every Breeding Bird Approved—Every Chick Guaranteed—30 Branch Offices—Branch Stores in Boston and Detroit.

Member International Baby Chick Association
CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. 9, 210 Friend St., Boston, Mass

Largest Quality Producers



Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

The reduction in Class 1 amounts to 27 cents per hundred while in Class 2 the reduction is 10 cents per hundred in each class, A, B, and C. Class 3 prices remain the same as in early March.

It is reported that the Directors have voted that these new prices for the last half of March will be continued in April unless conditions warrant further change.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.15
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.05
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	

Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	

American	1.65
----------------	------

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.10
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.20
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER DOWN AND UP

Last week the market developed a sudden reversal of form, contrary to general expectations. It came with the suddenness of a storm. General opinion indicated that the market would be upward but like all reversals it came quick and fast. Lack of buying interest was responsible for the turn. Many operators lost confidence when advances failed to materialize and sentiment changed to the point that prices were shaded to 46½¢ for fanciest marks. This represented a reduction of a cent and a fraction since our last report. As soon as the market took this downward turn, speculative buying withdrew its support. The regular channels of distribution were inadequate

to absorb the daily arrivals and the accumulation of fresh stock in first hands caused enough pressure to sell at reduced prices. No one is willing to pile up butter at this season of the year. April is upon us and the spring flush will soon be here.

The downward trend stopped on the 30th, reversed and developed a little more strength that some operators anticipated. A lot of out of town buying interest absorbed a good portion of the fresh arrivals. Enough activity was in evidence to reestablish the market at 47½¢. As we go to press the market is quiet and the feeling is conservative. Operators find no difficulty in supplying their trade with all the stock that is desired. Further advances are not expected due to the fact that the market is unsettled as it approaches the spring flush. At the moment undergrades are none too plentiful. Storage stocks are moving into the distributing channels quite freely and the market on held goods is steadily improving. Creamery butter scoring higher than extras are holding their own at 47¢ with a few pet marks bringing 47½¢. Creamery extras (92 score) are bringing 46½¢ with firsts (90 to 91 score) ranging from 44½ to 46¢. Other grades range downward to 45½¢.

CHEESE MARKET STILL FIRM

Although business has not been as brisk, nevertheless the tone in the cheese market is still firm. This holds true with New York as well as western markets. Production in New York State has increased rather slowly. Wisconsin is beginning to increase its make but it is running no heavier than a year ago. Prices out there do not warrant any heavy shipments to the eastern markets. Fancy held whole milk State flats are still worth 26½ to 27¢, while average run goods are bringing from 25 to 26¢. Average run whites are less plentiful than colored marks. Fancy fresh whole milk state flats are still bringing 24½, although there is some reports of a little price shading.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN EGGS

There has been little or no change in the egg market since our last report. If there is any change at all it is only in the fancier marks. So few people are shipping this class of goods that it has little or no application. Very few nearbys show real fancy quality. Such are meeting a fair demand at prices that range from 37 to 40¢. Comparatively few of these large chalk white lots are even worth this top quotation. The majority of nearby receipts are selling in the neighborhood of 33 to 36¢. Most of them at 34 to 35¢. There is a decided scarcity in the receipts of real fancy light yolked eggs. If a man is getting low country prices and his production will warrant close grading and candling, it will pay him to go after the market right now.

The market in general is none too strong. Heavy western shipments have been held back at shipping points to secure April dates in the warehouses and naturally with these heavier deliveries, the market has weakened perceptibly. Western storage packed eggs are quoted at 34 to 34½¢ for the very finest. In view of the unsettled condition in the market dealers have been inclined to hold off buying their holiday requirements in anticipation of a lower market. It looks as though the egg market in general has got to go lower to warrant more active buying for storage. Fanciest nearby Jersey closely selected extras are worth from 39 to 40¢, while average extras are worth 37 to 38¢. Firsts and extra firsts are worth from 33 to 36¢. The majority of arrivals are selling in this class. Nearby gathered whites are worth from 29½ to 34¢, including the pullets.

LIVE POULTRY ACTIVE

Express fowls are meeting a mighty good demand and sales are reported as high as 38¢ for fancy colored stocks. Some are ranging as low as 35¢. Leghorn fowls are generally selling in the neighborhood of 34¢. The situation in the live poultry market as far as fowls are concerned, is in the seller's favor. The freight market is experiencing quite a battle over the question of premiums which is quite common just prior to a Jewish holiday. Express broilers are coming in a little more freely. Fancy colored spring broilers are worth 60¢ while Leghorns are bringing 55¢.

Passover, will be celebrated. All kinds of live poultry of prime quality will be in demand at this time. The best market days will be April 12, 13 and 14. In view of the fact that the 14th comes on Saturday, it will be well to time your shipments so that they are received on either the 12th or the 13th. Saturday is usually a short day in the market, and if last minutes receipts are heavy it may be that returns will not be satisfactory as on either of the earlier days. Just because this is a holiday, it is no excuse for trying to palm-off some mediocre stock. An occasion like this calls for quality and the price is readily paid.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no material change noted in the potato market as far as old crop potatoes are concerned. Prices go about the same as they were in our last report. The new crop is rapidly expanding. Southern potatoes are no longer quoted in two figures. The fanciest Florida Spaulding Rose are meeting a rather slow sale at \$9.50 per barrel. A few reports mention \$10 but only in a special class. States are quoted anywhere from \$1.50 to \$1.75 in 150-pound sacks delivered. Occasionally an extra fancy car will turn \$1.85. But there are too many potatoes on the market to quote this as a regular price. Maines are bringing \$1.75 to \$2.10 in 150-pound sacks. Bulk deliveries show that States and Maines are not far apart. States bringing from \$1 to \$1.10 per hundred and Maines from \$1.05 to \$1.15. Fancy states would sell on par with Maines. Long Island are beginning to show a wider range of quality and values are running all the way from \$1.50 to \$3.25 in 150-pound sacks delivered. This is indicative of what is happening and what we may look for in the weeks to follow. Just as soon as potatoes begin to arrive spongy and showing small sprouts, it is then that the trade turns to good new crop.

In a report issued during the week ending March 28, the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives a summary of the results of a survey made relative to the 1925 acreage. Potato growers throughout the country as a whole it is indicated, will plant 4% less than in 1924. The heaviest reduction comes in the Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley. Early crop and intermediate states show a very slight decrease. According to the Department, if the growers' present plans are followed out and the average yield of the past 10 years be secured (100 bushels to the acre). It is estimated the production will amount to 335 million bushels which would be the smallest since 1919. If the yields run as they did last year around 109 millions bushels apparently influenced by improvement in the quality of seed, it is estimated that the yield will total 383 million bushels, the smallest since 1921. The bumper crop of 1924 amounted to 454 million bushels.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There is no new feature in the bean market to report. Trade is very slow and the market is dragging very heavily and generally there is more or less of an easier feeling. It certainly paid to unload when trade spurted up in the market several weeks ago for prices now are beginning to shade. Prime screened pea beans are offered profusely at \$6.50 but \$6.25 seems to be the top of the trading market for fair stock. Red kidneys are still selling better than \$10 for choice marks, best packs bringing \$10.25 while common stuff ranged down to \$9.50. White kidneys are still holding at \$8.50 to \$9 but they are none too strong. In fact red kidneys are not in any too firm a position. Domestic marrows are worth from \$9 to \$10.

HAY MARKET EASIER

With 31 cars of hay at the 33rd Street yards and something like 75 unsold in the sheds, it is to be expected that the hay market will turn easier. Most of this stock however, is of the lower grades. No. 1 and No. 2 hay is not over plentiful. Most of the offerings are selling around \$22 a ton. No. 1 hay is selling anywhere from \$25 to \$26 and No. 2 in large bales would bring \$24. Light clover mixed is worth from \$22 to \$24 for No. 1, but little of it is on hand. No. 2 is bringing from \$20 to \$21. Second cutting alfalfa of No. 1 grades will sell from \$29 to \$31 and No. 2 at \$25 to \$26, while No. 3 will bring anywhere from \$23 to \$24, depending on

the size of the bale. Oats straw is worth from \$14 to \$15 and No. 1 rye straw \$15 to \$16.

MAY WHEAT REACHES NEW LOW

May wheat sold down to \$1.04½ on March 31, which is 65½¢ under the high point made on January 28. However, the market recovered considerable of this loss and closed at \$1.46¼. The future market is very flighty. It is watching the situation in the southwest very closely. Kansas and Nebraska report very dry conditions. Weather maps and reports show that storms have passed over these sections, but showers are very scattered.

Corn and oat futures broke in sympathy with wheat. The sympathy continued in the recovery. However, corn closed 2¼ to 3 cents lower while oats closed ½¢ higher. Rye broke with wheat but on the recovery increased 5¢. Russia has been buying very heavily in the grain market.

On March 31 flaxseed crushers reduced the price of linseed oil 2¢ a gallon. This may have some effect on the price of meal. Advances from the northwest state that shipments of flax from the Argentine are only about 1-3 of what they were at the same time last year. However, it is said that stocks at principal ports are less than half as large and the belief is held that the crop has not turned out as first estimated.

New York Cash Grains

Cash grain prices quoted F.O.B. New York City. WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.70 to \$1.72; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.60; No. 2 mixed durum \$1.60. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.26 to \$1.27; No. 2 mixed, \$1.25. OATS, fancy white clipped 55 to 57¢; ordinary white clipped 52 to 55½¢; No. 2, 53¢. RYE, \$1.24 to \$1.30.

Local Buffalo Feed Market

The local Buffalo feed market is quoted by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets as of March 28 as follows, per ton:—Ground oats, \$36.30; spring wheat bran, \$24; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings, \$24.50; soft wheat, middlings \$35; flour middlings \$34.50; Red dog flour \$41; white hominy \$38; yellow hominy \$38; corn meal \$35; gluten feed \$37.75; gluten meal \$48.50; 36% cotton seed meal \$41; 41% cotton seed meal \$43; 43% cotton seed meal \$45; 34% old process oil meal \$39.

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

With the coming of Easter trade, we may experience slightly better prices in the livestock market, especially for dressed spring lambs, and prime veal calves. On April 1, strictly prime live calves were worth \$15 to \$15.50 a hundred. In view of the light receipts we may see a price advance before many days. Common to good stock varies anywhere from \$9.50 to \$15. Prime lambs are bidding fair between. These would undoubtedly sell in the neighborhood of \$19 a hundred. Fair to good stuff is worth anywhere from \$16.50 to \$18. Fancy ewes are worth anywhere from \$9 to \$10. Hogs weighing up to 150 pounds vary from \$13 to \$13.25. Stock in the neighborhood of 200 pounds is worth from \$13.50 to \$13.75. These prices are quoted F.O.B. in New York or in other words delivered prices.

Country veal calves are meeting a fairly good market. Choice marks are worth from 18 to 19¢ and in view of the outlook we may see a cent or two premium a little later on. Fair to prime stuff is worth anywhere from 12 to 17¢, which shows that the market is operating on a rather wide range on these less desirable marks. Country dressed spring lambs that are heavy are worth from \$10 to \$12 each while the more plentiful light to medium marks are worth from \$7 to \$9. Live rabbits are meeting a slow trade.

A good belt dressing is made by mixing melted beeswax and neat's foot oil in the proportion of one-half pound of wax to one-half gallon of oil. Melt the wax first, then add the oil slowly, stirring it constantly to get it thoroughly mixed.

WANTED—A Herdsman — Qualified to handle herd on test. Must have had experience making A. R. O. records. House with improvements, garden space, wood furnished. Must board two farm helpers. **HENRY MORGEN-THAU, Jr., 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.**

SHIP to the right house

M. ROTH & CO.

321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags

EGGS

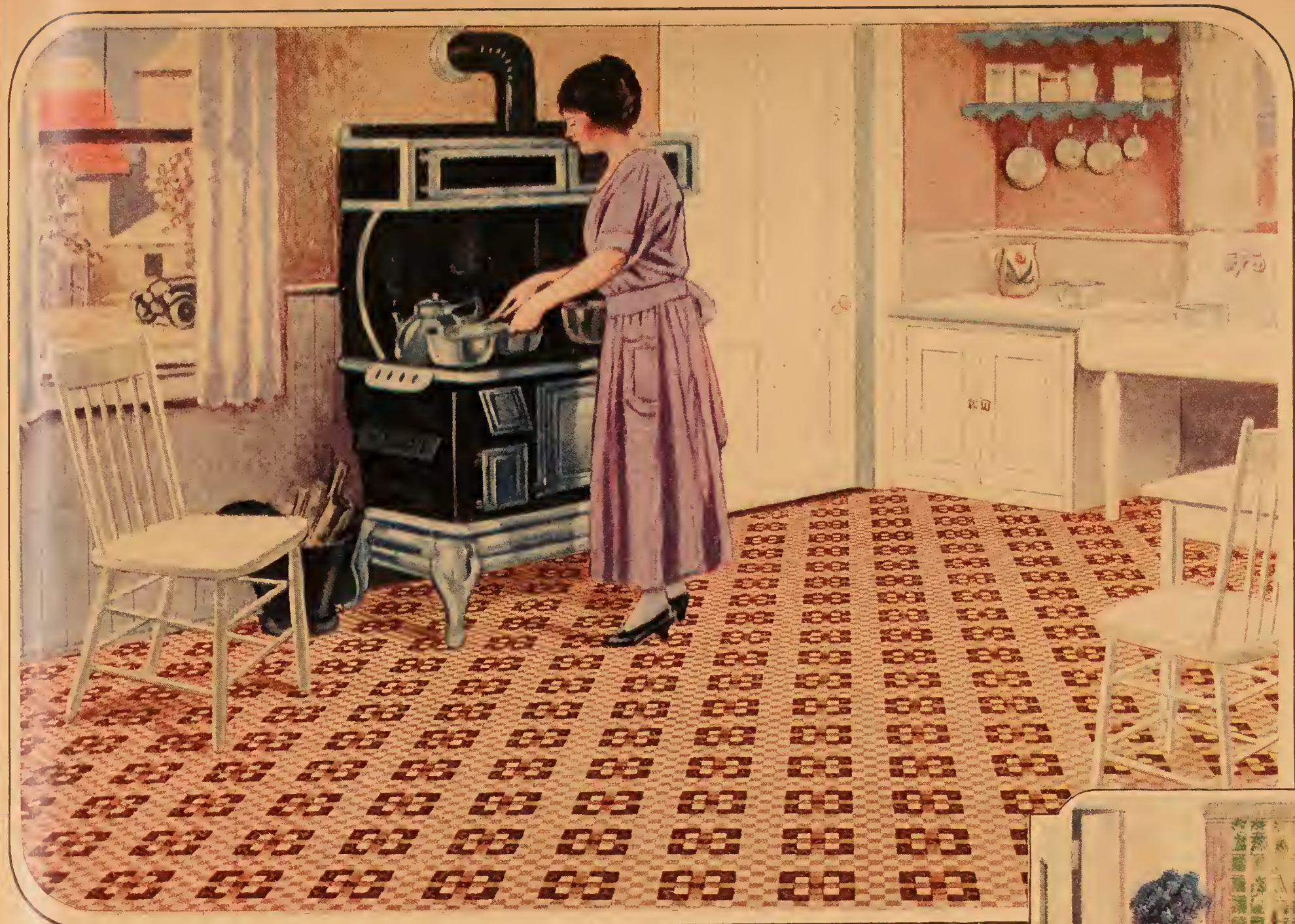
FARMS FOR SALE

**\$700 Secures 120 Acre Farm
4 Cows, 800 Sugar Maples**

Full sugar tools and farm implements; scenic healthful section N. Y. State, convenient village, desirable 8-room white house, good barn, variety choice fruit, money-making fields, 20 acres wood, spring water, wire fences. Big opportunity at \$2000, only \$700 needed. Details and delightful summer home for \$850 on page 54 new 196 page Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R, Fourth Av., at 20th St., N. Y. C.**

**\$1000 Secures 160 Acre Farm
3 Young Horses, 18 Fine Cows,**

Hay, grain, manure spreader, corn harvester, grain drill, blinder, complete machinery, tools; 100 acres machine worked, brook and springs, wood, timber, fruit; good 8-room white house, running water, big cement basement barn, silo, granary, other bldgs.; real money-maker, only few min. city. Price \$6000, only \$1000 cash to responsible party. **GEO. L. SHOLES, 3 Main St., Sherburne, N. Y.**



On the bedroom floor is shown Congoleum By-the-Yard No. 852—2 yds. wide. The 3-yard width is No. 4024.

Above is shown Congoleum By-the-Yard No. 812. It is made in the 2-yard width only.

You Get Guaranteed Satisfaction With Every Yard of Congoleum By-the-Yard!

A money-back pledge of satisfaction! That's the guarantee which goes with *Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard*.

And the Gold Seal (reproduced below) shows that you are getting *genuine Congoleum*. Insist that this Gold Seal appears on the face of the goods you buy.

Beautiful and Practical

All those features that have made Congoleum Art-Rugs the most popular floor-coverings in America are found in Congoleum By-the-Yard. Patterns are equally attractive, with the same very durable, waterproof surface that is so easily cleaned. A few strokes of a damp mop remove every trace of dust, dirt and spilled things.

Requires No Fastening

One of the most unusual things about Congoleum By-the-Yard is the fact that

it requires no fastening of any kind. Cementing or tacking is never necessary to hold it in place, yet it never curls up at the edges and never buckles.

The variety of patterns and colors makes *Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard* desirable—and suitable—wherever the entire floor is to be covered. It is particularly appropriate for the kitchen, bathroom, pantry, halls and bedrooms.

Note the Low Prices

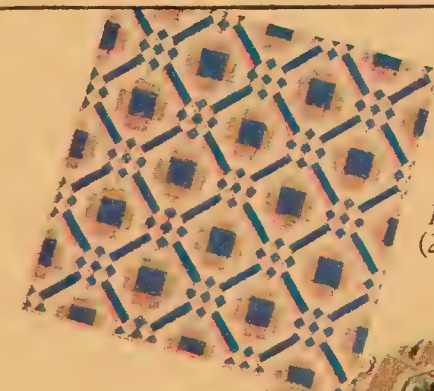
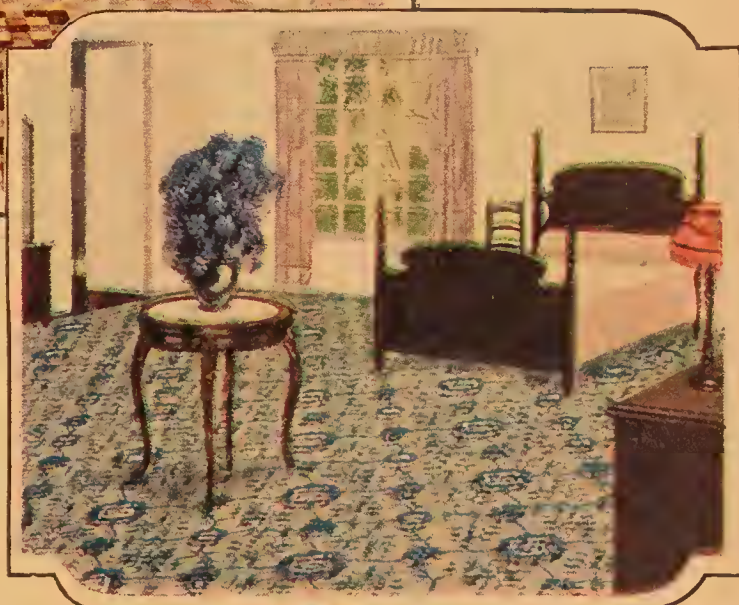
Two-Yard Width —85c per square yard
Three-Yard Width—95c per square yard

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South, west of the Mississippi, and in Canada are higher than those quoted.

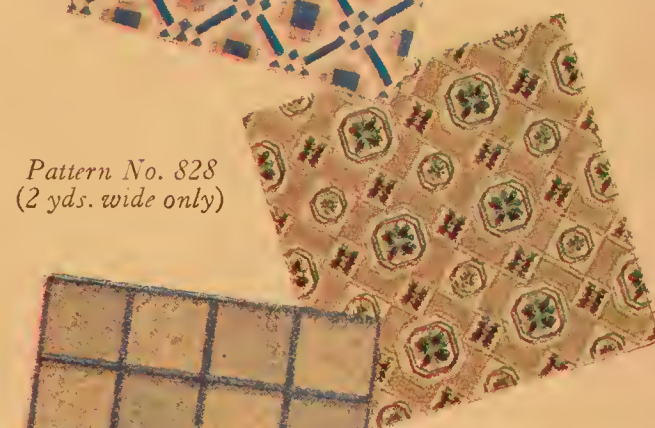
Write our nearest office for a free copy of our interesting folder No. A 89. It shows all the beautiful Congoleum By-the-Yard patterns in their actual full colors.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

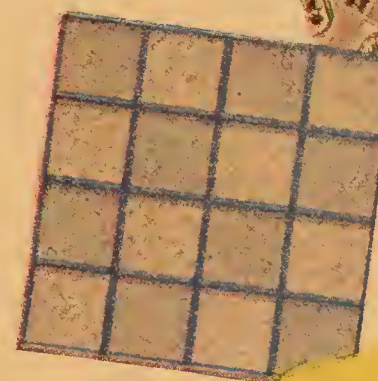
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City
San Francisco Cleveland Minneapolis Dallas Pittsburgh
New Orleans London Paris Rio de Janeiro
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Pattern No. 832
(2 yds. wide only)



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Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
BY-THE-YARD



Always look for
this Gold Seal
when you buy!

Why drive a shabby car ?



Three days in the creek— no harm to the Valspar-Enamel!

Trapped in the churning sandy bed of a mountain stream for three days—yet Wilfred Campbell's* car came out unscratched. Here's his story:—

"Our party was on its way into the mountains for a hunting trip when I misjudged a curve and plowed into a rough mountain stream. The car stalled deep in the pebbles and shifting bottom. There for three days it remained, all that time being rubbed and washed with gritty, sandy water.

"I had given it a coat of Valspar-Enamel and over this a coat of Valspar Clear Varnish.

"Its appearance I thought would be ruined, but it came out as handsome as ever—the wheels were not even scratched!"

That's the Valspar story whenever

* 128 E. Lindsay Street, Stockton, California

accidents occur. Valspar-Enamels give unmatched durability and service because they are Valspar itself plus finely ground pigments. Water, ice-cold or boiling hot, oils, acids, alkalies, mud, flying sand, have no effect on their hard, lustrous surface.

Valspar-Enamels are easy to use—follow the simple instructions on each can. Valspar-Enamels are economical—one quart will refinish the average small car.

Made in 12 standard colors—Red—*light and deep*; Blue—*light, medium and deep*; Green—*medium and deep*; Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum, Flat Black.

Postscript

If you do not care to re-finish the car yourself go to an automobile painter for a professional job. In a few days and at a reasonable price he will refinish your car with Valentine's Automobile Varnishes and return it as bright and new as the day you bought it.

VALENTINE & COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832

New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam

W. P. FULLER & Co., Pacific Coast

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR ENAMEL



The famous Valspar boiling water test

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.) Valspar Instruction Book with Color Charts, 15c extra.

Print full mail address plainly.

Dealer's Name

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Valspar-Enamel . ☐
Choose 1 Color.....
Clear Valspar . . ☐
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Choose 1 Color.....
Valspar Book ☐

S. F. P. 4-25

City.....

New York Farm News

Western County Notes by M. C. Burritt

IT has been a beautiful spring day today—like mid-April or even May. A warm sun has dried up the mud for the most part. The peepers are singing from the pond across the way. It is so warm that some of us have had a mild attack of spring fever and it's hard work to work. The land is almost dry enough to plow, especially the better drained fields, but I haven't seen anybody plowing yet. The big question in everybody's mind is, is spring really here or is this a fake? Can it be that we are this year to miss altogether the usual month of cold rains and mud? At any rate some of us are suspicious.

It has been a great week to get work done. We have sowed our grass and clover seed on wheat under almost ideal conditions, sprayed the peaches for leaf curl equally satisfactory, and cleared up a lot of brush and limb wood in the orchard. We expect to do quite a lot of pruning yet, but we are taking no chances, and cleaning up the brush as we go so that we will be prepared for an early spring if it really comes. We expect to start the plows in the orchard early next week if it doesn't rain.

More Interest in Alfalfa

A prospective seeding of alfalfa again had our attention this week. As I have mentioned in a previous news note, our county farm bureau is conducting an alfalfa campaign this year with the purpose of largely increasing the acreage of this crop in the county—a very laudable objective. Following up the first meeting in the community with a second this week, our County Agent with commendable thoroughness reviewed all the conditions which have been found necessary for complete success. In addition he added the very practical helps of testing soils for lime requirement and distributing inoculating material.

I am more and more impressed with the desirability if not the necessity of meeting all the conditions which govern a successful crop yield. I am satisfied that as farmers we all waste a lot of good money and energy by leaving undone some things which may later prove to be limiting factors. For example take liming and inoculation. Of what avail is it to secure hardy northern grown seed and to prepare a fine rich seed bed if the soil is deficient in lime and bacteria. Why risk all the extra costs on some factors for success without checking up on others?

Sampling the Soil for Lime Test

Therefore, when County Agent Merrill suggested bringing a soil sample to the meeting for test I was glad of the opportunity to do so. I took a galvanized iron pail with a newspaper in the bottom, a baking powder can, carefully cleaned out—and a spading fork, and with my young son at my heels asking questions, started for the back lot. We walked over the twelve acre field and sampled the soil in about eight different places, fully representative as I thought, of the soil of that field. We dug a hole furrow deep at each place, and cut off a perpendicular slice from the side of each hole, about a quart. When we had secured our eight samples we mixed them all up together thoroughly, on a big flat stone and filled the baking powder can with a sample of the samples. This we took to the house and dried in the cook stove oven on an old pie plate. The whole job took about an hour.

Inoculate for Insurance

At the meeting in the evening the County Agent ran the test with others and showed only a slight indication of the need of lime. For safety he recommended an application of 1500 pounds, per acre. The field having been limed a few years ago and having shown a

good sprinkling of alfalfa plants from three pounds in the last regular seeding, I shall lime it only in part, in order to let the alfalfa itself check further its need of lime. And in spite of the good amount of alfalfa plants previously grown in the field we shall inoculate our seed for this insurance costs only 12½ cents an acre. Whereas lime insurance would cost about six dollars an acre and the test shows a doubtful need.

I think I detect a growing tendency hereabouts to delay seedings in the spring until after freezing, when the ground is firm. The old method was to select a frosty morning when the ground was honeycombed on the surface. We sowed our clover and timothy this way this spring. Several farmers have remarked to me of late that they believed they had as good or better success with later seedings. A few men drag the seed in but most do not. We shall sow the part of our alfalfa field after wheat, by this method dragging in the seed when the ground gets firm enough to hold a team.

Now its bed time. Tomorrow morning for breakfast we are to have pancakes with maple syrup made from sap gathered by my oldest small boy from trees in the yard, tapped by himself. Grandmother has had the kitchen stove covered with kettles of sap boiling down for several days.—M. C. BURRITT.

Farm News From Central New York

H. H. LYON

NOT in some years have we had so mild a March and one might say as much for February. Sugaring seems to be over before April begins and in some cases buckets were gathered nearly a week ahead of that date. Not so many trees have been tapped this year and markets for syrup do not seem to have been quite so active. Sales have been pretty fair and the local price has averaged about two dollars a gallon. A few got more for a part and some have sold for a little less.

In my locality I do not know of any planting being done but further north though possibly on lower ground peas at least have been planted to quite an extent. These are for the New York market. I remember a sason not many years ago when we sowed oats in March and got a good crop. This is very unusual. Meadows have come through thus far in very good shape. Hay is abundant and considerable quantities will be carried over. I know of no sale for hay at any worth while price. Good to have on hand though.

Feed dealers have had very light sales all winter. Feeds went too high. Now they have declined. One can get gluten feed at forty dollars with a prospect of its going lower. Corn still stays up close to fifty-five dollars, but hominy can be had as low as forty-seven. These may not be regarded as low feeds but milk of average test is likely to bring about as much as hominy costs by the hundred and more than gluten and wheat bran.

On the 28th we had two or three inches of snow that made everything very beautiful to say the least. Such snows are called the poor man's manure. At any rate it may be set down as having done farmers thousands of dollars of good. There has been but little moisture since the snow went off some time ago and this moisture will go into the ground in fine shape. Thus far the season is not bad. Cows however are frequently found that show the results of diminished feeding with sufficient digestible feeds and probably with too little protein to put them in condition. That is not true in all cases however; some have been well fed. We shall try to watch the effects of this low grain feeding on the year's production.

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WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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How the New Rural School Laws Will Work

(Continued from page 389)

AGRICULTURIST on February 2nd, and listened and took part in the discussions. At the end of the conference, Senator Cole went out, and from that time until the bills which he introduced passed, he worked almost night and day in their support and as a result, the farm people of the State owe much to Mr. Cole's intense interest and indefatigable work for better rural schools and lower rural school taxes.

Great credit also should be given to the leaders of the Home Bureaus, the Farm Bureaus and the State Grange for the support of the general principles involved in this legislation.

As passed by both houses, they were Senate bills print numbers 864, 865, 1237 and 1694.

The \$9,000,000 School Bill

Since bill 1694 is the one that appropriates most of the additional State aid, let us consider this one first. This is the one that came to be known as the \$9,000,000 school bill. As passed, this bill will take effect July 1, 1926, and, therefore, the first aid will be available during the school year 1926-27. It would have been better had this State aid been passed to take effect immediately so that farmers would have had sooner the benefit of the reduction of the taxes. But the delayed date when the bill will take effect was the best we could get.

This bill provides additional State aid to all schools, both city and rural, the increase in aid ranging from \$50 per teacher in New York City up to several hundred per teacher in some of the weaker rural districts. IT HELPS TO REDUCE TAXATION BY PROVIDING MORE MONEY FROM THE STATE AS A WHOLE TO RUN THE SCHOOLS. The highest taxes paid by the farmers are local taxes, such as school taxes. Since not much more than 10 per cent of the wealth of the State is in all the school districts which have a population of less than 4500, the greater the State aid the lower will be the local taxes.

Study These Examples on Tax Reduction

Let us see how Senate bill 1694 will effect the one-teacher districts. In the first place, the bill increases what is known as the additional quota for one-teacher districts from \$200 to \$250. Besides, it increases the special aid to districts having a valuation of less than \$60,000 as follows:

In districts having an assessed valuation of \$20,000 or less it increases from \$3 per thousand to \$6 per thousand the amount of State aid for each entire thousand dollars that the assessed valuation is less than \$100,000.

In the same way it increases the state aid from \$3 to \$5 per thousand for districts having an assessed valuation of \$40,000 or less, but exceeding \$20,000.

For districts having a valuation of \$60,000 or less, but exceeding \$40,000, the increase is from \$3 to \$4 per thousand.

How It Will Work In a Poor District

Let us take a typical district with an assessed valuation of \$18,000.

State aid under present law	State aid under bill 1694
District quota ..\$200	\$200
Additional quota 200	250
Additional for each entire thousand under 100,000 valuation \$3 now,	
\$6 under bill . 216	432
Total	616
\$882	

Suppose the school in this district costs \$1050. The amount to be raised by taxation at present is \$1050; \$616 paid by the State and \$434 paid by lo-

cal taxation. Therefore, the present rate of tax is a little over \$24 per thousand.

Under the new bill the amount to be raised by tax would be \$1050 less \$882 or \$168. Therefore, in the same district with the same school costs the rate of tax would be \$9.33 per thousand, a NET SAVING OF \$14.67 ON EACH THOUSAND OF ASSESSED VALUATION.

How It Will Work in Richer Districts

Take a district with an assessed valuation of \$35,000.

State aid now	State aid under bill 1694
District quota ..\$175	\$175
Additional quota 200	250
Additional for each entire thousand under \$100,000 valuation \$3 now,	
\$5 under bill 195	325

Total\$570 \$750
If school costs \$1050
Amount to be raised now \$480
Rate of tax now \$13.71 per thousand
Amount to be raised under bill \$300
Rate of tax under bill \$8.57 per thousand and
NET SAVING \$5.14 per thousand.

Here is an example of a typical district with an assessed valuation of \$53,000.

State aid now	State aid under bill 1694
District quota ..\$150	\$150
Additional quota 200	250
Additional for each entire thousand under \$100,000 valuation \$3 now \$4	
under bill 141	188

Total 491 588
If school costs \$1050
Amount to be raised now \$559
Rate of tax now \$10.54.
Amount to be raised under bill \$462
Rate of tax under bill \$8.71
Net saving \$1.83 per thousand.

Now take for a last example a typical district with an assessed valuation of \$90,000.

State aid now	State aid under bill 1694
District quota ..\$125	\$125
Additional quota 200	250
Additional for each entire thousand under \$100,000 valuation \$3 now \$3	
under bill ... 30	30

Total\$355 \$405
If school costs \$1050
Amount to be raised now \$695
Rate of tax now \$7.72.
Amount to be raised under bill \$645
Rate of tax under bill \$7.16
Net saving \$.56 per thousand.

Each other school district employing more than one teacher will receive \$150 per teacher more than it now receives. Therefore, a district employing two teachers will receive \$300 additional state aid under this bill. A district employing three teachers will receive \$450 additional state aid, etc. It is evident that this will materially reduce taxation in such districts.

Union free school districts maintaining academic departments will receive also in quotas \$150 per teacher in additional state aid.

Help For the Rural High Schools

Another provision of this bill which will materially aid in reducing taxation in high taxed high school districts is section 491-b. Under this section ap-

(Continued on opposite page)

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How the New Rural School Laws Will Work

(Continued from opposite page)

portionments are made to all city, village and union free school districts maintaining academic departments on an equalization plan. Such apportionments are also made to all districts which employ five or more elementary teachers.

Probably the highest taxed districts as a group are the so-called rural high school districts. Many farmers live in such districts, and many of them are paying from \$20 to \$30 or more per thousand in school taxes. The schools maintained in these rural high school districts are the schools in which rural boys and girls get their high school education. Under this provision of the bill aid will be distributed in such a way that the weaker or low valuation districts will get material help. This applies the same principle in apportioning aid, but in a different way, that is illustrated above in the one-teacher districts of less than \$100,000 valuation. It is expected that under the provisions of this bill few of either the common or union free school districts will be required to pay a tax rate of more than \$10 per thousand.

The Enlarged District Bill and the Central Rural School Bill Nos. 864 and 1237

It is well to consider next in order the bill providing for financial aid to enlarged districts and the one providing additional aid to central rural school districts. These bills provide amendments to the present Education Law and are not new provisions of the law except that additional State aid is provided. It is well to remember this fact.

First, bill 864 is an amendment to section 134 of the Education Law, which section provides financial aid to enlarged districts. As the law now stands, when two or more districts have united to form a larger district such new district will receive all the state aid that the separate districts received before they were united. This amendment provides that in addition to all the aid that they would receive under the old law and under the proposed plan of apportionment, such enlarged district would receive one-half the cost of transportation, if any transportation for pupils is provided. This bill is retroactive and provides this aid for all districts that have been established since March 25, 1913. There are many such districts in the State, and it is evident that this new provision will help materially in reducing taxation in such districts where transportation is provided, and also will be of great aid to such districts which may hereafter be established.

Aid To Transportation Costs

Bill 1237—This also is an amendment to the present law. Section 183, which this bill amends, has been on the statute books in its present form since 1914. By the amendment provided in this bill such central rural school districts when established will receive in addition to all other aid which they would receive either under the provisions of the present law or by the provisions of bill 1694, a transportation quota of one-half the cost of transportation, as explained above, and in addition thereto, a building quota which will be equivalent to one-fourth of the sum actually expended on and after the taking effect of this act. These quotas will be available if the tax rate in the district is five mills or more. This bill is not retroactive in its provisions. As now provided in law, such central rural schools can be established only by vote of the people and there has been no change in this respect by this amendment. It simply gives the additional aid of transportation quota and building quota after they have been established. These quotas are in addition to all other aid which the districts would receive before they united to form a central rural school district, and also

in addition to all aid that they might receive under the equalization plan explained above.

The bill also more clearly defines the duties of boards of education in such districts and gives them practically the same powers and duties that boards of education now have in union free school districts. Neither this bill nor bill 864 (the enlarged district bill, compels people to consolidate. It gives them more aid and consequently helps to reduce taxes when they do consolidate. It should not be forgotten that both bills are amendments to present law.

The Training Class Bill

Bill 865 amends section 502 of the Education Law, which is the section that provides money for the support of training classes. It is a well known fact that as a whole, the most successful teachers in the one-room schools are those who have come from the training classes. Heretofore such classes have been maintained only in those union free school districts which were willing and able to pay a portion of the expense. This bill increases the quota for training classes from approximately \$1650 to \$2000 for each training class teacher. It also provides that of the \$2000 at least \$1800 must be paid toward the teacher's salary. This will leave \$200 to be used toward maintenance. The number of training classes to be established under this bill is limited to 100. There are now approximately 70 such classes in the State. It should relieve union free school districts where such classes are maintained from paying any portion of the expense and should be an encouragement to establish more classes. If efficient rural schools are to be maintained there must be good teachers. Rural people should be gratified at this recognition of the need of better trained teachers for rural schools. This bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law.

R. W. Dunlap, of Ohio, Appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

R. W. DUNLAP of Pickaway County, Ohio, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture by President Coolidge. He comes directly from his work of managing his farm and those of his father to his work at the Department of Agriculture.

The new Assistant Secretary was born on a farm in Pickaway County in 1872. He received his early education in a district school, and later attended high school while he lived on the farm and spent his spare time in helping carry on the farm work. He entered the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University in 1890 and was graduated in 1895. Since then he has spent most of his time on his farm near Kingston, Ohio. Until 1923 he operated it as a grain, cattle and hog farm, and since then has added a dairy. He was one of the early members of the Grange and of the Farm Bureau in the United States.

Long experience in the livestock business has given Mr. Dunlap an opportunity to visit many of the livestock markets in the country. He has either bought or sold stock on the markets at Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, East St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Fla., Fort Worth, Cincinnati and Columbus. He has owned herds of purebred Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs and has exhibited animals of his breeding at county fairs and at the Ohio State Fair. He has acted as judge of horses, cattle and hogs at many fairs and expositions.

For several years he was State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and while holding this office did much to eradicate impure and misbranded foods, drinks and drugs from the market. After retiring from this office he again went to farming and continued until 1915, when he was chosen by the State Board of Agriculture of Ohio as its Secretary.

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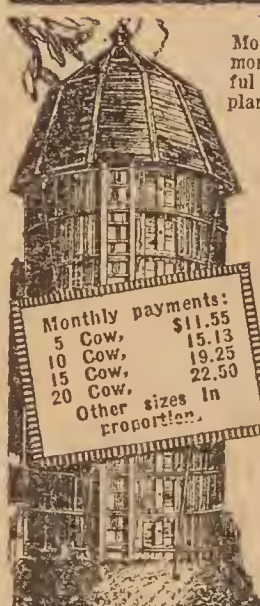
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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, (when he retired), I was associated



with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio, making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have now decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on				
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	85.00	
Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00	
Assorted, Heavy Breeds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Assorted, Light Breeds	5.25	10.00	48.00	95.00

For quick action, you can order direct from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference; Farmers State Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on extra select Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from above price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT. Only 18 hours from New York. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53

NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

ONE MILLION FULL-BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$12.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00	
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00	
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	52.00	87.00	170.00	

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Chicks, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

OUR MODERN CHICKS



Are hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificates. OLD CUSTOMERS TAKE 65% OF OUR OUTPUT EACH YEAR. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Bank reference. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00	
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50		
Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00	

Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Association. MODERN HATCHERY, Box 35, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have hatched and supplied satisfactory Chicks to our thousands of customers. Hatched from carefully inspected and culled flocks by long experienced operators. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Black and Buff Leghorns	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00	
S. C. White & Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00	
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00	
Wh. Wyandottes, Extra Qual. Barron Leghorns	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00	
S. C. White Minorcas	10.75	20.00	90.00	170.00	
Light mixed for Broilers	5.00	9.00	42.00	82.00	

Parks Barred Rocks from trap-nested hens of records 220 to 250 25c each
Pekin Ducklings, 28c each. Illustrated Catalog Free.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Sheppard Ancona	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Rocks and Orpington, Wh. Wyandot, R. C. and S. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandot, R. C. Reds	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorn and Barron Strain Wh. Leghorn	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	95.00	

Heavy Mixed, 100, \$13; 500, \$62; 1000, \$120. Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; 1000, \$95.

All orders have our personal attention. Free 1925 Catalog. Ref. Farmers State Bk. There is no risk. Old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio.

18 hours from New York

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS



Postpaid prices on

Varieties	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$35.00	\$58.00	\$115.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	7.25	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Buff & Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	7.75	15.00	43.00	73.00	140.00

Special Hollywood White Leghorns 100—\$16.00. We specialize in White Leghorns and have both Barron and Hollywood strains. All our chicks from selected, farm range flocks, and we have hundreds of pleased customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. 11th year. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Kirkersville Savings Bank. Circular. Only 18 hours from New York.

KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

ONE MILLION

INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds. 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. How to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW.

Nouhauser Hatcheries, Box 47, Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Ref.

BABY CHICKS S. C. Barred Rocks 14c S. C. R. I. Reds 14c S. C. White Leghorns 12c and mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.

In the Absence of Biddy

(Continued from page 397)

cod liver oil. With this assurance of sunny days, whether it is raining or snowing outside, the task of a poultryman is made easier.

Do not forget, however, that the air in a colony house becomes dead. Make a provision of some sort so that fresh air can circulate, carrying off all the impurities. By hinging windows at the bottom and blinding them on the sides with boards, the air enters and circulates above the chicks and without interfering with the stove.

Get the Chicks on Ground Early

There is just one other point; get the chicks out on the ground as soon as they have learned to run in and out under the hover. An outside door should be fairly large and easy for the chicks to find. When this door is on the level with the ground, they find it more easily than when they have to run up and down an incline. As an extra preventive of trouble I saw an excellent idea the other day. This was a sloping roof, perhaps five by ten feet. This roof without any sides was attached to the brooder house a couple of feet above the chick doorway and had a slope of a foot. It was without sides, but you can see the value of it. In case of rain the chicks could run under the cover and take their time about entering the brooder house. Or, in disagreeable weather,—the day I saw them there was four inches of snow on the ground—they have a chance to get on the ground and to harden themselves against the cold without actually getting out where it was wet.

As the writer said earlier it is impossible to lay down rules for brooding chicks. Steady, conscientious care can raise almost any brood, but the way has many pitfalls. The best way to avoid them is to know about them first.

Treatment To Cure Roup

Our chickens are dying with a disease which causes their mouth and throat to be very sore. The windpipe also becomes all festered. Could you advise what to do for this?—T. E. Upole, Cecil County, Maryland.

It is very difficult to diagnose diseases of poultry at long distance, particularly when the symptoms may indicate one or more of several troubles. From the description it would seem that the fowls are suffering from contagious catarrh or roup. This accompanied by an offensive odor from the bird's mouth. The eyes often are attacked and become inflamed and swollen and a tumor of the eye sometimes develops.

The disease may run for several weeks or often longer but in some cases ends fatally within a very short time. The trouble is very contagious and is transmitted in the drinking water or through the soil to other fowls of the flock. With roup, as in many other poultry diseases, the first procedure is to separate the infected fowls from the rest of the flock, placing them in disinfected coops and treating them separately until well.

Treat the Flock to Prevent Spread

When cases of roup are noticed, the entire flock should receive a disinfectant in the drinking water, such as potassium permanganate, which is added in sufficient quantity to turn the drinking water a light cherry red. The drinking water should be changed daily. The poultry houses and runs should be disinfected with any of the standard disinfectants, such as a 2% to 5% creolin solution.

For individual fowls affected with roup, the mouth and nostrils may be washed out with a solution of 5% carbolic acid, a 50% hydrogen peroxide, or 2% per-



BONDED BABY CHICKS

The finest breeds shipped parcel post prepaid with alive arrival guaranteed at the following prices:

	25	50	100
Leghorns, white, black, brown			
Buff	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$17.00
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island			
Reds	4.75	9.25	19.00
White Wyandottes, Buff and			
White Rocks, Black Minorcas,			
Anconas, Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.50	24.00
White Orpingtons	7.00	13.75	27.00
Light Brahmas and Moss fam-			
ous Jersey Black Giants,			
State Certified	9.00	17.50	35.00
Mixed Chicks			\$14.00

Special rates on quantities of 500 and 1,000

ANTHONY H. MOSS
Morris Plains, N. J.

1887 CHIX 1925 BABY

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way. Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings, Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TODAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A

Ransomville

N. Y.

MARCY FARMS

Jersey Black Giants

Winners at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y.

1921—1922—1923—1924—1925

America's leading strains of both Exhibition and Utility Quality. The largest breed of poultry in the American Standard.

Exhibition Stock from the world's best exhibition matings: baby chicks

\$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Eggs,

\$7.50 and \$10.00 per 15.

Utility Stock—Baby Chicks, 50

cents each; \$35.00 per 100;

eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$6.00 per

30; \$13.00 per 100.

MARCY FARMS

Box 34,

Matawan, N. J.



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.



KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous

Per 50 100 500

S. C. W. Leghorns \$6.25 \$12 \$50

R. I. Reds..... 7.75 15 70

Barred Rocks..... 7.75 15 70

Heavy assorted..... 6.25 12 55

Mixed..... 5.25 10 48

Postpaid 100% live delivery

guaranteed. Keystone Chicks are

profit payers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference.

KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

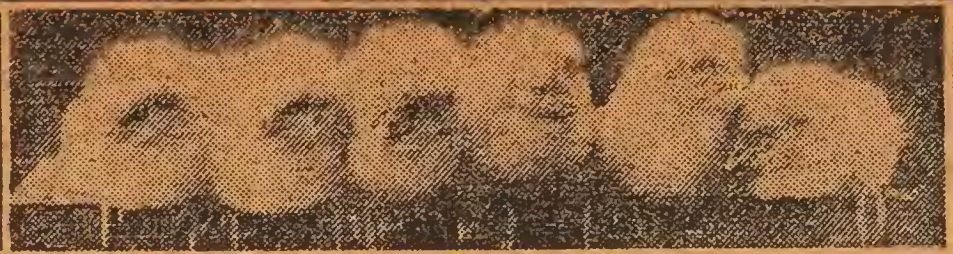
BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 12c S. C. Brown Leghorns, 12c S. C. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid to your door. Order from this ad. or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY



CHICKS

"Hello Folks!"



Here I am for 9¢ and up

Barred and White Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
White Wyandottes
Buff, White and Black Leghorns

Raise Chicks to Make Money

1925 promises to be a great year for chickens—layers are scarce, work is plentiful, folks have money to spend and living is going higher. There is always ready sale for fresh eggs and home-dressed fowl, higher than market prices. Cooley's chicks will be laying five months after their arrival. My strains of Leghorns are truly remarkable layers.

Cooley Chicks are the Healthiest, Most Vigorous, Desirable Chicks Hatched. They Always Satisfy.

50,000 customers know these facts.

Write today for
COOLEY'S NEW CHICK BOOK
and chick prices.

It's the most interesting book of the year for those who have room for as few as a dozen laying hens and also contains much helpful information for the oldest and largest poultry keeper.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds	17.00	82.00	160.00
B. P. Rocks	17.00	82.00	160.00
Anconas	20.00	97.00	
W. Wyandottes	24.00	117.00	
Assorted	13.00	62.00	

May price—1c less per chick.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. **THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.** Member International Chick Association.

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January.

Send for circular.
E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fablos, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns \$12-100; B. Rocks \$13-100; R. I. Reds \$14-100. Broiler Chicks \$11-100. Mixed Chicks \$9 to \$10-100. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered Free. Catalog. **FAIRVIEW POULTRY ARM, R.D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.**

Large stock Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Collies, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.**

managanate potash solution. The later only is preferred by many poultrymen.

It is important to clean out the passage of the nostrils which may be done by pressing the roof of the bird's mouth from outside and squeezing the nostril from above downwards. A syringe may be used to spray the nostrils. The fowl's head may be dipped for a few seconds in a solution of any one of the disinfectants, although prominent poultrymen often recommend the dipping of the fowl's head only in permanganate of potash. After treating, the fowls should be kept separate from the others until entirely well.

Roup is such a contagious disease that when it once gets a foothold in the flock it is best to dispose of infected birds, change the position of the houses and equipment, disinfect new runs and keep continual watch against further outbreak of the trouble. *Be sure to isolate all infected birds.*

Hens Eat Feathers: How to Stop Them

Could you tell me why my hens eat one another's feathers. They have just begun. What is good for them. Some have their necks bare. —Mrs. H. M. New York.

FEATHER eating is rather a vicious habit or vice among fowls. It is usually acquired during the spring or molting time. Various causes have been ascribed to this habit. Most commonly it is a fault in the ration. However, lack of exercise will also induce the practice. Then again, irritations of the skin induced by parasites such as lice or mites, may be responsible for the habit.

In making an attempt to cure this condition, it is first advisable to see that there are no parasites present. Clean your hen house thoroughly to the extent of spraying or painting it with a good disinfectant, making sure that the disinfectant reaches every crack or crevice. Mites are in size, as their name indicates, very minute. It is hard to see them with the naked eye, unless there are great masses. Any number of them can hide in a small crack in a board. Therefore see that the disinfectant reaches all hidden places.

Give Them More To Do

When the actual management of the birds is concerned, the first thing to pay attention to is the amount of exercise they are getting. The birds should have a free run and they should be made to scratch for a large portion of their food. This exercise will improve their digestion and furthermore gives them something to occupy their time. Birds that have no difficulty in finding their food, satisfy their appetite and then repare to the idle practice of hunting lice and eventually develop the feather eating habit.

In some cases the habit is due to insufficient animal matter in the ration, or feeding too long on one kind of grain, particularly corn. It is therefore essential to have a well balanced ration, which should include milk of some form, either skim milk, semi-solid buttermilk or powdered milk. A little beef scrab, ground bone, green food, along with a regular balanced mash and scratch mixture. The item of oyster shell or grit must not be overlooked. Some authorities recommend the daily administration to the hens of 6 or 8 grains of a mixture of equal parts of powdered gentian roots and ginger.

It is advisable to isolate the hens that
(Continued on next page)



Pardee's Perfect Pekins

My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin Ducks, their Eggs and Ducklings. Tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today.

ROY E. PARDEE
45 Cedar St. Islip, L. I., N. Y.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Take out the Guess; Insure Success

with the chicks you get profit out of, because we have first seen that it is bred in.

Favorable figuring of profits in advance may lead to your decision to buy chicks, but the sure way to justify both your figures and your decision is to order Hillpot Quality Chicks. None but the best deserve that name.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Safe arrival of full count guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Write today for Free 1925 Catalog.

W. F. HILLPOT, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n. Life Member Am. Poultry Ass'n.



PUREBRED, BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED. DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad today and get chicks which have the authority of Ohio State University behind them. Our breeding stock is inspected and banded by experts trained and authorized by them.

Prices (Postpaid) on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & Wh. Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Odds & Ends (not shipped under Accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Free from European fowl pest. Order today with check or Money Order. Catalog free. **SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS.** We can furnish also chicks of especially high breeding. Write for particulars and prices.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS



Postage prepaid to your home	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
S. & R. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorn, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorn	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandots, R. I. Whites	10.00	18.00	52.00	86.00	
Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00
Buff and Part. Rocks, Gol. Wyandots, Buff and Wh. Minorcas	5.00	11.00	100	20.00	

We have Personally Inspected All of Our Flocks since January 27th and Found Them to be Healthy, and Free from the New European Pest. Veterinarian's signature furnished to Verify Health of Our Flocks. Blood tested chicks, 2c per chick extra. Pure bred, free range, carefully inspected flocks. Hundreds of pleased customers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog. Reference, Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. **GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 12, Geneva, Ind.**



HOLTZAPPLE CHICKS

The folks that know about them, buy them

For 18 years we have been in the chick business and year after year our old customers come back. In 1923 and also in 1924 we sold 100,000 chicks to people living within 20 miles of our hatchery. The folks that know us best buy from us. **11 BREEDS. OHIO ACCREDITED.** White Leghorns, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites. Pure-bred flocks from America's foremost exhibition and laying strains. Every bird inspected by men trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Write for catalog and prices.

HOLTZAPPLE HATCHERY,

Box 90,

ELIDA, OHIO

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

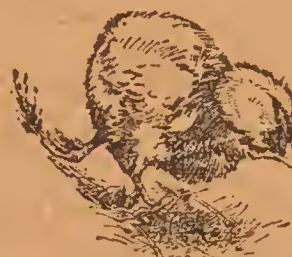
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KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST. We know you want Quality first.	100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00	
Barred and White Rocks	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00	
Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00	
White Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
Mixed Chicks, \$12 per 100 straight. Get our Accredited Chicks this year.						

Reference: Knox County Savings Bank. Free Catalog. Only 18 hours from New York. **KNOX HATCHERY, Dept 22, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.**



Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12c. and up. Order early. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our **FREE CHICK BOOK.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 NORTHAMPTON

BUFFALO, N. Y.

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268.
251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. **A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.**

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Free Catalog. E. A. SOUDER, Sellersville, Pa.

Kerlin's Leghorn Chicks

\$5.73 Profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. World Famous White Leghorn 265-331 egg record stock. Greatest winter layers known. Highest quality BABY CHICKS, stock, supplies, shipped safely. FREE Feed with chick order. Big Discount if ordered now. Valuable catalog BIGGEST free. Member International Baby Chick Ass'n. **PROFITS Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.**

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. **ECLIPSE FARMS, Sellersville, Pa.**

BABY

CHICKS

ADA CHICKS for BEAUTIFUL FLOCKS MORE EGGS

From Very High Quality Stock—Chicks have Wonderful Vitality—Grow Fast. Commence to Lay Early. Guaranteed 100% Alive. Catalogue Free.

Pure Bred from carefully inspected high egg producing healthy free range stock. In the poultry business over 21 years.

References—First National Bank

MORE THAN WORTH THE MONEY

SAVE WORRY. Order direct from us. We guarantee chicks free from new European disease

PROMPT DELIVERY EVERYWHERE 100% ALIVE!

White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	130.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices.

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE D ADA, OHIO.

STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varities Prices On: Postpaid 25 50 100 500 1000

S. C. W. Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00		

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Our "SUNBEAMS" have pleased our thousands of customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Only 18 hours from New York.

Varities Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Buff Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00

Mixed Chicks, 25 or more, 10c each straight. We give our personal attention to all orders as well as to the inspection of flocks and the operation of our good incubators. You cannot go wrong in buying "SUNBEAM" Chicks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. There is no risk. New circular free. Member I. B. C. A.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box H-58, Findlay, Ohio

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-day and carefully inspected and selected.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Mixed Chicks, 100, \$12.00. 25% deposit books your order for future delivery. Reference: First State and Savings Bank. Only 18 hours from New York. **THE HOWELL HATCHERY, Dept. 55, Howell, Mich.**

CHICKS FROM CHOICE FLOCKS

100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500

S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$58.00
Barred and White Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandots, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	75.00
Light Brahmas	9.00	18.00	85.00

Don't hesitate to order right from this ad. Ref. First National Bank. Only 18 hours from New York.

R. J. HEITZMAN HATCHERY, Box 51 Galion, Ohio

ORDER CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS

S. C. White Leghorns

Our A. A. Matings and Certified Matings are the combination of the best blood lines in the U. S. Buy quality from breeders of free range stock. Chicks that are full of production blood. The kind you want. Get your order in now and avoid the rush. Catalog on request. Member of the N. Y. S. Cooperative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.

W. W. HAWLEY, JR., BATAVIA, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Anconas—16c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—14c each; Broilers—10c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

HUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y.

PURE BRED QUALITY EGGS

BABY CHICKS prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY Box A Galion, Ohio

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today.

Dept. K, TO SEASON The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

LAID PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Get Rock, Leghorn and Ancona Catalog FREE. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

Member I. B. C. A. SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHIX

White Leghorns .12 cts.
Brown Leghorns .11 cts.
Barred Rocks .14 cts.
Rhode I. Reds .14 cts.
Mixed Chicks .10 cts.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EXCLUSIVE

You can buy no better utility stock at any price. March and April delivery \$20.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 25. Hatching eggs half price of chicks. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 11c. Rocks, 13c. Reds, 14c. Wyan., 15c. Mixed, 9c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. and reference free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.

Over Twenty Years Experience BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY

Per 100 Per 100

White Leghorns	\$14	Rhode Island Reds	\$16
Shepard Strain Anconas	15	Black Minorcas	18
Wh. & Barred Rocks	16	Silv. or Wh. Wyandots	18

Members International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Quality Chicks at rock bottom prices. A hatch each week beginning March 10th. Send for booklet and price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, BOX B, SERGEANTSVILLE, N. J.

have the habit, so they may be treated individually. It is also advisable to remove the hens that have suffered the most by having feathers pulled, putting them by themselves, in order that they may recover. Furthermore they take away temptation from the rest of the flock.

Feeding Those Baby Chicks

I am buying baby chicks this year instead of incubating my own. After they arrive do they need different care from those I raise at home? Please tell me some grain and mash formulae that have been carefully worked out and found to be good.—Howard J. Lynn, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

THE first thing to do upon receiving a shipment of baby chicks is to open immediately the box and get the little fellows into dry, warm sanitary quarters. They should be carefully examined for evidence of disease or bodily injury in transit. They are usually thirsty and often hungry if they have come any distance. The same as with securing any live stock from outside of the farm it is well to "quarantine" the baby chicks for a period of ten days or two weeks after their arrival. This allows any disease to appear and prevents contamination of the rest of the poultry.

When chicks are purchased from reliable hatcheries there is, of course, little danger from disease but, nevertheless, the method is a wise precaution. From now on the chicks are cared for in the same way as you would care for those raised on your own place. The first few feedings should be very light as overfeeding of very young chicks is frequently fatal. Experienced poultrymen never feed their chicks until 48 hours after the hatch is complete, whether the chicks are raised at home or purchased from one of the commercial hatcheries.

The Cornell Rations

The poultrymen at Cornell have worked out a series of grain and mash formulas for feeding baby chicks which are bringing excellent results throughout the state. The difference in the formulae take into account the rapid growth of the chick and for purpose of quality they are described as Grain Mixture No. 1, Mash Mixture No. 1, etc.

These mixtures are composed as follows:

GRAIN MIXTURE NO. 1

5 pounds cracked corn (fine)
3 pounds cracked wheat
2 pounds pinhead oats, steel-cut oats or oat flakes

MASH MIXTURE NO. 1

2 pounds wheat bran
1 pound wheat middlings (flour middlings preferred)
1 pound cornmeal or hominy
1 pound sifted ground oats
1 pound sifted meat scrap (best grade)

GRAIN MIXTURE NO. 2

6 pounds cracked corn (medium)
4 pounds wheat

MASH MIXTURE NO. 2

2 pounds wheat bran
1 pound wheat middlings (flour middlings preferred)
1 pound cornmeal or hominy
1 pound ground oats
1 pound meat scrap

GRAIN MIXTURE NO. 3

500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds barley
200 pounds wheat
100 pounds heavy oats

MASH MIXTURE NO. 3

100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds cornmeal
100 pounds ground oats
100 pounds meat scrap
3 pounds salt

Method of Feeding Rations

Grain and Mash Mixtures No. 1 starts the third day after the hatch and are used to the sixth week. The grain is fed in the litter three times a day, morning, noon and night. The mash is moistened with sour milk or buttermilk and fed twice a day between grain feedings. Chopped

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood. Fine bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahms. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning O. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns, Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks, Fischel Strain W. Rocks, . . .	10.50	20.00	95.00	195
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C. W. Leghorn hens mated to high egg type Hollywood Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.				
NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA. D. H. Shanaman, Prop.				

STOP LOWER'S LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY Bryan, Ohio

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHLAND, PA., BOX 161

ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED

Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varities 25 50 100

White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

WISHBONE HATCHED HEALTHY CHICKS

Active, husky chicks from matings of especially selected birds. The kind that will be easy to raise and develop into exceptionally good layers. Wishbone hatched. This gives you chicks hatched Nature's way. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. We have supplied for many years the leading poultry trade of many cities. Let us give you the same satisfactory service. Custom Hatching. Write now for price list. Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHICKS—5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES Per 100

S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
Buff Rocks	15.00
Broilers	12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

STRONG, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS

W. Leghorn, April \$16 May \$13 June \$10
Bar Rock, April \$18 May \$16 June \$13
Postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Incubators and brooders.

E. R. HUMMER & CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

DAY OLD TURKEY HATCHING EGGS

from our Mammoth Bronze Breeding Flocks that have been certified \$6 for 13; \$45 for 100. Literature on request. A turkey book that is complete in every subject on turkey raising of natural and artificial methods. \$1 postpaid.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS Plymouth, New Hampshire

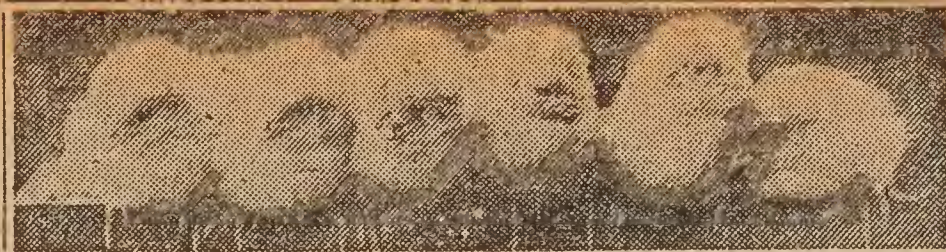
DUCKLINGS hatch every week. Mammoth Pekings Snow White Runners, \$30 per 100. Mallards \$35 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Can fill orders promptly.

IDYDELL FARM, Wolcott New York

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. Broilers 10c. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed.

NEVIN STUCK, McAllisterville Pa.

BABY



CHICKS

green food should be combined with the mash.

Beginning the second week, Grain Mixture No. 1 is fed in the litter twice a day, morning and night. Mash Mixture No. 1 is gradually changed to Mash Mixture No. 2 when the birds are large enough to handle it. This varies somewhat but will usually be when they are from four to six weeks old. Mash Mixture No. 1 is moistened with sour skim milk or buttermilk and fed once a day, at noon. Mash Mixture No. 1 (dry) should be available from four to six hours a day.

From the sixth to the twelfth week, Grain Mixture No. 2 is used, the feeding being given in the litter three times a day, morning, noon and night. Mash Mixture No. 2 (dry) is always available in hoppers, troughs or boxes during this period.

From then on to maturity Grain Mixture No. 3 is fed in the litter twice a day, morning and night. Mash Mixtures No. 3 (dry) is always available in the hoppers, troughs or feeding boxes. One meal of moist mash may be fed if rapid development is desired. About three parts of grain are fed to every two parts of mash.

Milk in Chick's Diet

During the first week skim milk or buttermilk is considered indispensable. To get the chicks acquainted with the milk it is advisable to dip the chick's beak in the milk before he gets any other food. This can best be done when removing chicks from the incubator. If the chicks have all the milk they will drink the meat scrap may be eliminated from the ration and 10 per cent of bone meal added in the mash to replace it.

When the dry or semi-solid milk products are used they should be diluted to such an extent to approximate the fresh milk which contains about 3½ per cent protein. If the semi-solid butter contains about 18 to 20 per cent protein, one pound of the buttermilk should be added to five pounds of water.

Fine grained oyster shells are, of course, made available from the stock and clean, fresh water is always available.

In changing from one formula to another, poultrymen have found that a

gradual change does not disturb the digestive organs so care should be exercised in this regard. If the chicks do not exercise and if they fill up on the dry mash and do not appear to be hungry for the grain feeding, then the mash should be removed for part of the time and the amount of the grain somewhat reduced.

How Long Weed Seeds Live (Continued from page 390)

that the seed he buys and sows is as nearly free from weed seed as is possible to obtain it.

Many individuals and firms dealing in seeds are already doing all that they can to supply the farmer with clean seed. It is to be hoped that, through improved methods, conscientious seed growers and seed dealers may supply the user with seeds of even higher quality.

In many states laws are already in force which prohibit the sale of seeds, unless they measure up to certain standards of purity, or else require that the impurities of the seed must be indicated upon a label attached to the seed container. The New York State seed law requires that seeds offered for sale must be provided with a label containing, among the other information, a statement of the percentage of weed seeds, and the names of noxious weeds contained in them.

Necessary to Prevent Weeds from Developing Seeds

These facts point out not only the extreme importance of sowing clean seed but also emphasize the necessity of preventing weeds from seeding. If it is important not to sow seeds containing weed seeds, then it is many times more important not to let the progeny of weed seeds sow seeds. After these seeds once get into the soil some of them may remain there and retain their vitality for many years.

It is true that each plowing will bring some seeds to the surface so that they may germinate but of most weeds not all seeds will perish during the systems of crop rotation usually practiced in New York State. Unfortunately much farm land is already infested with seeds of many kinds of weeds. In such infested land it is of relatively little value to try to prevent weeds from growing by sowing clean seed unless other precautions are also taken.

In attempting to keep land free from weeds which reproduce largely by seeds (most annuals, winter annuals, and biennials) it is therefore important to observe several precautions. Do not sow seeds containing weed seeds. In case weeds get started, kill them before they can produce seeds. If weeds have already gotten a start and the soil is already infested with seeds produced by them, efforts should be taken to induce the seeds to germinate, specially at a time when their offspring can be killed soon after germination or at least before they have had a chance to produce more seeds.

Where to Write For Information

Farmers of New York State may have seeds analyzed for impurities, or weeds identified free of charge. Those wishing to have seeds tested should write to the Seed Laboratory, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, and obtain a copy of the rules for taking and sending samples of seeds to be tested. Anyone wishing to send weeds for identification and advice as to eradication or control methods should send enough of the plant to show leaves and if possible flowers or fruits to the Department of Botany, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
Jersey Black Giants	\$35.00	\$15.00
"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
"Park's" Barred Rocks	18.00	10.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	18.00	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	18.00	10.00
Black Minorcas	20.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	20.00	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Indian Runner Ducklings	35.00	12.00
White Pekin Ducklings	35.00	12.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

PINE TREE CHICKS

WHY TAKE A CHANCE? ORDER YOUR CHICKS NOW AT THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES, from the RELIABLE PINE TREE HATCHERY. HATCHES EVERY DAY. IMMEDIATE APRIL DELIVERIES

Take advantage of these New Prices. Act quickly—every moment counts. Fill your requirements with these dependable, healthy chicks.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$80.00	\$150.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.50	180.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.50	180.00

White Wyandottes, Anconas, White Rocks, Bl. Minorcas

ALL CHICKS FULLY GUARANTEED, SAFE ARRIVAL AND FULL COUNT, PREPAID POST. FREE CHICK BOOK Tells how Pine Tree Chicks are hatched, bred and inspected. Write for your copy today.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box 55
STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY
"Member Int. Baby Chick Assn."



"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks, 'cause they're the best chicks he knows about."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY—"Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is pure-bred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (Parcel post prepaid):	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown S. C. Leghorns	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00	
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks ..	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00	
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff & White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00	
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00	
White Wyandottes			18.00			

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio Chicks are Better."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 50, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	70.00	125.00	
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00	

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city. HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book



Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live, 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh's	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh's	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS

From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter Red Bank, N. J.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 12c each; heavy varieties, 14c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free. C. M. LONGNECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Bred-to-Lay BARRED ROCKS Park strain Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

J. TROPEANO

Sparrowbush New York

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leg. B. Rocks and Mixed 9c up. Postpaid 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. \$1 per hundred books order. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

KEISER'S ALWAYS LAYING STRAINS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTS

13th North American International Egg Laying Competition I entered five Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets that laid 950 marketable eggs, an average of 190. Individual Records 218-204-178-182-169.

One Grade — One Price

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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

VILLAGERS vied with farmers in wild efforts to express their joy. Men capered, slapped one another, and shouted like foolish ten-year-olds. Women clung to each other and laughed with a laughter that was almost hysterical. Suddenly all over the town the church bells began to ring. Then the din was increased by the deep-toned whistles of the mills.

The crowd finally paused for want of breath only to break loose again as they saw Taylor and his lawyer coming down the courthouse steps. Yelling, swinging their arms and hoorahing, the crowd surged toward the two men. Those who reached Winslow and Taylor first, grabbed them and hoisted them on their shoulders; then still shouting and yelling, they started down the street.

Hark! what was that? Drums!

As if by magic, a small part of the village band, hastily assembled, appeared at the head of the procession. There was a muttered order and the band began to play. With the first note, the tumult died down, only to rise again in a great shout as the crowd realized what the band was playing.

"When Johnny comes marching home again, hurrah, hurrah!***"

Over and above the rollicking old victory song could be heard the deep, commanding rumble of the drums.

"Come! Come! Come along with me!
Come! Come! Come along with me!"

With Taylor and Winslow riding on their shoulders, down the street the crowd went, while the band played, the bells rang, and the whistles blew.

As they marched and played and sang, Dorothy Ball, waiting in a friend's home, heard them; and as she listened, the tears streamed down her face. Who shall say if they were tears of sorrow or of pride and joy?

And a tall lawyer, surging along on men's shoulders, carefully carrying a tall silk hat, heard them and smiled a crinkly smile at the younger man, riding next to him on the other shoulders.

And a little sheriff standing on the courthouse steps saw them and heard them, and as he listened, he too smiled, but there was no coldness or hardness in his eyes when he said:

"Nice people; nice, peaceable, quiet people!"

CHAPTER XXVIII

IN the days following Jim's trial and the end of the milk war, the dairy country settled into the ways of peace again. Men and women went about their work, milked their cows, and delivered the milk to the stations much as if nothing had happened. But in their hearts they knew that things were different.

Hope was born again, and faith, faith in their business, faith in the future of their homes and above all, faith and belief in one another. For the first time perhaps in history farmers had proven once and for all that were the necessity keen enough, they could stick together.

In Speedtown, discussions for a few days ran high about Judge Rising's suicide. But Winslow, Taylor and Messenger, the three men who knew why that unworthy career came suddenly to a violent end, had nothing to say, and the gossip soon wore itself out, for want of material to feed on.

The same was true of the milk strike. So pressing are the small details of everyday life that even the big events of our lives are relegated to closed chapters and seldom opened.

Except for Carolina Hicks and a few of her cronies, the strike events soon were referred to only occasionally. League men dumped their milk into the same vat at the station with a few non-Leaguers, and there was no argument and little bitterness. For the most part men were tired of contention

and seemed willing to let by-gones be by-gones. Most men are like that. They may quarrel and fight, and if the fight is above board and on the square, when it is over they will shake hands and call it a day.

But between Jim Taylor and John Ball, there had been no reconciliation. They met and spoke, to be sure, but on the souls of both pride rode like a tyrant, and the peace between them that both would have welcomed did not come.

Coming home from delivering his milk one morning, a few days after the trial, Jim turned out to let a car pass him. When it was nearly by, Bradley, the driver, recognized Jim and leaned out to wave a friendly hand. As Jim waved back he caught a glimpse of a girl in the seat with the county agent. It was Dorothy. Save for this once, Jim had not seen her since she had been on the witness stand at his trial.

The sight of her with the county agent started a strain of bitter reflection in the

coming up to see me tonight after supper to have a long talk. Men friends are all right; have to keep to them; women can go to thunder."

Having thus cheerfully settled the whole feminine question at one swoop, Jim squared his shoulders and urged his horses into a trot to get back to his work.

But he had not yet learned what all men sooner or later come to know; that is, that they can tell the women in their lives to "go to thunder," but that the women probably will not go, and if they do, they will not stay—and most men eventually come to be everlastingly thankful that they will not.

That night after supper, Winslow and Messenger sat with Jim on his porch.

"Told you this mornin'," said Dave, "that I might drift out this way tonight for a visit. When I mentioned that I was comin' to Winslow here, he 'lowed that it was so darn hot today that he would like to ride along and cool off. Told him I was a little particular whom I rode with, but

What Happened in the Story Last Week

JIM Taylor's trial is over. The jury has returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," clearing Jim of the charge of being a "Trouble Maker," which was lodged against him. The case has ended in a most dramatic manner. As the jury was about to render the verdict, the presiding judge, who is a rogue in sheep's clothing, shot himself rather than face the consequences of having his dual personality revealed. After the verdict was rendered but before the court is adjourned, a telegram was received and read. It stated that the milk dealers have agreed to the farmers' der and deliveries are to be resumed on the morrow. The crowd is too stunned by the rapid succession of dramatic events to realize at first the full significance of things and they leave the court a silent mass. Once out of doors, however, the pent up feelings of the farmers find expression and "the lid is off."

boy's mind. There had been a few minutes at his mother's funeral when it had seemed to Jim that the misunderstanding between him and Dorothy had cleared, and that she at least sympathized with him in his troublesome problems. More than this, he had dared even to hope that she had reached across the gulf which had existed between them for the past months to extend to him again something more than friendship.

Then had followed the trial and her testimony, while he had held his breath for an agonized second waiting for her to express her unqualified faith in him. Instead, he thought sadly, she had denied him; had said when Hamilton put the question to her if Jim were present when the milk was dumped, that she did not know, was not sure. Did not really need her testimony as far as the trial was concerned, he thought, but he did not need her faith.

The boy shifted his position on the seat of the milk wagon, and absently flicked his whip at a bot-fly on one of the horses.

"What makes it so hot?" he said aloud. "Regular July day. Must be going to storm."

Then he returned to his thoughts again. Wonder if that's the way with all women—fair weather friends? Well, one thing was certain. He had come through both the strike and the trial without any help from Dorothy. Wonder what she really thought when things began to break his way in spite of her and her father? A smile chased the somber look out of his eyes as he thought of Caroline Hicks.

"Goin' to get me a black cat," he said. "Black cats, Friday and thirteens are just my combination."

The turning in the lane had certainly started for him on October 13th, he thought more cheerfully. Maybe the better things would keep coming. Not only for him, but for these farm people. Winning the strike was not the end; it was the beginning.

"Wonder what Dave had on his mind this morning," he thought. "Said he was

he said as how he was not, and climbed right in the ear!"

The men laughed, and sat quietly smoking for a time.

"What was that?" asked Messenger. "Thunder."

"Sounded like it," said Jim. "Wouldn't be surprised if we got a real storm. Been hot as the dickens all day. Unseasonable this time of year."

"All the weather in this country is unseasonable," grunted the sheriff. "Rains when it ought to shine, and shines when it ought to rain."

"Shouldn't think the weather would make much difference to you fellows who live in town," said Jim, "particularly if you know as much as the hens do and get under the shelter when it rains. But with us farmers, it's a different thing. Weather is our bread and butter. A long spell of rain or drought at the wrong time makes a difference between profit and loss in our whole year's business."

"That's right," said Dave. "Farmers are always cussing the weather. I remember I used to when I was farmin'. And they have enough reason to."

The conversation stopped again, and they heard once more the distant rumble of thunder.

"Storm's comin' all right," said Dave. "So I'll get right down to business. Jim, Winslow and I really had a little object in comin' out here tonight. Rising's suicide has sort of simplified the situation all around. It's brought an end to my own trail at last, and it has helped things in this county. But it hasn't entirely solved all the trouble."

"What do you mean?"

"Rising was the big boss," said Dave, "and he's gone; but so far as the local political situation is concerned, he left some powerful followers. They have got together to put in some candidates in the coming election that will run the county in the same old way, if they are elected. The biggest office and the one with the most influence is the one which was left open by the death of Rising. I have been talking

to Winslow here that we've got to clinch the work we started when we got rid of Rising and put some good man into office. Winslow has agreed to this, but he won't agree to my candidate for the county judge."

"Who is he?" asked Jim.

"Winslow," said the sheriff.

"I have never been an office-seeker," said Winslow quickly, "and I don't want to be classified as one now."

"You wouldn't be," said Jim, "not by anybody who knows you. I agree with Dave. If a young man can tell an older one his duty, I believe you have a responsibility to take this office and use it and your influence to set this county straight, and keep it going straight."

has the influence with the farm people that you do. If you pass the word as to what we are trying to do and that Winslow ought to be elected as county judge, he will be, and that's all there is to it."

"Dave is right," spoke up Winslow for the first time in several minutes. "You have a real opportunity for doing some worth while thing because of what the people think of you. But I'm not saying by any means that one of those things is putting me into office."

"That's already settled, Winslow, and you might just as well keep still," said Dave. "With Jim's help and with the class of people in the towns that will back this movement, we will put the local government in this part of the state where we can point to it with pride and where others can turn to us for an example. When that's done," he added with a half humorous, half wistful note, "maybe old Dave Messenger can get a little rest and peace."

"I am not sure that I can do much," said Jim, "but whatever I can do, you can be sure I will."

"Understand," said Winslow, "that we are not asking you to get mixed up in a partisan situation. This is not a question of party. It is a problem of the good elements in both parties working together to clean up a condition which has been a disgrace to this county for a quarter of a century."

"Speaking of accomplishing things worth while," said Taylor, "I was thinking today when I was coming home with the milk how much farmers were going to be able to do now that they have learned how to work together. Read the other day about what someone said about a New Day in agriculture and I thought maybe this strike had started a New Day in this business of milking cows."

Neither man made any reply and after a moment Jim said:

"Don't you think so?"

The lawyer tipped his chair down and pulled his long legs off the porch rail.

"Glad you mentioned that, Jim, for it brings up two or three things about winning this milk strike that I wanted to say to you."

He stopped, fumbled in his pocket for a match and a cigar, and after a moment its smoke and fragrance blended with the strong odor of the sheriff's old pipe.

"Dave and I were talking about this milk strike, too. Understand, both of us have been in favor of it, and are glad you won."

"What are you trying to get at?" asked Jim, sensing the reservation in the other man's voice.

"Well, I have been afraid," answered Winslow, "that you would expect too much. The League is all right, a good thing, but there's never been any millennium in the milk business or in any of the other affairs of us human critters, and Jim, boy, there ain't going to be any now."

"Oh, I know that," said Jim. "But I think the League is going to be able to get some better prices."

The sheriff bent forward in his chair to knock out the ashes from his pipe on the porch railing.

"The League will get better prices for

(Continued on opposite page)

a while, Jim, but it is because Winslow and I believe in what you are trying to do that we are tellin' you now that you do not want to make the mistake or let the farmers make the mistake of expecting the League to do too much. Take the matter of prices, for instance. If you get prices up where they belong for a while, more farmers will rush around and work long hours to produce more milk, and down will come the prices, in spite of what the League can do."

He stopped a minute while they listened to the rumble of thunder. Then he went on.

"Of late, when I could get a little quiet time by myself, I've been reading history, and the more I have read the more I've come to see how slow progress has been built up. Just a little at a time. An inch here, maybe a foot there, and then something has happened like this milk strike when we seemed to have made a big jump. Then we run along for twenty-five years and fall back again, and the only hope we have is that we won't fall back quite to where we started. Judging from history, it's not very hard to prophesy the future of the League.

"Winslow is right. It can bring no millennium. You've just won a very fine victory. The League will keep on growing for a while. Maybe most of the farmers will join, then milk will increase, prices will go down and there will come times of discouragement. Enthusiasm will die out, men will criticize the organization, members will desert—"

"And," interrupted Winslow, "farmers won't pay enough attention to electing good leaders and to the other troubles will be added bad management. So Dave and I agreed the other day that sometime we'd say these things to you so that maybe you will have them in mind, not to be disappointed, or let the other farmers be too discouraged, when the bad times come.

"But we don't want you to misunderstand what we are saying. This fight of yours has been a great jump forward. Hard times will come again, so that your organization may get down pretty close to the cushion, but all of your work and your faith have been justified just the same, for these farmers never will quite lose all that they gained by what they have been through this fall. In other words, twenty-five years from now, maybe even ten years from now, farmers will look back and will see where they were wrong in expecting too much from the League, and they will see also that even the shorter step toward better things made the great fight worth while."

While he had been talking, the dusk in which they had been able to dimly see one another had turned to an inky blackness. It seemed to make the oppressive heat almost smothering. The sheriff got up and moved around in the dark on the porch.

"I'll be glad to see the rain," he said. "It'll get rid of some of this confounded heat. Winslow and I have been doing a lot of preaching to you, Jim, but we may as well get it all out of our systems since we're started. While we're talking about the League, I can't help sayin' that I feel kind of sorry for poor old Johnny Ball. This milk strike business has put years on the old man."

"I'm sorry, too," said Jim.

"This sounds funny, I know," continued the sheriff, "but Jonhy Ball and those like him were partly right. He's an old man and done a lot of readin' and thinkin' and he knows that there can be no cure-all in the milk business. He says that he and his wife got their property together by hard work, and have no one to thank but themselves for it. I've heard him say that the trouble is the young folks think they ought to begin where their fathers left off. And instead of settling down and workin' to success step by step, modern young folks want to try out newfangled schemes like organization and such-like to do the impossible."

Suddenly the whole landscape was lighted up by a vivid flash of lightning followed in a second or so by a great crash of thunder.



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"Going to get your rain all right," commented Winslow.

Dave went on.

"As Winslow and I have been saying, your League friends will make mistakes in being over-enthusiastic, and where Johnny and his followers will make theirs is in allowing no credit at all to new ways and new schemes like the League."

"According to you, then," said Jim, "we're both wrong."

"That's just the point," answered Winslow. "Dave has it right. Like most fights, both sides are partly right. The truth always lies somewhere between the fighters, somewhere near the middle of the

road."

Again the inky blackness was relieved by the glare of lightning that made surrounding objects stand out in grotesque and unnatural relief. A great peal of thunder shook the house.

"As I was saying," said Dave, "I'm sorry for old Johnny. I was talkin' with him the other day since the strike ended, and I believe he cares a lot for you. I know it kind of worries him because he did you wrong about the dumpin' of the milk. I suggested that if he felt that way why not go to you and tell you that he

was sorry. He said that he had thought of it, but probably you'd order him off the place. Said he wouldn't blame you if you did."

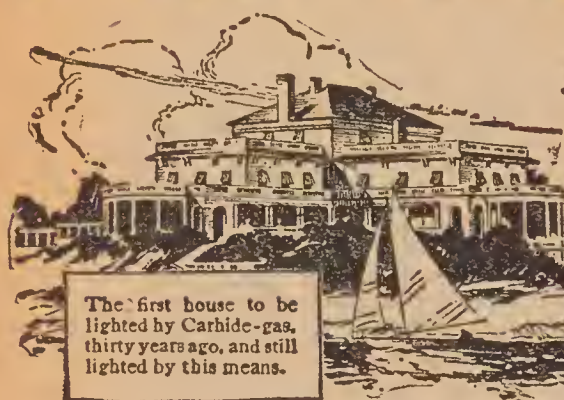
"I'm awfully glad to hear that," said the boy. "Johnny's been like a father to me and I've felt pretty badly all summer because this milk business came between us. If he feels that way, I do, and maybe we can straighten things out."

"Good boy!" said Winslow. "The worst thing about the whole strike is that it caused so much bitterness between neighbors. The strike is over, and they ought to let by-gones be by-gones."

(Continued next week)

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Easter Games

Vary the Egg Race and the Egg Hunt

PLACE six hard boiled Easter eggs on each side of the room, about one foot apart. A large basket is placed at the far end of the room. The players are divided into two sides, each side being chosen one at a time by the leaders. A large wooden or tin spoon is then given, to one player on each side, who at a given signal, dishes up the eggs one at a time, with the spoon, placing them in the basket provided. The leader replaces the eggs on the floor, and the next player on each side takes the spoon and lifts the eggs from the floor and carries them to the basket, and so on until all have had a turn.

A record is kept of the winners and the side having the greatest number wins the game. This game maybe changed slightly by some one timing the players, keeping track of the seconds and the one getting all the eggs into the basket in the shortest time receives a prize.

or paper bag and at a signal they start to hunt for the hidden eggs. Allow a certain length of time for the hunting, and reward the one who finds the most eggs with a large candy egg.

Another amusing hour can be spent in having the guests write all the words possible out of the word Easter, also to write all the different kinds of lilies they know. Suitable Easter prizes can be given for the best ones written.

Another feature for an Easter holiday party would be to provide all the children with two or three hard-boiled eggs. Furnish the guests with paints, and brushes or crayons, and ask them to color and decorate the eggs to their liking. This would call for a prize, to be awarded to the one entering the most artistic and prettily decorated egg in the contest. This egg painting contest will provide much entertainment and will be interesting to little folks.

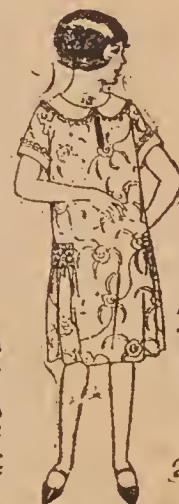
Attractive Dresses For Miss and Adult

Before the summer work is in full swing, now is the time to get the dressmaking out of the way. The styles shown here are suitable for young daughter, for the high school or college girl and for the matronly figure. Our patterns are made by leading designers in New York City and are guaranteed to fit perfectly. If you wish to see other designs for this season, order our Fashion Catalogue (price 10c).



This new jumper dress pattern No. 2412 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 40-inch material for dress and 2½ yards 40-inch material for guimpe. For the skirt and suspenders kasha, flannel, heavy silk or cotton goods would be suitable, while flat silk crepe, or voile make a becoming contrast for the blouse. Pattern, 12c.

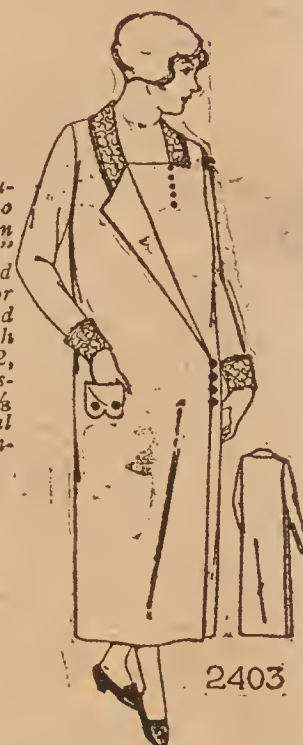
No. 2392 looks well when made of printed silk, novelty cotton, pongee or fine lawn. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the 8-year size, 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 30-inch contrasting are required. Pattern 12c.



2392



No. 2403, is a most fortunate design for those who wish to conceal rather than emphasize "to plumpness." A fine twill, kasha, ribbed silk, crepe de chine, wool or silk poplin might be used for pattern No. 2403, which comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting. Pattern, 12c.



2403

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly. Enclose remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

When it is convenient to play this game out of doors, or in a very large room, place six or more rows of six eggs each on each side of the room or lawn, with a player (provided with a spoon) behind each row. At a given signal all start to pick up the eggs with their spoons and the one finishing first wins for his side.

An Egg Hunt.

Hide colored Easter eggs, or small candy eggs in various places, in corners, behind curtains, bric-a-brac, etc. Provide each child with a small basket

Calla Lily Cakes.—Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of cold water, one teaspoonful of baking powder, beat for five minutes. Put one tablespoonful in each round tin, and bake a delicate brown. While hot take out of tin, shape them like a lily. Fill with whipped cream, and in the center arrange a long strip of yellow icing. They are very appropriate, prepared in this way.
—Miss H. A. LYNAN.

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FORTUNATE indeed is the man who can remember with the coming of each holiday some delightful occasion of his childhood days, and the proper observance of home holidays lies largely in the mother's hands.

Fortunately we have kept the custom of trimming the Christmas tree, of the Thanksgiving turkey and coloring Easter eggs, but even these are in some sections being crowded out by the community tree and annual egg hunt.

If possible serve the morning meal in the breakfast nook or in the kitchen making it possible to decorate the dining room even to the laying of the table, since we have found that evening is the best time for cooperation of labor.

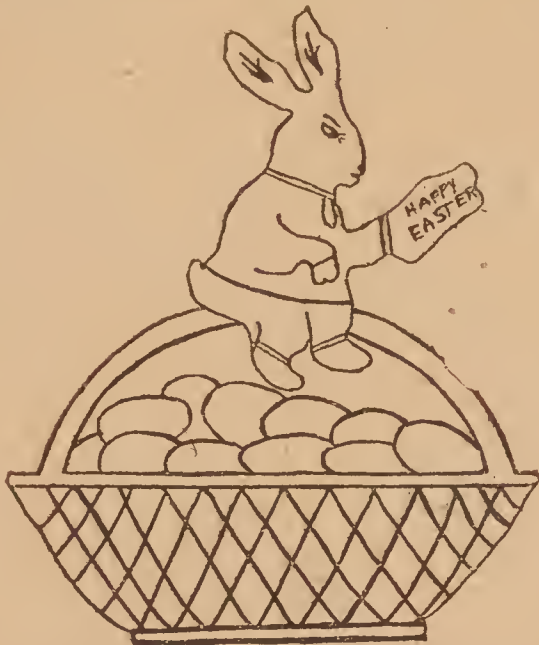
Across the top of the room or from the chandelier or light dome, radiating in every direction, pin two inch strips of yellow and lavender or pink and pale blue crepe paper, twisting each strip as it is pinned in place.

If possible use an Easter cloth of decorated paper on the table, but if this seems too great an expense, Easter paper napkins cost but little and one can be placed under each plate, and as nappies under the hot dishes. These, of course, are in addition to the regular paper service napkin.

Since the girls are likely to turn the step ladder and the placing of the ceiling decorations over to the boys, they can spend their time with the table and coloring eggs. Some color the eggs several days before Easter, but I prefer the work

done at the last possible moment as even the best of dyes sometimes stain through the shells.

Using crayolas and dull pointed shears the very little children can cut out and color Easter eggs using any fairly good quality of paper. Easter baskets can also



be made and are charming at each plate as the family take their seats for the Easter dinner.

First cut out the basket, using a rather heavy paper, then from bright colored paper or white paper painted or crayola-ed cut small Easter eggs and paste those back of the straight line representing the top

of the basket, and back of those paste Father Rabbit, drawn, colored and cut out, holding in his hand an Easter greeting card.

Mother's part in the Easter work may be the making of tissue paper flowers for the bowl in the center of the table. Jonquils are easily fashioned and so are tulips, and father may contribute some of the largest late apples to be found in the bin, or a gift of oranges or tangerines.

Lest the over-zealous mother take upon herself the entire responsibility of the Easter preparations, a note of warning should be sounded. The joy of decorating, of having a personal part in the work, is the real secret of a memorable home holiday. No child is too small to do his bit and the finding of what each can do and offering needed suggestions or helps is the mother's best work.—L. M. THORNTON.

The Best Spring Tonic

OFTEN a spring tonic seems necessary because we are not wise enough to adapt ourselves to altered weather conditions. We lose our pep and feel as if old age were making a levy on us. In our grandmother's day it was sulphur and molasses—sometimes sassafras tea. Then came the era of patent medicines.

But why all those aches and pains with the coming spring? Because we continue our winter diet—flap jacks and sausages, syrups and gravies, honey and pork and all the other "hearty foods."

Instead of tonics let us eat less and be wise in our selection. Fruits, vegetables and eggs are wonderful rejuvenators. A window, wide open all night, is the king of tonics and spring sunshine works wonders. Air and sunshine are the cheapest medicines in the world. Nobody is too poor to afford them. Give them a trial free.

—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

An Easy Way of Polishing Stained Silver

FREQUENTLY it happens (in the best regulated families, too) that the supper dishes and silver are left unwashed. The next morning a disorderly, stained mess greets us. Of course, the dishes can easily be cleaned by soaking and washing but the silverware—that seems almost helplessly rusted.

Here is a plan for cleaning and polishing silver in a very easy way. Place a soft towel, in the bottom of a pan; fill the pan half full of cold water, add one teaspoonful of washing soda, a small square of aluminum approximately four inches long and procurable at any plumber's or hardware store. Put the silver in the pan, place the pan over the flame and allow the water to come to a boil.

Remove from flame, rinse with boiling water and dry each piece individually. The silver will fairly sparkle with newness.

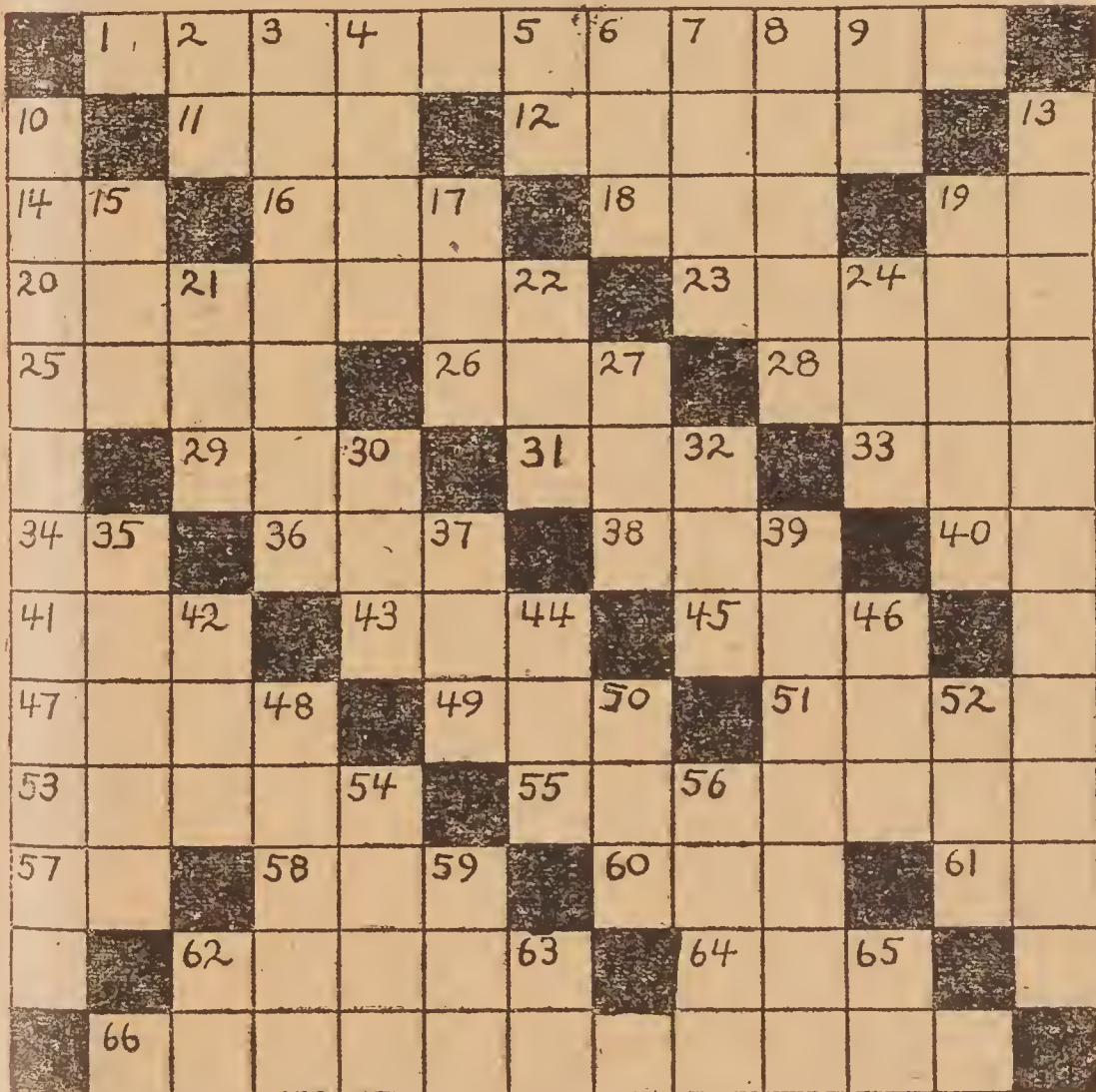
—I. R. HEGEL.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

W	H	E	A	T	C	H	A	I	R
F	E	A	C	H	H	A	S	P	B
L	O	R	I	O	T	E	R	S	M
O	N	E	D	R	E	A	D	G	E
U	T	A	H	N	E	T	B	R	A
R	O	G	U	E	S	S	E	R	E
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B	A	R	K	E	D	E	D	I	T
I	L	L	S	A	N	N	E	R	O
S	A	Y	S	M	I	L	E	D	A
O	S	S	A	P	L	I	N	G	L
N	M	A	L	E	S	T	E	P	N
L	A	D	E	N	T	R	O	T	S

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 8



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- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| HORIZONTAL | | VERTICAL |
| 1 Machines for cultivating | 40 South-east (Abbr) | 2 Risen from bed |
| 11 Vegetable | 41 Endeavor | 3 Material used in making shoes |
| 12 At one side | 43 Spoil | 30 Total |
| 14 Old Testament (Abbr) | 45 Unruly crowd | 32 Male sheep |
| 16 Implement used for felling trees | 47 Mental image | 35 Conimand |
| 18 Professional (Abbr) | 49 Short cry | 37 Element used for light and heat |
| 19 Indicated height (Abbr) | 51 Coarsely ground grain | 39 Humorous |
| 20 Hunting for nests | 53 American coin (PI) | 42 Japanese coin |
| 23 Rub out | 55 Accept as true | 44 Steal |
| 25 Nathaniel (Abbr) | 57 Home of Abraham | 46 Honey-gathering insect |
| 26 Moisture | 58 Measure of weight | 48 Flower-extract |
| 28 Part of window-frame | 60 Doctor (Common) (Abbr) | 50 Sleeping-place |
| 29 Affirmative reply | 61 Ellis Scotch (Abbr) | 52 Avenue (Abbr) |
| 31 Liquid from coal | 62 Island in the Mediterranean Sea | 54 Disposed of for money |
| 33 Came together | 64 Legal science | 56 Lie at ease |
| 34 Company (Abbr) | 66 Strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea | 59 National Temperance Association (Abbr) |
| 36 Floor-covering | | 62 Mother |
| 38 Membranous pouch | | 63 Indefinite article |
| | | 65 Plural of "I" |

Aren't your hands, your back, your time worth the extra help of Fels-Naptha Soap? Let the naptha and splendid soap together loosen the dirt in washing your clothes! Quick! Safe! Thorough!

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull and heifer calves, richly bred. Reduced prices. Federal accredited herd. Correspondence invited. **CLARENCE HARVEY**, Cincinnati, N. Y.

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SCOTCH COLLIE & Welsh Shepherd Pups \$5.00 each. All bred from real heeling stock. Ship e.o.d. See before you pay. **MAPLE GROVE FARMS**, Pope Mills, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write **MAINE PET SHOPS**, Belfast, Maine.

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BARRED ROCKS, Parks-strain direct, trap-nested stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. **NORTON INGALLS**, Greenville, N. Y.

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WONDERFUL FIVE TUBE Tuned Radio Frequency Sets Complete—Speaker, batteries, tubes, etc. Tune in to all distant stations, as good as any \$200 set on the market. While they last at \$100, \$10 with order, balance C. O. D. Each set tested and guaranteed. **W. COLOMBO**, Springfield, N. J.

BOYS—Do you want to win a radio set, fully equipped with tubes and all ready to tune in? Write **JIM BROWN**, care of Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3005, Cleveland, O.

REAL ESTATE

30 ACRE FARM for sale—Near New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12 room house, large barn, cow stable, wagon house, garage, summer kitchen; also 200 fruit trees bearing, grapes, etc. Inquire 279 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.

DIABLO VALLEY near five largest cities in central California. Good irrigated land growing apricots, prunes, peaches, walnuts, almonds, alfalfa, truck crops. Also dairying and poultry. Good transportation, highways and schools. Write Department M4, Chamber of Commerce, Brentwood, California.

A NON-UNION barber shop and ladies beauty parlor to rent. **C. A. WELLS**, No. 23, Concord, Vt.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches **GRAIN** Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality **GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN**. **DAVID H. RISING**, Easton, Penna.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. **MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN**, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. Col-lege Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. **JONES & WILSON**, Hall, N. Y.

WRITE CAYUGA COUNTY FARM BU-REAU, Auburn, N. Y., for list of growers having inspected seed corn, potatoes, oats, barley, buckwheat and beans for sale.

OUR SHORT STEM DANISH cabbage yielded twenty-two tons per acre last season. Send us your order for plants, dollar fifty per thousand, seed four dollars per pound, postpaid in third zone. **PIERPONT and SMITH**, Cassadaga, N. Y.

(Continued on Page 402)

Service Department

What About Sugarjack?--Ten Investment Rules

I am a reader of your paper and see countless numbers benefited by your service. Now I am asking your help.

I am sending you the contract between us and "The Ohio Sugar Jack Company" at Wellington, Ohio. The agent for this company told us that shredded fodder was just the thing to use as we had a lot of it. We got no results and now they say we must run it through an ensilage cutter. We only used it two or three days as we considered it of no benefit.

This same agent sold one to a banker at Urbana, Ohio, and the agent told him practically the same thing; about two months ago they came and got it.

This Sugar Jack was to have been wrapped with asbestos which was never done; also there was to have been a weight hook, according to the contract, which we never got.

The agent said that if it did not save use \$150 in two months they would take it out. Now we have written to the company and they refuse to take it out and more than that they say they are not responsible for what he says, although he is their agent. If you can get the full amount of \$350, so much the better; if not, would settle for \$200. F. H. S., Logan Co., Ohio.

WE have received several letters of complaint similar to the above against the Ohio Sugar Jack Company, and as a result have been making a careful investigation of the methods that this company uses in dealing with an increasingly large number of farmers who buy their outfit with the idea of cutting down feed cost.

The Ohio Sugar Jack Company is selling through agents what is known as a Sugar Jack Press, which is nothing more or less than a steel cylinder into which ground roughage is put to the extent of 780 pounds, 20 pounds of malt added, and 1200 pounds of water. It is then left from twelve to twenty-four hours and it is claimed that a wonderful feed is made. The idea claimed for it is to make good feed out of poor roughage. The cylinders are sold at high prices.

We have taken the matter up with feed experts, including Professor E. S. Savage of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture and Professor C. C. Hayden of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Both of these men say that the claims of the company for Sugar Jack are not borne out by results.

Professor Hayden says:

"About one year ago I took the occasion to visit a number of farms where the process was used or had been in use. Samples collected at these farms and brought to our laboratory did not show that any change had taken place in the material, other than the salting and the soaking.

"In this state (Ohio), the company has been claiming that the carbohydrates were changed to sugars. The analysis of the materials before, and the product after processing, does not show any increase in sugar or any decrease in crude fiber.

"Analysis of the converter showed it to be about 50 per cent ash, the greater part of which was salt.

"I found some men who seemed to be well satisfied with the process; some of them were interested as agents; others had not had much experience in feeding, or were originally poor feeders. I know at least five persons in Ohio who have discarded the process.

"The oil required for heating and other expenses amount to considerable per ton of material.

"At present, I believe that the silo is a much better investment. I do not believe that the material after it passes through this process is much better than it would have been had it been put into the silo in the same way and wet down.

"There is, of course, some advantage in the salting in that it makes the material a little more palatable; and, there may be some advantage in the fact that the feed is warm during cold weather.

"None of the men visited claimed that it required less labor; but they did claim that the labor was better distributed throughout the year.

"It is probable that they can get cattle to consume lower grade feed or feed that is more nearly spoiled than they could without the process. This is of doubtful economical value."

It would seem to us therefore in view of our investigation that while some dairy-men have received some benefit from using this process, yet the benefit was not in proportion with the cost of the outfit.

It also seems to be a fact that many of those who have purchased the cylinder soon became dissatisfied.

Ten Commandments For the Investor and Saver*

- I. Never buy stock in mines you know nothing about.
Remember the saying "A mine is a hole where fools dump their money."
- II. Before you buy oil stock, see your banker.
Better try the horse races—sometimes the horses run—often the oil doesn't.
- III. Don't buy stock in untried inventions.
Most investors and some promoters have good intentions—but you know what is paved with good intentions.
- IV. Buying shore frontage real estate by mail is a very easy way of getting rid of your money.
Sometimes looks well at low tide, but you can only see it at high tide through a glass bottom boat.
- V. Before buying stock in new manufacturing methods, consult an expert.
Take your time.
- VI. "Sleep over" every proposed investment.
Don't crowd. The wild cat stock salesman who says "it may be too late," means it may be too late for him if you investigate first.
- VII. Don't fall for the lure of special "for you only."
What isn't worth much can be freely given away.
- VIII. When somebody whispers that he has a "straight tip."
Put your hands over both ears, and go away from there! You may be "let in" on the ground floor and later crawl out the cellar window under the wreckage.
- IX. Few rich men speculate in stocks that are not on the exchange.
That's why they are rich. Don't think that you know more than they do.
- X. Don't buy stock of a new company just because some other company made a mint of money in the same line.
Ford made a fortune out of the "flivver," don't let a stock salesman make a "flivver" out of your savings.

*From an advertisement of the Savings Bank of Utica.

How To Make Fish Ponds

ONE of our subscribers recently wrote the Service Bureau for some suggestions for making and stocking fish ponds on farms. We wrote to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., and they sent the subscriber copy of Bulletin No. 826, entitled "Fish Ponds on Farms." If anyone else is interested in establishing fish ponds, we advise that you write the Department of Commerce for one of these very good bulletins. The bulletin is not free, so enclose five cents in stamps to pay for it.

A Doubtful Company

We are obliged to warn our readers against doing business with the Michigan Glass and Fixture Company of Detroit, Michigan. We had a complaint from one of our readers against this company and when we took it up the letter was returned by the Post Office Department with the notation that no such firm exists in Detroit.

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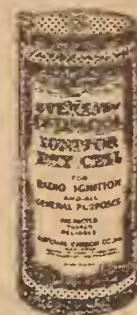
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HARDEST workers you ever hired—Eveready Columbia Dry Batteries. They will work day after day—and willingly. Hard work on the farm is what Eveready Columbia Hot Shots are built for. Each night they pick up new strength to carry on next day's duties. Made in three voltages, 6, 7½ and 9 volts. Punch, pep, POWER! Durable, water-proof steel case protects them from hard knocks and bad weather. Used everywhere because they are reliable and safe—they last longer.

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"I think you can easily make \$1,200.00 to \$2,000.00 log-sawing profit with the WITTE Log and Tree Saw, says Wm. Middlestadt of Iowa. It's easy to make \$40.00 a day with the WICO Magneto-Equipped WITTE Log and Tree Saw

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If you will write for particulars, we will tell you how we can teach you to time motors, make mechanical tests and repairs to your car. We don't care whether you ever saw a car before; you can learn our system without losing any time at a cost of \$1.00. Address A, Box 247, Bloomfield, N. J.

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Regular \$1.50 Value **66A30**
All Wool \$1.50
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Suits!

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66A30—Here's the season's biggest bargain for boys. Good looking, well tailored suit of excellent quality, service-clothing All-Wool Cassimere, Bespoke worth \$10.00. Specially priced at \$5.98 to introduce Bellas Hess bargains into your home. Becoming belted, single breasted coat with smart pockets. Neatly tailored curved yoke and box plait in back. Lined with wear-resisting Albert Twill. Knickers fully lined. Colors: Blue-gray or medium brown. Sizes: 7 to 17 years. Postpaid\$5.98

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If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the
Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

How to Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Read the A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"

Chart: B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Casa	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Doris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Duesenberg	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant Four	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Ford	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray Dorr (Canada)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack (Com'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmont	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Moon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash Four & Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l.) (Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-51)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Eight)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(Com'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paterson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
R. & V. Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rollin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Savers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Star	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(N.Y.) (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 7X&8XX)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (Mod. 15 & 20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Yellow Cab	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Makes of Engines

When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks

(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mod. RU, WU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 12XD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spiller	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C-Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
P. & W. (Mod. 15 & 20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mod. Y&Z)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobililubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



What is your Margin of Safety?

No GOOD BRIDGE is built without providing an ample margin of safety. No skyscraper is erected without allowing a margin of safety. No good automobile is designed without making sure that there is a margin of safety in all those parts which must withstand severe strains.

No lubricating oil should be used in your automobile engine which does not provide an ample margin of safety. Unusual strains are sure to come—demands of cold weather which congeals unsuitable oil, the added heat of a hard pull in low gear through snow or mud, the added friction of a necessary spurt of speed. Even the most careful drivers run into these conditions.

It is then that the difference between haphazard lubrication and Gargoyle Mobiloil, with its greater margin of safety, may mean

- the difference between a burned out bearing—or a protected bearing
- the difference between a damaged engine—or a protected engine
- the difference between excessive carbon—or infrequent carbon
- the difference between dangerous frictional heat—or minimized frictional heat.

When you use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car, you secure the fullest possible margin of safety in the operation of your automobile engine. For no other automobile oil has back of it such specialized manufacturing experience and success.

That is why practically every automobile manufacturer endorses the Gargoyle Mobiloil recommendation for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

That is why Gargoyle Mobiloil is asked for by name at least five times as often as any other oil.

If you want the greatest margin of safety in the lubrication of your automobile engine, you want Gargoyle Mobiloil—the grade recommended for your car.

TRACTOR Lubrication

The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.



Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (Main Office)
Albany
Boston

Buffalo
Chicago
Dallas

Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis

Kansas City, Mo.
Milwaukee
Minneapolis

New Haven
Oklahoma City
Peoria

Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Me.

Rochester
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Why and How I Plow

The Kind of Plowhandle Talk Our Readers Watch For

By H. E. COOK

I HAVE studied and queried for a long time, why it is that most of us on dairy farms do not plow, till and care for our fallow land better. In my observation very little is accomplished with any of us looking toward betterment of any sort by discussing methods until we have the spirit and desire worked into our being and we become ambitious to accomplish that particular thing.



H. E. COOK

Hills are not removed, nor quack grass killed by reading scientific essays on methods. We must first be made to feel the necessity of moving the obstruction and of freeing our land of the mischievous plants. We shall then be seeking out the best method at the least cost, and so we must feel the spiritual need of changing the quack roots for clover roots. If we are to plow deeper and cultivate more thoroughly, a discussion of what type or make of plow and harrow at the outset will be wasted, and time, paper and ink and all of the detail of grinding out matter, getting it into a paper and reading the stuff will be lost energy.

Love for our business and pride in its execution is the basic cause for betterments. As previously said, our spiritual natures must first be touched. Maybe you don't agree and feel rather that it is economic and that our first impulse is to get more revenue, from which we can buy another thing, or invest in stock, or buy a higher priced cow. But that is not an observation. I notice that farmers who are always intent on the dollar are inclined to get the last available pound of plant food into cash and have no pride or joy in a beautiful field into which he has put his soul, mind and body.

This beautiful transformation will never appear until it first de-

velops in the mind of the doer as a work of art. Facts are, of course, that profits will eventually come if the work has been judiciously done by a business mind that reckons with getting value received for labor performed, always working with nature, not setting up artificial conditions of performance. To illustrate—if we want to trade quack roots for clover roots in a dry season which means we must not only kill the quack but decompose the plant into humus to hold moisture, which shall not interfere with the germination of clover seed, but shall feed the tiny plants, we shall find straightway that we have mainly succeeded in having the first six inches of soil and the surface of the ground, filled and covered with roots with just enough life left in them to grow again when rain comes and we quit our job. Art alone won't get a fellow far without some practical every day working judgment unless he has more extra money than is possessed by the general average of working farmers in the East.

Supposing now we have this vision—how shall we begin. The land will have to be plowed, by what kind of a plow? Really I don't know. I expect most of us will use the one we have. The depth will depend, if former plowing has been shallow, I would not go more than one inch deeper if the subsoil is heavy and maybe a little deeper if lighter.

Probably the number of times we plow and the frequency of cultivation will have a lot more to do with our success than the depth, although moderately deep plowing, say eight inches, finally will be helpful. If we must have extremes, let us have shallow plowing with ideal protracted harrowing rather than deep plowing with indifferent harrowing.

What are we trying to do anyhow, in this operation? We want to get whatever organic matter there may be in the surface soil turned back to humus in the shortest possible time. We want to mix the particles of soil into a changed relationship to promote the chemicalization of plant food; that is, make it soluble, get more air into a compact soil and crowd out air from a loose soil, increase bacterial growth by a combination of humus, water and heat and provide a water retaining mulch on the surface.

This can be done to suit the doer. Maybe the springtime with a late planted crop maybe the summer time, like an old time summer fallow; maybe in the fall, after a crop has come off. Don't let us be serious about the time, but let us be tenacious about getting the results. High cost harrows have been made and they are good, but man has not yet made a tillage tool like the plow if used often enough. For our soils, a plow and a disk harrow make the combination. Plow more than once, yes, maybe twice and perhaps three times, using harrows in the meantime for loamy soil will make a garden. I have no

brief for sticky clay—I have taken a quacky sod in the spring, plowed three times with harrowing in time to set cabbage and cared for the cabbage with two days' work for a man per acre.

I don't think this short time treatment is always the most economical. Part of the work could be more cheaply done in the fall. When I was a boy, good plowing was straight furrows which is just as necessary as it ever was in clay, where drainage is secured on the surface by open or dead furrows, but other-



GOOD TILLAGE REQUIRES GOOD POWER

(Continued on page 423)

Over 200,000 Delco-Light Plants are equipped with Delco- Light Exide Batteries

THE storage battery is the heart of a farm electric plant. In the battery is stored the energy generated by the engine and dynamo.

If it were not for the battery, the plant would have to run every time you wanted to use even a single light.

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EXIDE - THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY

What Readers Want To Know

Popcorn For Market and Other Timely Questions

TO obtain best results pop corn should be used in conjunction with the regular plan of crop rotation. Following one or two years planting of field corn with this crop is an excellent arrangement. To successfully grow and advantageously market pop corn requires fully as much work as any other crop, but the returns are usually better than most staple crops and are seldom disappointing. It requires some experience to market this product properly. For this reason it is well to begin on a small scale, then if the work is found agreeable and successful the size of the business can be increased.

It is a good custom to have the crop contracted for before it is planted, then there is no disappointment from lack of sale should the market be glutted with the product.

Choice Variety Is Important

The varieties to plant are important. Because of the number of varieties and the different names applied to each sort it is sometimes rather confusing to determine the best kind to grow. White rice is a well known variety and an old favorite. The so-called Australian hull-less is also good, having desirable popping qualities there being no unpleasant hull left when popped. The baby rice is no doubt the best seller and popper, though more difficult to harvest and not so prolific in yield as the other two named.

Pop corn should be planted as early as is safe. It may be drilled in rows the same as field corn using planter plates with 3-8 inch holes. Cultivation is of course similar to that of field corn. However, a little extra care must be observed to prevent covering when the plants are small, and to throw the soil up around the corn just as soon as it can be done, to prevent suckering.

Mixes Readily With Field Corn

Pop corn mixes readily with field corn, this fact should be kept in mind when locating the pop corn field. All field corn or other strains of pop corn that appear in the field, should be detasseled or cut off at the root to retain the purity of the variety. Often pop corn is cut for fodder and the corn is later shucked from the shock. But corn matured and dried on the stalk is superior to shock-dried corn, both for seed and popping purposes. The fodder, however, makes a valuable feed and can be saved after the corn is gathered.

The corn should be husked promptly when in shape and stored in a rat and mouse-proof crib. A steel crib is eminently good for storing pop corn and if sufficient ventilation is provided the corn will not be long in drying. Seed pop corn that is not sold the first season for seed, can be held for several years, if properly stored, and still retain its popping qualities. Corn should not be used for seed after one year as it soon loses its vitality.

Seed dealers, confection manufacturers and popping vendors that are favorably

located, are all good places to sell when the shelled corn is ready for the table.

—VERNE MOORE.

Seeding Meadow to Bluegrass

I have a meadow which has not been plowed for many years. I am going to lime and fertilize, and wish to sow a good mixture to get the meadow down in bluegrass. The meadow will be plowed to get it in good condition.—H. D., Maryland.

THE so-called bluegrass and white clover type of pasture should meet your conditions and prove satisfactory if the soil is fairly productive and well limed.

Mixtures found satisfactory under general conditions—assuming that the soil is well supplied with plant food and well limed—fall under the classification of: When field is to be hayed one or two years, then pastured; and when field is not to be hayed at all but seeded for pasture only.

In the former case, where the field will be hayed for a year or two, the following mixture is very satisfactory: Timothy, 8 pounds; red clover, alsike clover, Kentucky bluegrass, white clover, redtop and orchard grass, 2 pounds each, making a total of 20 pounds. Where pasture only is desired, the following mixture is desirable: Timothy, 4 pounds; alsike clover, Kentucky bluegrass, white clover, orchard grass, redtop and meadow fescue, 2 pounds each, or a total of 16 pounds.

Sowing Alfalfa Alone

Can alfalfa be sown as soon as the ground can be gotten into shape, or should it be sown later?

It should be sown later. This is necessary in order to make sure that the weeds are conquered. Clean ground is absolutely necessary. Therefore, it is well to wait long enough so that there is opportunity for harrowing the ground once a week for several weeks in order to get rid of the weeds. Some authorities advise a thin nursing crop such as oats or barley to be sown with alfalfa when it is sown in the spring.

Best Varieties of Early Potatoes

I want to raise some early potatoes this year. What varieties are best for market?

In AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory, Irish Cobblers head the list of best varieties of early potatoes and are the most generally used. There is a red variety called Bliss which does well in some sections and some growers have good results with Early Ohio.

Dry Seed Corn

Will seed corn on the cob get too dry to grow?

No. Moisture is the chief cause of trouble in seed corn. If corn is not thoroughly dried before freezing, its germinating power will be injured.



FIRST NATIVE—Bill Jenkins an' his wife hev separated.
SECOND NATIVE—Divorce?
"Nope; cyclone."—Judge.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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For week Ending April 18, 1925

Number 16

"Let There Be Light"

Let the Power Giant of Electricity Lighten Farm Homes and Labor

YOU have asked me to speak on the subject of supplying the farmers of the State of New York with electric service. I welcome the invitation, not only because of my great interest in the subject, but because I ought to have some qualification to speak on it. I was born on a New



OWEN D. YOUNG

York State farm, in a remote agricultural district, fifteen miles from the railroad. I worked on that farm until I was 21 years old. Out of doors we had no power except man power and natural horse-power, and indoors nothing but the grinding drudgery imposed upon my mother for unconscionably long hours every day. There were no milking machines; there were no milk separators; there were no power

churns; there were no power pumps; there were no silage cutters; there were no washing machines; there were no vacuum cleaners, there were no electric flat irons; there were no electric lights; there were no telephones; there were no automobiles; there were no radios. The weekly and semi-weekly newspapers were the communicators of intelligence. Muscles of human beings and of horses were the generators of power, and operated through the greater part of the year every day to the point of exhaustion. These are the recollections of my youth. For the last twenty-five years I have operated that same farm, and I do today.

Later, I became a practicing lawyer in Boston, and devoted the greater part of my time and study to the problems of electric light and power companies. This industry was just then emerging from its infant diseases, resulting from poor technical equipment, bad financing, and unsatisfactory franchises acquired by unwise methods. For fifteen years I devoted myself to the study of the light and power business, during which time it was establishing itself as a real instrument of public service. For the past twelve years I have been connected with a great electrical manufacturing company, and have had the opportunity to observe its field and study its problems. Consequently, I think I may say that I am a farmer; that I am familiar with the light and power business; and that I have some knowledge of electrical manufacturing.

The electrification of the farm requires the cooperative effort of all three—the farmer, the electric light and power company, and perhaps most of all, the electrical manufacturer. I know the difficulties of each. The problem is difficult, but it must be solved. Farms must be made attractive as a place to live, and profitable as a business. Their produce must be made as abundant and cheap as modern devices and inventive genius can make them, in order to guarantee our food supply.

As a social problem, life on the farm, and particularly in the farm houses, must be relieved of its exhausting drudgery through the application of electric power, just as we have

By OWEN D. YOUNG

relieved its desolating lonesomeness by the telephone, the automobile, the moving picture, and most of all, by the radio.

The farm can be and is being made the best of all places in the world to live. The business of farming must be made to yield profits commensurate with other business.

I welcome that Monday morning when the electrically driven milking machine shall have milked the cows; the electrically driven separator shall have produced the cream; the

Bringing Electricity To the Country

ON the editorial page of the issue of American Agriculturist for September 20, 1924, we said:

"When it came to setting up machinery which will practically rule Germany under the Dawes Plan, it was agreed by all of the powers that Young was the man who could do it. *****The name of Owen D. Young will go down in history as one of a few men who did so much for humanity by helping to bring to an end the European chaos following the World War. His name will also be pointed to with pride by American farmers as another of the great leaders of American life who started their careers as barefoot farm boys chasing their cows out of the hilly pasture lot."

Mr. Young found time to devote to this great cause of humanity in spite of the fact that, as chairman of the Board of Directors of the great General Electric Company, he is one of the busiest men in the country. A few days ago we heard him deliver the address on this page and it was so good and on a subject so important to every farmer, that we asked permission to print it so that you all could have the benefit of it.

The address was given at a meeting of farm leaders and representatives of the great gas and electric companies of New York State, and it was called for the purpose of devising ways and means of making electricity cheaper and easily available to the farmers. We can think of nothing that will lighten the drudgery of hand labor and bring more happiness and brightness into every farm family than electric light and power at a price within the farmers' means. Therefore, American Agriculturist will do everything it can to encourage this effort.

electrically driven churn shall have made the butter. At the same time in the house, the electrically driven washing machine shall be automatically doing its work while breakfast goes on and we shall have sunny, brighter, and happy Mondays in place of the old blue ones. And they were blue, and rightly blue in the old days with the milk coming into the house from the barn; with the skimming to be done, and the pans and buckets to be washed; with the churn waiting attention; with the wash-boiler on the stove while the wash-tub and its back-breaking device, the wash-board, stood by; with the kitchen full of steam; the breakfast cooking in progress, and one pale, tired, and discouraged woman in the midst of this confusion. Hungry men were at the door anxious to get at the day's work. Blue were those Mondays indeed.

"How to Electrify the Farm" can be solved by answering four other questions: (1) What can the farmer do; (2) What can the power

company do; (3) What can the manufacturer do; (4) What can the State do?

First, let us see what the farmer can do! Above all, he must be interested in his business. He must be open-minded, and hungry to find new methods by which he may make his undertaking both more pleasant and more profitable. Pride in the advancement of his business, and the initiative to advance, are essential. Leadership must come from the men who own and live on their farms and take pride in their business. I am happy to say this class yet remains as the great back-bone of America. Whether one speaks economically, socially, or politically, they are the anchorage of this country. The farmers should insist upon the study of electrification by their agricultural schools and colleges, by their farm organizations, and require a constant and unending publicity of the results of such studies through their farm journals.

In each community, they should endeavor to develop a universal sentiment in favor of a power supply and general agreement to take the service in order that rights of way may be economically obtained, and the cost of service distributed over the largest possible number of customers. Both the automobile and radio are later developments than electric light and power. They have had wide sale among farmers. It is probably explained by the fact that these may be individually bought, whereas electric service requires cooperative group action. The farmer is too much of an individualist to be a good cooperator. He must learn to cooperate if he is to get electric service.

The one point I want to make to the farmer is that the manufacturing companies may produce devices, the electric power companies may bring electricity to his door, but the question remains with the farmer whether he will put it to work. It is he, in the last analysis, who must say whether or not electricity is to be used in agriculture.

Second—What can the Power Company do? First of all, it can show such interest in the study of the needs of the farmer as a potential customer as it has heretofore done so effectively with reference to industrial and commercial customers. When the great hammers of a steel works needed power, the electric power man was there with his motor and his wire. When the coal mines were using mules to haul the coal to the surface, he was there with his electric locomotive, his elevator, and his wire, and he put the poor mule out of business. When the textile and other similar mills were full of belts and shafting, impairing light, creating noise, and endangering life, he was there to relieve the situation with his individual motor and his wire. When the bake shop needed ovens, he was there with his heating devices and his wire. When the stores needed light, he was there with his highly development specialized lamps and his wire.

But when the cows were to be milked, when milk was to be separated, when the cream was to be churned, when the curd was to be cut, when silos were to be filled, when grinding machines were to be run, unfortunately the electric power man was no there with his motor and his wire. He has been largely in-

(Continued on page 423)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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What About Potato Acreage?

SPEAKING of potatoes, a lot of growers are wondering just what to do this year. The experience of the past two years, particularly the last one, has been very discouraging. It used to be a good rule to plant a lot of potatoes when seed was cheap, but so many farmers got to following this rule that it became rather doubtful practice.

However, we are not likely to have another such discouraging year as the last one was. It is a pretty good policy in any farm practice, or in life itself for that matter, to keep to the middle of the road and not jump too much to one side or the other. If we were planting potatoes this year, we would plant about the same acreage that we had during the past five years.

There is one other factor that we fear must be taken into consideration by potato growers and that is the fact that there is an increasing tendency on the part of city consumers to eat more substitutes for potatoes. If growers had a large potato organization, we are sure that it would be a paying proposition to spend a considerable amount of money regularly in educating people in the food value and tastefulness of the good old "spud."

The Need For New Farm Machinery

IN recent years the great ingenuity and mechanical ability of the average farmer have been put to the test to make every farm machine last just as long as possible. There has been little money to buy machinery or other equipment. This may not have been good business, but with the lack of money it was absolutely necessary. The time has come, however, when thousands of farmers are up against the proposition of buying at least some new equipment. The loss in time, money and disposition in tinkering up worn-out machinery has about reached the limit. Fortunately, in the East at least, there is a little more money in sight this year than there has been in some time and some of this will go for necessary new equipment.

The automobile has been a factor in influencing the lack of purchase of necessary farm machinery. In 1923, only three cents of the farm dollar were spent for farm equipment; nine cents were spent for automobiles and

their up-keep; and four cents for radios, jewelry and phonographs. We do not believe that any too much money was spent by the average farm family for amusement. Some of the money that went into the automobiles also helped the farm business, and in general farm people have too little recreation.

But these figures do emphasize the fact that farm equipment expenditures were comparatively low, and that we have now come to the time when considerable new equipment must be purchased. It goes without saying with the price of farm labor where it is that farm machinery is needed today as never before.

Better Markets and Better Cows

SOMETIMES we are inclined to think that Denmark is overquoted as an example of accomplishment in agriculture. But in studying the facts, we must admit that the Danish farmer has considerable to boast about in what he has done for his business in the last half century. The Danish farmer sets the example for all the world in cooperative enterprise. No group of farmers anywhere think of starting any cooperative organization of any size without studying what Denmark has done. Denmark's cooperative farm products are to be reckoned with in many of the big markets of the world, including our own. This little country is a striking example of what can be done by cooperation when all the farmers will cooperate.

But organization is not the only thing the farmers of Denmark are noted for. In forty years, the average production per cow in Denmark had doubled. In America, in fifty-five years, dairymen have increased the production per cow about 53%, or only about one-half of what the Danish farmer has done. There is a tendency on the part of a great many dairymen to make light of suggestions about keeping records on the dairy, getting rid of the poor cows, and of putting the dairy generally on a business-like basis. These practices, coupled with cooperation, are what have made Denmark farm products famous the world over, and placed the Danish farmer even with a few acres of land on a good financial basis.

The costs of milk production are increasing yearly in the United States. There is no likelihood that they ever will be very much less, so we say again, and we will continue to say, that the men who stay in the dairy business in this country and make a decent living at it will be only those who make tests, keep records, and weed out the poor stock.

For Better Feeling Between Country and City

THE new Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, recently made a statement that there should be more cooperation between city and country, between the business man in the town and the business man on the farm. The Secretary said: "Each must realize that neither can prosper without the other."

It is hard sometimes for farm people to keep from being indignant at city folks, for without question the interests of city and country are often openly antagonistic. They are, for instance, on the question of taxation. The majority of city people want taxes reduced on incomes while farmers must get their relief in reduction on real and personal property. But on the whole, Secretary Jardine is absolutely right. There may have been a time when the farmers were entirely independent of the city. Today the city people make a market for our products and it is not good business to antagonize our customers.

The Secretary is right also from a social standpoint. We have lived in both country and city, and have come to the conclusion that "folks is folks" and human nature is much

the same wherever found. We are all of us citizens of the Great Republic and fundamentally all of us have many of the same hopes, ideals and aspirations.

Seventy-Five Years of Farm Records

IN all of the interesting things that M. C. Burritt has written for us from week to week, perhaps the article in this week's issue is the most outstanding. It is said of farmers that they will not keep farm records. If this is true, there is a good reason for it, for it is something of a job to keep books after a long day's work in the open. But it is a job that must be done in modern farming and the fact that a family has such records for 75 years, as have the Burritts, is remarkable and commendable.

Explanation of the Junior License Law.

IF you are interested in the question of getting a junior automobile driving license, turn to page 427 and read the explanation of how to go about it. This explanation has just been issued by the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the State Tax Department and is based on the new Junior License Law just passed by the last New York State Legislature. This bill was worked for by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Eastman's Chestnuts

DID you men folks ever notice that curious habit that the women have of taking special delight in every once in so often completely upsetting the arrangement of the furniture in a room? I think most of the women are alike this way, for I know that when I was a boy at home and just got nicely used to sleeping in the bed in one corner of the room, I would find that it was moved over to the other end. The "Mrs." also has this little custom of upsetting the established order of things every little while. (Hope I am away from home when she reads this!)

Maybe men are more creatures of habit than are the women. Anyway, I know that the older I get the more things I like to do according to habit. If I sleep in the bed with its head toward the North for three weeks, it annoys me exceedingly to find it headed South.

I can sympathize with the British soldier during the late war, whom a Tompkins County subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST told me about recently. The British had just vacated the line of trenches which were soon occupied by the Germans. The Germans had not been there long before they saw a lone figure hurrying across No Man's Land toward them. They were amazed, but their officers ordered them not to shoot for they were curious to find out what the British soldier meant by this foolhardy move. They soon found out.

When he got near enough for them to hear, he yelled: "SAY, HAVE ANY OF YOU BLOKES SEEN ANYTHING OF MY OLD PIPE?"

Then there is the other old chestnut about the man who went to the doctor and said: "Doctor, why couldn't I live to be ninety years old?"

"I do not know," said the doctor. "How old are you?"

"Forty," said the man.

"What bad habits have you got? Do you drink?"

"No."

"Smoke?"

"Chew?"

"No."

"Then," said the doctor, "WHY IN THUNDER DO YOU WANT TO LIVE FIFTY YEARS MORE?"

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.—PROVERBS OF FRANCE.

Why Is Land So Cheap Down East?

And Other Interesting Letters from the Editor's Mail

THE above question is inspired by the broadcast article by Mr. A. W. Gilbert in your issue of November 15th. With your large circulation in New York, Pennsylvania and other Eastern states, you surely must have many readers who will be interested in this subject and no doubt there will be some who can give a satisfactory answer.

By the census of 1920, there are 29,885,558 people living in the ten states east of Buffalo, something over 26 per cent of the population of the whole United States, and furnishes the Eastern farmer with more consumers for his products than he can begin to supply. All of which enables our farmers to obtain top prices for their crops right at home and without being obliged to pay long haul freight rates and middleman's profits, as do the Corn Belt farmers and those still further West.

The following tables from the "Year Book" of the United States Agricultural Department for 1923 will serve to visualize these matters more fully than can be done by a mere printed statement of the leading facts bearing on the above question:

Average Yield per Acre for 7 Years, 1914-1920					
Bushels	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Hay-Tons
New York	37.3	21.5	34.0	17.6	1.35
Pennsylvania	41.6	17.7	34.7	17.0	1.41
Iowa	27.9	18.0	38.9	17.8	1.48
Illinois	34.1	17.4	39.8	16.9	1.29
Indiana	35.9	16.1	36.5	15.1	1.34

Average Price on Farm for 7 years, 1914-1920.					
Bushels	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Hay-Tons
New York	\$1.32	\$1.70	\$6.67	\$1.39	\$17.40
Pennsylvania	1.14	1.68	.64	1.30	18.94
Iowa	.83	1.54	.50	1.18	13.78
Illinois	.88	1.64	.54	1.24	17.07
Indiana	.89	1.66	.53	1.24	16.40

Average Price for Good Plow Land per acre in 1924	
New York	\$ 75.00
Pennsylvania	68.00
Iowa	169.00
Illinois	148.00
Indiana	101.00

Let your readers look at the difference in the farm price per bushel, ranging from 17c on oats in favor of New York to 49c on a bushel of wheat as against Iowa, the leading Corn Belt state, and tell why land in Iowa sells at nearly two and one half times the price for an equally productive acre in New York or Pennsylvania. Then too the difference in the interest on the purchase price will average nearly \$5.00 an acre in favor of the Eastern states.

I have no fault to find with the price of land in Iowa, and if President Coolidge's warning is not heeded, we may some of us live to see land selling in this country at Japan's price, where, I am told, good land, near good markets, sells as high as \$1500 an acre, owing to the crowded conditions as to population, etc.

If the farmer goes out to buy a farm, does he ask "What will it pay?", the same as though he contemplated a purchase of railroad or bank shares? If he does pursue that conservative method, then why are Eastern acres of good plow land selling at such low prices?—F. W., New York.

* * *

Rules of the Road

Adopted at the Last Meeting of the Anti-Automobile Society

1. Upon discovering an approaching team, the automobilist must stop off side and cover his machine with a blanket painted to correspond to the scenery.

2. The speed limit on country roads this year will be a secret,

and the penalty for violation will be \$10.00 for every mile an offender is caught going in excess of it.

3. In case an automobile makes a team run away, the penalty will be \$50.00 for the first mile, \$100 for the second and \$200.00 for the third, etc., that the team runs; in addition to the usual damages.

4. On approaching a corner, where he cannot command a view of the road ahead, the automobilist must stop not less than 100 yards from the turn, toot his horn, ring a bell, fire a revolver, halloo, and send up three bombs at intervals of five minutes.

5. Automobiles must again be seasonably painted, that is, so that they will merge with the pastoral ensemble and not be startling. They must be green in spring, golden in summer, red in autumn, and white in winter.

6. Automobiles running on the country roads at night must send up a red rocket every mile, and wait ten minutes for the road to clear. They may then proceed carefully blowing their horns and shooting roman candles.

7. All members of the society will give up Sunday to chasing automobiles, shooting and shouting at them, making arrests and otherwise discouraging country touring on that day.

8. In case a horse will not pass an automobile, the automobilist will take the machine apart as rapidly as possible and conceal the parts in the grass.

9. In case an automobile approaches a farmer's house when the roads are dusty, it will slow down to one mile an hour and the chauffeur will lay the dust in front of the house with a hand sprinkler worked over the dashboard.

10. If after following the above rules, someone accidentally or otherwise hits your car and it is in need of repair, do as the majority of

auto owners do—get it fixed.—A. L. C., New Jersey.

* * *

Yours for a Better World

I AM a plain farmer woman, the mother of a large family of growing boys and girls, and I wish to thank you for printing that splendid article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "Help Now or Fight Later" by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, I believe it is the best article I have ever read in your paper and I have been a reader for a number of years.

I felt as if I had read a sermon. It should rouse fathers and mothers to action all over the land. I believe our first task is to conquer the enemy in our own country.

We train our children in the home to be honest, law-abiding, God-fearing citizens, and as soon as they pass the threshold, they hear the very things they have been taught to respect and revere laughed at.

America has been called "the land of the free and the home of the brave". Is this the name our forefathers fought and died for? Did Washington and Lincoln give their lives for this? Was it for this our Constitution was ordained and established? As all nations look to us for example, not only must we furnish the pilots, but America must be the Pilot; God help her to be a worthy one.

Is she in a position to pilot any one until she can blot this stigma from her name?

It reminds one of some great evil sore which keeps spreading and reaching out towards a vital spot. God help thinking men and women to rise up and put on their armor, a mighty army to battle with this menace before it enters our very homes.

Is America safe for posterity as she stands today? Her future is knocking at the door but in many, too many, homes, there is no one to open to her. The occupants are all busy with jazz, wine, mah jongg, and the struggle for wealth and social position, while next door are men and women not born on our soil stretching out eager hands to receive her. There is no use in ignoring the situation. It is easier to face it now than it will be later.

We sent our missionaries to China and they learned to respect our religion and many accepted it as their own. Later they were shocked when one of their worst gambling games became popular here and swept the country from coast to coast. We read that Chinese women are taught modesty of dress and habits from birth. What must they think of the costumes worn by some of our women? How much more effective our missionary work would be if they found us living up to our teaching.

As for a plan, we have had one for centuries. It is age old, given us by the "Prince of Peace" while here on earth. Until it is universally adopted and practiced there can be no lasting "peace on earth, good will toward men". Yours for a better world, Mother o' Nine.

* * *

Van Wagenen Finds A Kindred Spirit

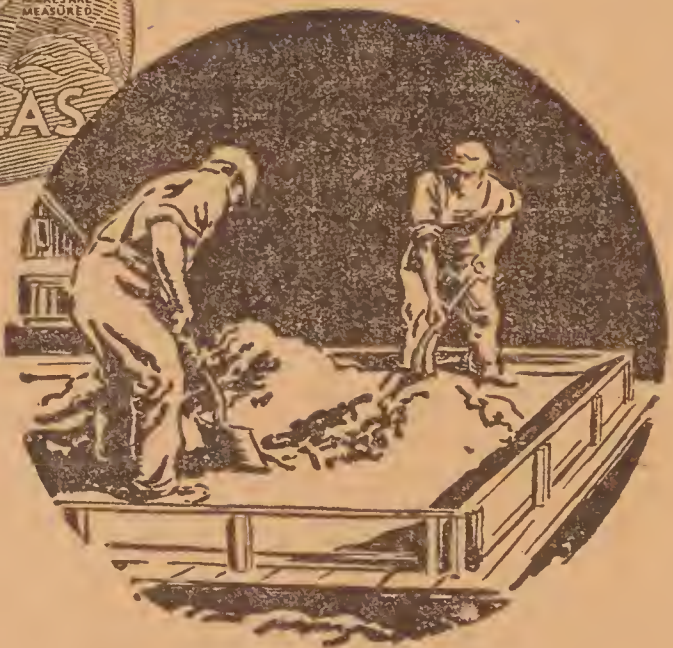
I wish to tell you that I greatly enjoy your article in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, espe-

(Continued on Page 431)

WHICH IS BETTER—CASH OR CARRY? By JOHN M. BLAT.



Thousands of farmers are paying heavy rates of interest on what they buy in the form of "time prices". Yet many of these same farmers could borrow from banks at 6 to 8 per cent per annum. So our cartoon asks: "Which Is Better—To Let the Banker Carry You and Pay Cash, or to Try to Carry 'Carry' Forevermore?" What is your answer for your own case? From the Progressive Farmer.



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Making Apples Bloom

How Nitrate of Soda Did It---Other Fruit Items

FOR many years back the practicability of fertilizing orchards has been discussed pro and con and every year finds us contradicting some old theory and building up a new one. Some growers do not believe in the application of chemicals to apple trees. Others find that a light feeding does the trees good. Up in Ontario County an experiment was conducted a year ago that brings out another slant on the subject.

Redman Brothers at Hall, have a block of trees in their orchard that they say, have never set a good crop of apples. The trees blossom out well every spring but the "blow" did not set fruit. This condition bothered the Redman boys and they took up the problem with "Dad" Pease, the Farm Bureau Manager. In fact the experiment came up as a result of filling out a questionnaire that Pease sent out to the members asking if there was some definite problem they would like to have solved. In filling out the questionnaire they asked that a specialist be sent from the College to visit them. Professor Oskamp went out to the farm and after looking things over suggested varying applications of nitrate of soda.

Good Care of No Avail

The orchard which is about 45 years old has had good care for the past five years. The orchard has been clean cultivated and the trees have been thoroughly sprayed. One winter the Redmans removed a large number of fruit spurs, believing that this practice would tend to secure a good set of fruit. But the results were negative. Each spring the blossoms were plentiful but they did not stick and set fruit.

Professor Oskamp's recommendations that nitrate of soda be applied was based on the supposition that perhaps there was not sufficient available nitrogen in the soil for the blossoms to set fruit. As nitrogen is readily available in the form of nitrate of soda, it was applied last spring on May 12, being broadcast on a rainy day just one week after the delayed dormant spray had been applied. It was well scattered under the trees, extending out to the farthestmost extremities of the branches. In order to check up results, the demonstration was laid out so that there would be a block of untreated trees to check against those trees that were treated. The trees that were treated received an application of from five to eight pounds per tree.

Treated Trees Set A Crop

Full blossoming occurred during the period between May 27 and June 6. Rains were sufficient up to the calyx period of bud development and the nitrate had ample opportunity to be well washed into the soil, absorbed by the root hairs and transferred to the blossom buds.

Here is what happened. From the 16 trees that were treated with varying amounts of from five to eight pounds of nitrate of soda, there were harvested 208½ bushels of apples or an average yield per tree of 13 bushels. There were 27 trees that remained untreated for checking purposes. These 27 trees yielded 28½ bushels of apples or an average yield per untreated tree of one bushel. "These results," writes county agent Pease, "seem to indicate that in this particular orchard, nitrogen was needed to aid the blossoms to set fruit."

Is it any wonder that the Redman Brothers are enthusiastic Farm Bureau members?

Trees Damaged by Animals

What can be done for young peach and apple trees which have been damaged by field mice and rabbits? The bark has been chewed off of some a few inches up from the ground; some have been attacked from the ground to the branches. Please let me know what to do.—C. H. K., Pennsylvania.

If the trees have been completely girdled during the winter and they are two or three year olds, it might be better to take

them out and plant new two or three year olds in their place. On the other hand, if the damage has not completely ruined the tree it is possible to paint the damage with creosote or any of the coal tar products which prevent rot, in some cases tacking back or binding the bark if this is necessary.

Where girdling has been practically completed and the value of the tree justifies, bridge grafting, as it is called, may be used very successfully. This consists of cutting a scion from the branches in the Spring when the sap is flowing and the wood is in good healthy condition, and cutting the two ends so as to fit in at the upper and lower ends of the damaged portion. These scions complete the union between the cambium layer above and below the break and allow the tree to continue its growth.

Prevention Methods

As prevention is the most effective cure, it might be well to consider by another season the use of wire guards. It is impossible to keep the mice away by this method and when there is heavy snow it will not prevent damage from rabbits, although many farmers and fruit growers use such collars to advantage. Your local general supply man can probably put you in touch with various types of these collars. White-washing with a mixture containing poison is also used effectively by some fruit growers.

Mixing Poison Bait

For the mice you may find poison baits placed at a favorably location in the runways among the roots a more effective way of control. A poison such as the following has been very effective in many cases. It is placed in the runs and at the entrance of burrows in amounts of not more than a teaspoonful at a place.

"Dissolve one ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 quarts of boiling water. Dissolve 2 tablespoonfuls of laundry starch in ½ pint of cold water. Add the starch to the strychnine solution and boil for a few minutes until the starch is clear. A little saccharin may be added if desired, but it is not essential. Pour the hot starch over 1 bushel of oats in a metal tub and stir thoroughly. Let the grain stand overnight to absorb the poison."

A Spraying Rod Valve Pays

I HAVE watched a good many people spray with ordinary farm equipment and have never seen one who had a good valve at the hand end of the spraying rod where an extension was used. Now an extension will make spraying much more effective and easier even if it be but a short one, but you should have a small brass valve located where the hose attaches to turn off the spray when not needed. I have seen a pile, fully half the spraying material wasted by letting the spray run when it was not being directed where it would do good. In a few trials you will learn to manipulate this valve to make every drop of the spray do good and it will be much less mussy work as well. I never cared for a valve at the nozzle for it is seldom in reach if you are fitted to do good work.—R. RAE.

Fight San Jose Scale

SAN Jose scale is a constant source of danger. It kills trees in quick time. It cannot be kept out of any orchard if it is in the vicinity for it is carried by birds on their feet, the young being free mite-like insects when first born. It multiplies with extreme rapidity. The only safe plan is to spray the orchard every winter or early spring while dormant with a strong solution that would do injury to the trees is growing at the time. Lime-sulphur is ordinarily used. This spray should be as much a part of the spraying program as that for fruit eating insects. If all the little colonies brought to your orchard by birds each year are thus destroyed before they spread over the whole tree they will not seriously damage it.—L. H. COBB.



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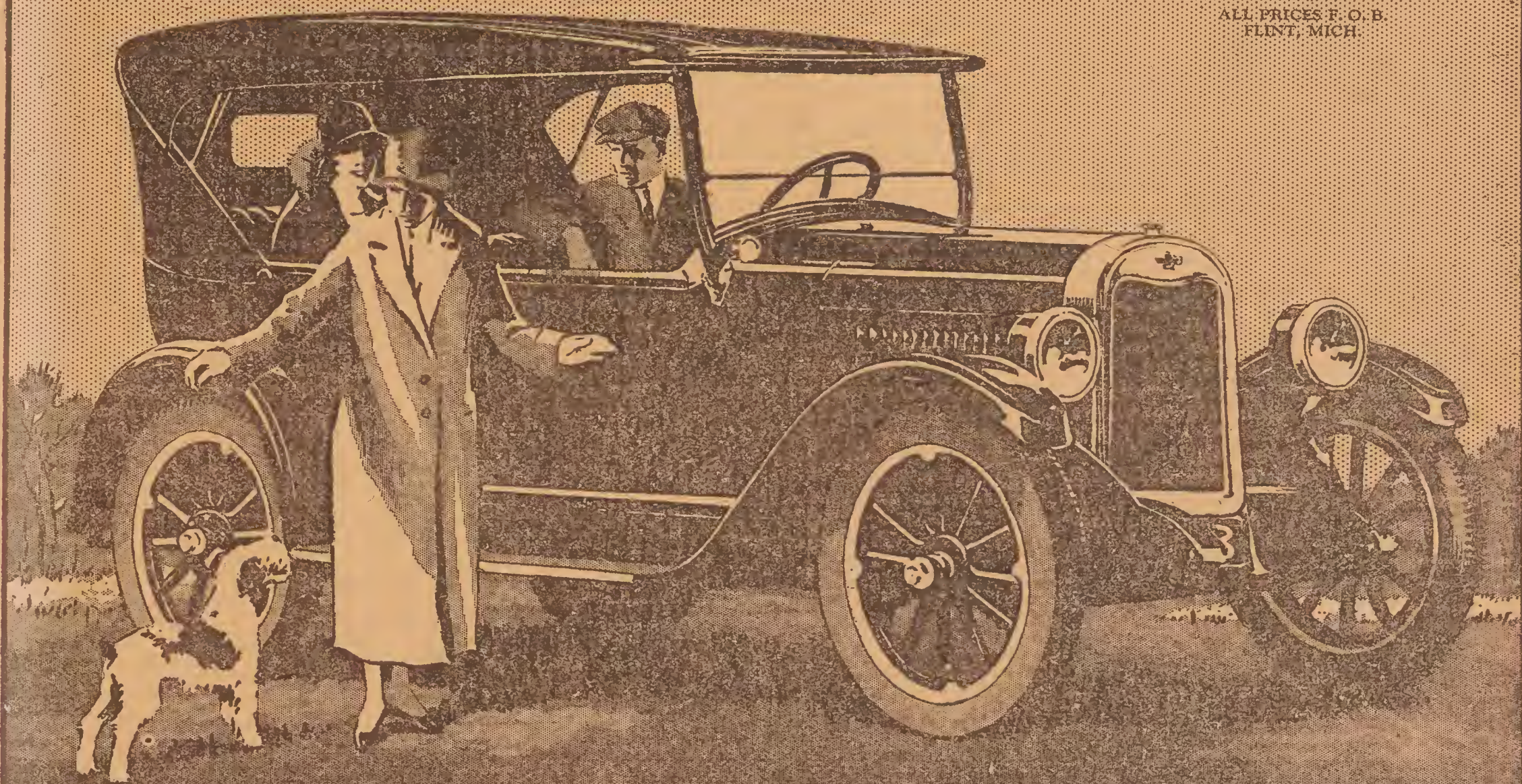
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Treating Seed Is Easy

It Will Help Cure Crop Ills

WHEN I was county club agent up in Livingston County, New York, several years ago, I ran into a number of places where folks were having trouble with scabby potatoes. We had several potato projects in the county that year and some of the boys had previously raised potatoes of good size but were discouraged because they had so much scab. In one place in particular it was a shame to think of the boy giving up growing potatoes because he got such good yields but so much scab made it a useless venture. I started to talk potato treatment but I did not get very far when the boy's Dad interrupted with a criticism that he thought it was too much trouble. He had the opinion that there was a lot of fussing to be done and that such accurate records had to be kept that it was more like a laboratory experiment than a farm job. About the only thing to do was to treat the seed right then and there to show "the man from Missouri." He said that is what he was when I said it was an easy job. We jumped in the fliyer and drove to the town drug store for some mercuric chloride. Before noon we had the job finished.

It is easy. All that potato treatment consists of is dissolving some mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate (you can buy it in any drug store) in hot water and then dilute it. Four ounces of the corrosive sublimate are first dissolved in a little warm water because it is more soluble in warm water. A quart is enough. When it is all dissolved it is then diluted to 30 gallons of ordinary well water and the seed is soaked in this solution. Of course there are precautions to be taken. The main one is to make sure that no stock, chickens or humans have access to this corrosive sublimate because it is a very poisonous substance. The second precaution is to use no metal containers.

Soak the Uncut Seed

The four ounces of white powder can be dissolved in a glass bottle and then diluted in a 50 gallon water tight barrel up to the 30 gallon mark. The uncut potatoes are placed in this solution and are allowed to remain there for an hour and half. Then they are taken out and spread on the barn floor to dry. Where a small amount are to be treated they can be suspended in the barrel right in the sack.

The solution loses its strength very rapidly, so that only three different batches can be treated with the one solution. The third batch of spuds should stay in the solution about two hours. After the third batch it is thrown away and a fresh solution made up. Where a fellow has a lot of potatoes to soak it is wise to have several barrels in use at the same time.

On the occasion which I mentioned previously, we naturally did not plant the potatoes on the same land in which they were planted the year before. Scab was in the soil and if the scab is in the soil, treating the seed alone will not entirely eliminate the trouble. So we removed the boy's project to fresh ground. The trick worked. That fall the youngster had several bushels of nice bright clean potatoes to sell. In fact his exhibit at one of the county fairs brought a prize.

How to Treat Oats

Seed treatment is a mighty good insurance. There are other crops that respond to seed treatment where the seed may carry disease and result in increased yields. This is true in oats, barley and cabbage. Oat and barley smut take heavy tolls every year that run into the hundreds of thousands and it is easily controlled. The grain is simply piled on the barn floor after it has been run through the fanning mill a couple of times. A solution of formaldehyde is sprinkled over it. This formaldehyde can be bought at any drug store. If you buy it make sure it is

40%. A pint of this is diluted in 40 gallons of water. When the diluted solution is sprinkled over the pile of oats, the grain is gradually turned over with a scoop shovel until you are sure every kernel is moist. When you have reached that point, the grain is then piled and covered with bags or blankets. It is a good idea to do it the last thing in the evening and leave the pile stand over night when it can be uncovered in the morning and spread to dry. It is very simple and anybody can do it.

Treating Cabbage Seed

One of our biggest losses in the cabbage crop is from black rot and black leg, fungus diseases. Seed growers are rapidly reaching the point where these diseases will cease to trouble us through the selection of seed stock. Where you are not sure about the seed it is a good idea to treat. The method generally advocated is the use of corrosive sublimate, the same material used in treating potatoes. You can get this corrosive sublimate in tablets, a very convenient form. One tablet is dissolved in a pint of water and an ounce of the powder is dissolved in 7½ gallons of water. Remember here, as in the case with potatoes, to use no metal containers. Tie the seed loosely in cheesecloth bags containing not more than a quarter pound of seed each and soak in the solution for 20 or 30 minutes. After the seed is taken out it is rinsed thoroughly in clean water and spread out to dry. It is not safe to do the drying over a hot stove or in the hot sunshine.

Hot Water Method More Drastic

This treatment will kill all the parasites that is on the outside of the seed. It does not kill it on the inside, therefore a more drastic method is used, which consists of soaking the seed in hot water for 30 minutes. A large tub or wash boiler is partly filled with water and heated to 122 degrees Fahrenheit. The bag of seed which should not contain more than one quarter of a pound, tied loosely, is stirred constantly through the water with a thermometer. As soon as the temperature of the water begins to go down add a little boiling water slowly so that the temperature is kept constantly at the right point. At the end of 30 minutes, the bag of seed is removed, dipped in cold water to cool and then spread out to dry.

As was mentioned before this method is drastic and if the seed is a low vitality the cure may be worse than the ill in that it may kill all the seed. It is a good idea to test your seed for germinating qualities before you treat it with the hot water method. Your college of agriculture will be glad to test your seed for you if you are not sure of yourself. As far as the treatment of it is concerned, it is as easy as rolling off a log.—F. W. OHM.

Rule to Measure Hay

I have sold my farm. How can I determine the number of tons of hay which I have left?

Any general rule will only give approximate results because of the greatly variable conditions, but the rule for finding the number of tons of hay in a mow is to multiply the length, width and depth in feet together and divide by 450 for timothy hay and 550 for clover and alfalfa hay. There will be variations according to how much it has settled and of course there will be more weight in a given space at the bottom of the mow than near the top.

Coal Ashes As a Fertilizer

Are coal ashes good as a fertilizer?

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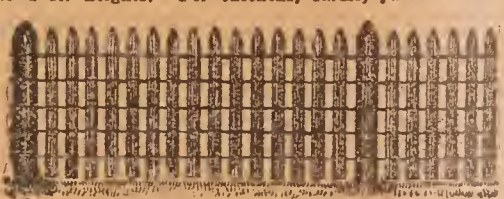
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"Let There Be Light"

(Continued from page 417)

terested in serving these other larger consumers in more concentrated areas. I am not criticizing the power companies for what they have failed to do. I am commending their spirit of today.

Their achievement in this country as compared with the development in any other is one of the outstanding testimonials to the energy and ability of the men who have directed this great industry. All I wish to say to them is that having made such progress in these other fields, and having from necessity so long neglected the agricultural need, the time has come when they should now give special attention and study to agricultural problems and to ways and means of furnishing agricultural service. They should create agricultural departments with men who not only know the electrical business, but who know the farming business. It will not do for the electric power companies to send men to the farms who do not know on which side of the stanchions to install a milking machine. One reason why the farmer has not been open-minded is because the people who have been trying to sell him electric service have really known nothing about his needs.

Need Agricultural Departments

Just as the electric light and power companies now have Industrial Departments, they should, in the future, have Agricultural Departments. These departments should be in the hands of men familiar not only with electricity, but with farming. They should be in close touch with the agricultural schools and colleges. They should be working through cooperative committees, such as the New York Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. This Committee is composed of representatives from the State College of Agriculture, the farm bureau, the Grange, and the Empire State Gas and Electric Association. In my judgment, the power companies and the manufacturing companies should aid the work of this Committee, not only with skilled men, but by providing it with funds to enable it to do its job. I am told that \$25,000 is needed for the first year. I hope it may be obtained promptly.

The Obligation of Power Companies

Now, again, let me say a word about what I conceive to be the increasing obligation of power companies to supply service to the smaller communities and the agricultural districts. Twenty-five years the light and power companies did a local business in each municipality. A generating station suited to the size of the community in which the franchise was granted, and a distributing system adequate to cover its needs was a power company. Within that community, it was their privilege and their obligation to supply service to its citizens. Each individual service might not be wholly profitable, but if the earnings from the community as a whole showed a fair return on the capital invested there, the power company was satisfied.

Today, a change has occurred in that business. The art has developed and the industry has extended with the art. It has been found that it is in the interest of the industry as well as of the community to have great central power stations, favorably located, supplying a large territorial district comprised of many communities, in place of the small individual plants for each community. The cost of power supply is reduced through these larger and more economic generating units. It has been found of advantage to the power companies to diversify the load by the different uses to which power is put in different communities at different times of the day. This, too, is of advantage to the power companies in that it makes their investment more productive. When, however, great districts are served by a single power company, when great power transmission lines are run through rural communities in order to connect one city with another, when the farms and small villages find that they can not tap these lines

for service which run directly by their door, they begin to ask, and, in my judgment, properly ask why if they are a part of this great integrated power district, they should not have their service too. In other words, I think the power companies must remember that when they extend their operations over wider areas, and put their network of power lines over large districts, they take on an obligation to serve the people of the district in which they have the privilege of operating.

Two Views on Service

This does not mean that they can run lines to the last farm, or even the last village in that district, but it does mean that they must view their obligation as they have always done, as one having two aspects, one economic, and the other social. The company must neither ride the economic hobby to the point where its service is not generally available in the community nor, on the other hand, can it ride the social hobby as some loud-speaking and visionary persons outside of the industry urge, to the point of financial bankruptcy. Wise human judgment must be exercised in the service of the citizens of the district in which the company operates, and I am happy to say that, for the most part, the power companies have exercised such judgment, and that accounts largely for the high favor in which they are held and the stability of their business and their securities. I have never contended that a small plant in a small village, whose duty it is to supply the village, had any obligation to run a line 15 miles in the country to supply the farmers along that line.

Should Study the Farmers' Needs

What I do say is that if a company sees fit to connect up 40 or 50 or 100 such cities and villages in its own interest, then its obligation, subject to the economic limitations which I have mentioned earlier, is to supply that whole district electrically, not the cities alone, but the villages and agricultural areas as well within the field of their operations.

So I ask of the power company which extends its lines over great areas and connects up many cities and towns to regard the farmer within that territory as one to whom it owes an obligation. If the power companies will recognize such obligation, then I ask them to study the farmer's needs and within every reasonable economic limitation to supply the service.

Now as to the manufacturer. He, too, is subject to the indictment of want of interest. He has sought to apply electricity to everything in the world except the farm. He has spent enormous sums on research and engineering to find out how to make industries more productive and economical. He has been unremitting in his toil to apply electricity to transportation, both on sea and land. He has been constant and devoted in his attention to

Continued on Page 428

Why and How I Plow

(Continued from page 415)

wise a lot of things just mentioned are far more important. One liked to see straight furrows because of the general impression that the plow has a desire and willingness to do his work well. I started by saying that I was not sure why dairy farmers do not plow and till their soil better. One reason we feed our crops to animals and the product per cow may not be less if our fields are poorly tilled, because we have dairy rations of grains to make up all other deficiencies. Animals eat what is grown good or bad and we do not have to meet market demands.

Sometimes we do not have ready money to meet the cost of preparing fields for future cropping, sometimes we care more about getting over with a job than the quality of work done, sometimes we have equipment only partially equal to the task in hand and sometimes, well, we don't care.—H. E. Cook.



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 2. Manufactured in MODERN FACTORY from HIGHEST QUALITY PURE WHITE LEAD, PURE ZINC OXIDE and PURE LINSEED OIL which are carefully tested in our own WELL-EQUIPPED LABORATORIES.
 3. FORMULA is result of MANY YEARS CAREFUL EXPERIMENTATION to produce HIGH QUALITY PRODUCT.
 4. Conform to U. S. GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS.
 5. ANALYSIS of CONTENTS accurately stated on EACH CONTAINER. (BEWARE of PAINTS when the FORMULA is NOT GIVEN).
 6. MANUFACTURED and GUARANTEED by a company having the HIGHEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT RATING.
 7. ESPECIALLY FORMULATED to afford the MAXIMUM PROTECTION for the LONGEST TIME.
 8. UNUSUAL COVERING CAPACITY and EASE of APPLICATION because of EXTREMELY FINE GRINDING by SPECIAL HEAVY MACHINERY and SCREENING thru EXCEPTIONALLY FINE ELECTRIC SCREENS.
 9. UNIFORMITY in QUALITY and SHADE resulting from EXPERT SUPERVISION and STANDARDIZATION.
 10. EXTRA HEAVY BODY—white and tints weighing 17 pounds net per gallon—thereby permitting addition of TURPENTINE to First Coat and LINSEED OIL to Second Coat insuring ECONOMY.
 11. MANY SATISFIED CUSTOMERS as indicated by the LARGE NUMBER of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
 12. NO DELAYS—ORDERS shipped SAME DAY received.

Write TODAY to DEPT. No. 10, for Color Card, Price List and Free Standco Cross-Word Puzzle.

STANDARD PIGMENT COMPANY, Inc., SCHUYLerville, N. Y.

(40 Miles North of Albany, N. Y.)

STANDCO Quality Paints Protect Your Property

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: 20 leading varieties. Good stocky plants. Prices very moderate. Catalog free.

H. H. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

New Cut Prices FREE

BARGAIN BOOK

Write for my new cut price catalog before you buy Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Paints or Roofing.

SAVE A LOT OF MONEY

My Factory-To-Farm Freight Paid Plan saves you fully 1-3. Send for catalog today and see for yourself the money you can save.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3001
Cleveland, Ohio

B A B Y CHICKS



Next Winter's Layers 12¢ each

We have never had such wonderful hatches, so early in the season, of

Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

Ideal weather conditions, plus thrifty farm-range stock of highest egg-producing strains, make this possible. We give you the benefit of all this in these

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns					
Brown Leghorns					
Black Leghorns					
Barred Rocks	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
R. I. Reds, Anconas	5.00	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
Black Minorcas	5.25	9.75	18.00	87.50	170.00
White Rocks	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	12.75	25.00	122.50	
Mixed	3.75	6.75	12.00	57.50	110.00

Shipped anywhere within 1200 miles. Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. 10 Big Hatches Weekly. Sent Parcel Post prepaid. Order at once, before our big production is all sold out; remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.



QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty years. Order from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

	Per 100 CHICKS	Per 100 EGGS
Jersey Black Giants	\$35.00	\$15.00
"Barron" White Leghorns	15.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	25.00	12.00
"Park's" Barred Rocks	18.00	10.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	18.00	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	18.00	10.00
Black Minorcas	20.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	20.00	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	20.00	10.00
Indian Runner Ducklings	35.00	12.00
White Pekin Ducklings	35.00	12.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY



Canfield's Quality BABY CHICKS

Bred from High-Quality, Production-Bred Birds having no equal. Backed by 11 years experience. 13 Popular Breeds. Every Breeding Bird Approved—Every Chick Guaranteed—30 Branch Offices—Branch Stores in Boston and Detroit.

Member International Baby Chick Association
CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. 9, 210 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

Largest Quality Producers



CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY

Buy--OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the Poultry Department of Ohio State University.

Varieties	Prices on 50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. & S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50
Mixed	5.75	11.00	52.50

Members of the International Baby Chick Association
POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE.

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY Box 4, BLUFFTON, OHIO



White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter

Red Bank, N. J.

Write for prices on BEST

2 in 1 Lime Crest POULTRY GRIT

Sharp and Soluble

Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

YEAST

RAISES

BETTER

CHICKS

Yeast contains the necessary Vitamine B which stimulates the appetite promotes growth and health. Experiment station reports show brewers' yeast is richer in this vitamine than ordinary yeast.

BREWER'S YEAST—Harris

is choice brewers' yeast, sterilized to prevent fermentation. Scientifically tested; a superior product. Order a trial package today. Test it, compare results. Immediate shipment. Circular FREE.

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES

5 lbs.	\$2.50
25 lbs.	12.00
50 lbs.	23.00
100 lbs.	45.00

Delivered Cash or C. O. D.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

Sixteen High Points on Brooding Chicks

HERE are sixteen practical points on brooding chicks:

First, for brooding less than 100 chicks use hens or portable hovers. For 100 or more, use colony brooder stoves in the shed type house 8 by 12 feet. Coal stoves are usually more reliable than oil stoves.

Second, not more than 250 to 300 chicks should be put under one stove.

Watch Action of the Chicks

Third, brooder temperatures on the litter near the outer rim of the deflector of the brooder stove should be about 100 degrees F. the first week; 96 degrees the second week; 92 degrees the third week, and 88 degrees the fourth week. The action of the chicks rather than the reading of the thermometer indicates the correct temperatures. Chicks should lie spread out in a circle around the edge of the hover. When they crawl under each other or gather near the stove they are cold. When they crowd out from under the hover and peep shrilly it indicates that the temperature is too high.

Fourth, use one inch mesh netting in the brooder around the hover to keep the chicks from straying away to the corners during the first two or three days after they are first put in the brooder house.

Get Chicks on the Ground

Fifth, get the chicks on the ground as soon as possible, usually at five to seven days. Use one inch mesh netting to confine chicks near the house for the first three or four weeks, then give free range. Block up under the house at once, using one inch wire netting.

Sixth, use earth or sod runways from the house.

Seventh, use dry clean, cut straw, cut clover, or alfalfa for litter. An inch or two of sand under the litter is advisable.

Do Not Take Heat Away Too Soon

Eighth, do not take heat away until chicks are well feathered. Fire up heater on cold or wet days to prevent crowding or smothering.

Ninth, use chestnut coal in coal stoves. *Tenth*, have the stoves working well before the chicks arrive.

Eleventh, provide shade. An orchard is an ideal place for rearing chicks.

Twelfth, move the colony houses to new ground.

Thirteenth, to prevent gapes, move to new ground each season.

Fourteenth, to prevent white diarrhea, get eggs or chicks from disease-free stock. There is no known cure for genuine white diarrhea.

Fifteenth, promote health by inducing the chicks to exercise and keep busy.

Sixteenth, free grass range is the thing.

—L. M. Hurd.

He Fattens Them Fast

RAISING ducklings successfully is no easy job, but a neighbor of mine, does it. And what is still more of a job, he makes them weigh six pounds at the age of twelve weeks. He has been doing it right along, too.

"The first thing in raising ducks," he says, "is to get strong, fertile eggs, and I prefer them from ducks that are two years old because they are larger, stronger and better breeders. Pekin ducks, the breed I raise, dress and sell better than other kinds and they will lay 100 eggs annually if fed right."

"Duck eggs require more moisture than hen eggs and are hurt more easily through overheating, but they can be hatched as well in incubators as hen eggs. Watch the eggs carefully from the 26th to the 28th day and if the ducklings do not break out of the shell in a short time, a little help will not hurt them."

"I feed a bread made of cornmeal, 50 per cent; bran, 40 per cent; fine sand, 5 per cent; and wheat, 5 per cent. I soak the bread in skim milk and feed it wet. Ducklings should never be given

(Continued on Page 429)

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 437, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 437, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the () 50c regular size (or () \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

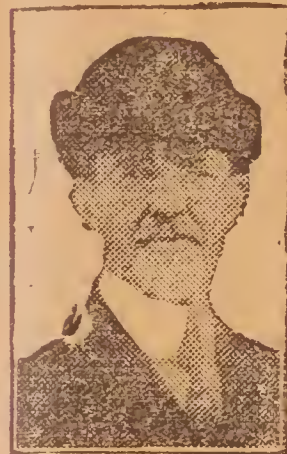
State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

A Story For Dairymen

Why The Cow Could Not Get Up

ONE evening a few winters ago one of my neighbors stopped me in the post office saying: "I'm afraid I'm going to lose my best cow—my highest producer. She's just freshened, but she can't get up. No fever, not yet anyway—just weak." And I said: "Charlie, you deserve to lose two or three cows—just that way—for experience is the only teacher you will learn anything of. But I'm sorry for the cow, and if you will go into town tonight and get some fine, raw, bone-flour, you will find that cow will lap it up like candy—and probably be all right in three days."



D. S. KELSEY And this all came to pass. While a cow will not so rob her own carcass of calcium, to produce more milk than her rations afford the surplus for, she will do—did do—that very thing for her un-born offspring, draining her own system until the very bones were wobbly and weak!

An old dairy neighbor across the street from Charles' was then using 20 tons of limestone each year, while the young man made fun of his ideas. But today, these same two farmers use, together, two car-loads of limestone, and sometimes three a year, and each is now a very prosperous past-president of the Connecticut State Dairymen's Association.

The Weakest Link

Let us agree without argument, upon a certain long-proven fact; that any chain is no stronger than its weakest link. For instance, if your men are building boxes out of boards and nails, and run out of nails, they cannot make any more boxes—no matter how much lumber they use.

Or again, seeing that your 10,000-pound cow must in each week provide about two pounds of dissolved lime in her milk-output (besides putting first, a good deal into her own 1100-pound body, for every cow eats first for herself, and second, for your milk) IF YOU FEED HER BUT ONE POUND OF CALCIUM CARBONATE PER WEEK, SHE WILL SURELY HALVE HER MILK-OUTPUT, for the mineral ash content of milk is practically the same among all cows—three-quarters of one per cent by weight, and nearly four-fifths of that ash is calcium oxids. There is no 2%, or 4% or 5% about it as there is in butter-fat. The growing calf, or human baby, for which nature is providing this milk, will need and use that large daily dose of lime in building up its body.

The Chemistry Of It

Now, to make sure that we know exactly what we are working with (and doing) let us burn up one perfectly good load of cow hay—one ton. If this 2000 pounds was of early-cut timothy, the resulting ash would contain about 26 lbs. of calcium oxide. If it had been clover hay, nearly twice 26 lbs., and if it were a load of alfalfa hay, there would be over 60 lbs. Fully as much lime as is found in a ton of good bran.

But suppose we were to so burn up a ton of silage—corn-silage, I mean. Then we should find less than 3 lbs. of calcium ash. If it were a ton of dry corn-stalks even, not more than 10 or 12 lbs. of bone-making lime would be therein.

And all this often is exactly the *why* of so many "poor-production" records! Your cow cannot build boxes without nails—any more than your men can. WHY NOT GO AND BUY MORE NAILS—plenty of nails, in fact? Why not have them lying around in abundance, and always handy (abundant lime-content, in that your "men" (cows) will at least have

tasty, succulent foods, I mean) so no excuse? There will still be plenty of other ways for them to dodge to find or make excuses—but this one is so simple, so sure and easy a matter!

The Safe, Sane Way

ANYBODY CAN GROW CLOVERS, IF NOT ALFALFA, on any good "corn land," provided only that their legume crop, whichever it is, is also well provided with "nails." YOU CANNOT GROW FIFTY POUNDS OF CALCIUM OXIDE INTO A TON OF CLOVER HAY IF THE LIME IS NOT THERE IN THE SOIL! And it takes a good many pounds of raw, ground limestone to make a pound of "lime-water" which is the favorite drink of all leguminous plants. 700 pounds of water will carry up only one pound of lime, the chemists say. That is the proportion in the druggist's "lime-water." Therefore your two tons of clover hay on an acre must drink at least sixteen thousand pounds of lime-water (allowing for those parts of the plants not removed by the mower) and all this in the few growing weeks of spring.

Doesn't it really seem as though a wise farmer would "see the point," and make certain his soil carried "nails" in plenty so that he could surely grow clovers or alfalfa (two tons of wheat-bran per acre) and thus give his cows all the "nails" they could use? Then—then, how his cows would pound out the "boxes," for cows are a most foolish lot! They seem to just love to appropriate and work up into beautiful, valuable milk, twice or thrice as much food as they need merely for themselves.

Do you suppose any manufacturer, who had machines that were not merely perfectly auto-motive, but FED THEMSELVES TOO, AND WITH UNERRING SKILL (so long as the necessary material was provided) do you think for one moment he would not see to it that these wonderful machines were fully provided for—that there would be no "weak link in the chain?"

Wouldn't he fairly sing, over and over to himself, this significant sequence of familiar terms:

Calcium, Clovers, Cows, Cream, Cash? Cash to buy more lime to grow more legumes, to make into more milk—or, rather, far more economically-produced milk, and dairy products of all kinds?

Feeding Cabbage to Milch Cows

I should like to feed cabbage and potatoes to my cows, but I understand they give the milk an undesirable flavor. What has been the experience of others in their use? Could I safely feed them on small quantities?—G. H., New York.

CABBAGE and potatoes supply succulence in the ration and may be used economically during periods of low prices. Like succulent feeds they tend to affect the milk with undesirable flavors and odors when fed under certain conditions of quantity and time.

Government tests indicate that dairy cows may be fed as much as 24 pounds of cabbage immediately after milking without imparting any objectionable flavors or odors to the milk. On the average, however, the feeding of 14.3 pounds of cabbage within one hour before milking will cause objectionable flavors in the milk, and an increase in the amount of cabbage fed will intensify the flavors produced. Proper aeration, however, will reduce strong abnormal flavors to some extent, and some of the slightly abnormal flavors may be eliminated.

When dairy cows consume an average of 14.8 pounds of potatoes one hour before milking, slightly abnormal flavors and odors may be produced in the milk. They are slight, however, and would seldom be perceived by the average consumer. Increasing this amount to as high as 28.7 pounds does not increase the abnormal flavors. That amount may be fed immediately after milking with no effect whatever on the flavor of the milk.

You Buy Feed for Just One Purpose:

To make milk at the lowest possible cost

■ ■ ■

YOU should not guess—you should know—that your monthly feed bill is being kept down to the very last penny.

How can you know?

Do this:

1. Weigh feed and milk, for just one day, to find out how many pounds of milk you are getting from your present grain ration.
2. Figure your present grain cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk.
3. Then feed Unicorn for a month, taking six days to make the change of feed.
4. Weigh feed and milk again and figure cost of making milk with Unicorn.
5. Subtract your smaller Unicorn cost from your larger former cost.
6. The difference will be enough to convince you that Unicorn actually does produce milk at lowest possible cost.
7. And that's exactly the purpose for which you buy feed for your cows.



For a two-cent stamp we will send you one of our new slide rule Milk Cost Finders. Gives cost of making 100 lbs. of milk at all prices for feed.

Or get one free at any Unicorn feed store.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

EASY, NOW, TO OWN AN OTTAWA MILKER!

ONLY \$35

Puts it Milking for You Costs Nothing to Install

Now, with our Low Direct-from-Factory Prices and Easy Terms, any farmer or dairyman with 5 to 100 or more cows can not afford to be without the wonderful OTTAWA Milking Machine. Soon pays for itself milking only 6 cows. Saves money, time and hard work.

Find out today about this milker that milks the human way; is a self-washer and has no pulsator; no pipes or rods; no springs or valves. Easier to use; easier on cows. Milks 2 or 4 cows at once, 18 to 40 cows an hour. No cost to install; comes all complete ready to milk. Small Down Payment—a Whole Year to Pay.

ALSO DOES BELT WORK

Cash or Easy Terms

30 Days' Trial. Try the OTTAWA Milker on your own herd for full 30 days. Guaranteed for 10 years.

FREE!

Before you buy any milker, be sure to get Free facts on the OTTAWA. Send your name and address on a postcard for "The Truth about Milking Machines" and other interesting and helpful information.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

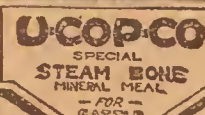
Box 608 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The TRUTH about MILKING MACHINES



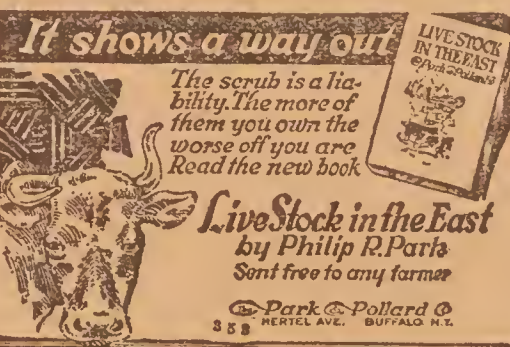
Minerals and Abortion

Minerals in the ration mean fewer premature, dead and weak calves. Decrease your breeding troubles and help your cows by feeding



U-Cop-Co Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal Leading experts in feeding advise its use. The formula is public. Note these prices: 500 lbs. \$15; 1/2-ton \$27.50; ton \$50, f.o.b. factory. Send for Free Booklet, "Minerals for Farm Animals", by E. S. Savage and L. A. Maynard. Tells how to make more milk with minerals. United Chemical & Organic Products Co. 4102 S. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED



CATTLE BREEDERS

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN

We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited

FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

One Load Fancy Young Grade
HOLSTEIN COWS

Fresh or close Springers. Many are from tested dairies. All are fine young individuals and excellent producers. Also have one load backward springers.

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS
Candor, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE A two-year-old registered Black Percheron Stallion. Sire weighed 2100 lbs. at 4 years. Dam, an imported mare, said to be one of the best mares in New York State. Price reasonable. Stallion must be sold to settle an estate. FRED A. BLEWER, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

The reduction in Class 1 amounts to 27 cents per hundred while in Class 2 the reduction is 10 cents per hundred in each class, A, B, and C. Class 3 prices remain the same as in early March.

It is reported that the Directors have voted that these new prices for the last half of March will be continued in April unless conditions warrant further change.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	

Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	

American	1.65
----------------	------

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER DOWN AND UP AGAIN

Since our last report the butter market had quite a set back as far as prices were concerned but part of this loss has

SHIP to the right house
M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags **EGGS**

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW

Ship to

S. H. LIVINGSTON,

Successor to

Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.
For best results. Write for cash quotations and market report. Keep in close touch with us.

Cash for Old Bags

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.

652 CLINTON ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Maxons Mill, Ky.

Sportsman's Camp And Farm

39 Acres & Orchard For \$700

Ideal for poultry; excellent fishing wild turkey and other game abundant; 2 miles advantages; level tillage, stream water, 57 fruit trees, dandy white 4-room cottage, large oak shade, stable, meat and poultry houses. If taken now, only \$700. Details pg. 128 new 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Av., at 20th St., N. Y. C.**

been recovered. Prices went down to 44c for 93 score and 43c for 92 score. The factor that was most influential in this reduction was a 6½ cent break on the Chicago market. That added to the general unsettled feeling on the market due to the approaching spring flush and natural increase in production, caused prices to slump. About the 7th, the market regained some of its former strength and there was no difficulty in bringing prices back to 45½c on fanciest grades with 92 score bringing a cent less. The price situation may sound gloomy but a year ago the fanciest butter on the market was only bringing 43c with 92 score at 42c.

Another very encouraging feature of the market which we are glad to report, is that withdrawals from storage have been the heaviest in the history of the trade. Local warehouses reduced their stock during the week ending March 4 by almost a million pounds, while street stocks were something like 16,000 tubs below last year. The Producers Price-Current, the official market organ, says that it looks as though the trade will be entirely dependent on fresh butter before May 1, a very encouraging situation when we consider the tremendously heavy storage stocks that were carried through the winter. Statistically the butter market is in a very good position. We have reached the time of the year when receivers are anxious to keep their floors clean and avoid accumulations. In spite of the fact that every day sees a greater swing from held to fresh goods, nevertheless storage reductions continue in a very satisfactory manner. Although prices on top grades suffered in the relapse, lower grades of creameries held their own in fact the bottom price is a half cent better than it was a week ago.

CHEESE SLIGHTLY EASIER

The cheese market has felt a little easier tone during the past week, 26½c representing the top of the market on held goods with white cheese a little scarcer than colored marks. The average run of held whole milk flats is bringing from 25 to 26c. Fresh cheese has also eased off a little, 24c now representing the top of the fanciest cheese while average run goods are bringing 23c with a few bringing a quarter cent premium. It is interesting to compare these prices with those of last year. Fresh State flats were quoted on May 12, 1924 over a range of 16½c to 18½c.

EGG PRICES THE SAME

There have been no changes in prices for nearby eggs since our last report. Nearby average extras to closely selected extras are worth anywhere from 37 to 40c with lower qualities ranging from 33 to 36c. Most of the stock arriving falls in this latter case. There has been some storage of real fancy closely selected white eggs with pale yellow yolks. However, the situation is not at all firm. With the passing of the holidays and heavier shipments coming in, immediate outlets are more difficult to find and we may see some shading of prices to avoid heavy accumulations. The tone is nervous and irregular and receivers at the moment are inclined to do some shading in order to keep stocks moving and avoid any carry-overs. Nearby gathered whites are worth from 29½ to 35½c.

Fancy to extra fancy nearby brown eggs are worth from 33 to 37c. Storage operations are not very wide-spread. Prices are a little too high to encourage heavy storing and the entire situation is such that it is not considered to have much stability.

Prices a year ago on the very fanciest and most closely selected nearby whites ranged from 33 to 35c. The fanciest henery browns were bringing 29c. There is a lot of consolation in comparing these prices with those of the present time.

FANCY LIVE FOWLS HIGH

Farmers who have had fowls to ship, especially colored fowls and have them in prime condition, have been realizing good prices. There has been an unusually fine demand for real fancy fat fowls and the available supply has been light. Stock measuring up to these requirements were bringing on April 8 from 35 to 38c a pound with Leghorns from 33 to 34c. The

supply of express broilers has also been light, especially on fancy marks. Some sales of selected Plymouth Rock broilers have been reaching above 60c. Leghorn broilers that are small have been bringing 45c while large stock has reached as high as 52c. The heavier birds have a decided edge on the market at the present time.

A year ago heavy fancy colored fowls were bringing from 26 to 28c and Leghorn fowls were bringing from 25 to 26c. Broilers a year ago were worth from 45 to 65c.

NO CHANGE IN POTATO PRICES

As far as prices are concerned the potatoes from up-state New York and Maine, have not improved. States are still quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 150 pound sack with Maines 25 to 35c a sack better. These are straight carlot sales, jobbing prices are slightly better. There has been a little more activity in the old potato market of late but this refers only to the volume of business and not to prices realized by shippers. The Jewish and Easter trade was mostly responsible for the improvement which is temporary. Also part of this increased activity may be due to the fact that fewer potatoes are coming from Long Island. Long Island growers are now in the heart of their planting season and these planting operations are taking all of their time and interest. A few Long Island's that are still being shipped are not of any great consequence in the market. This has opened up the channels for States and Maines a little more. There may be a few very temporary occasions when the market will come to life like this but the activity is not sustained. It is more like a few nervous twitches before the end. We cannot look for any consistent improvement this late in the season in view of the fact that southern arrivals are increasing. The price of southern potatoes is beginning to reach the point now when consumers will take hold more freely. The fanciest of the Florida Spaulding Rose are now down to \$8 for the most choice offerings. Some States are beginning to come in spongy and these naturally are having difficulty in finding an outlet. Where stock is still nice, bright and clean, of good uniform size, the demand at the moment is fairly active. If any man is so unfortunate as to still be holding in carlot quarters it seems to be the consensus of opinion that it is more desirable to ship on consignment than wait for F.O.B. sales. Due to the condition of the market, dealers are not inclined to do an F.O.B. business.

BEAN MARKET DRAGGING

There is no improvement in the bean market. Some lines are suffering more than others. Marrows have eased off so that the most choice are worth \$9.75 at the outside with common marks ranging down to \$8.75. Prime pea beans are still worth from \$6 to \$6.25 although in some instances \$6.50 is still reached. Most business in red kidneys is being done at \$10 per hundred. There are a few sales at \$10.25 but this is extreme. Common to fair stocks are selling at \$9.50 to \$9.75. White kidneys are meeting a very dull market, prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.00.

HAY MARKET EASIER

The hay market is still easy due primarily to the fact that there are something like 100 cars of hay in the 33rd Street sheds. Most of it is in large bales. With such heavy stocks on hand it is practically impossible to get better than \$25 a ton on the fanciest grades and most of the hay on hand is of low grade which is bringing anywhere from \$17 to \$20 a ton. Some trash is said to be clearing up as low as \$10 a ton. It is difficult to figure out why some folks continue to ship in this trashy inferior hay. Some of it is good for little more than bedding and still they persist in shipping it in. A man would be much better off plowing it under for its fertilizing value or feeding it and shipping in live stock.

When the transportation and selling charges have been deducted, we fail to see where the shipper realizes anything at all. This man not only fails to make ends meet on his shipment but his inferior stuff is pulling the market down on the fancy grades.

MAY WHEAT THE SAME

May wheat holds about the same position as it held last week. On April 7 the market closed at \$1.47 which is only

a fraction of a cent better than it was a week ago. On our last week's report there was a typographical error. The low point reached with \$1.40½ and not \$1.04½ as appeared in the columns. The future market is not stable. Cable advices will send the market one way or the other in very short order. Corn and oats are stronger. A report that Italy is in the market to purchase 20 million bushels of wheat was a stabilizing influence and responsible for advances. An unexpected rise of quotations at Liverpool also helped to give the market an upward slant. There are still persistent reports of crop damage in Ohio and Indiana.

Cash Grain Quotations

New York cash grain market is as follows, quotations being F.O.B.:

WHEAT, No. 2 hard winter \$1.65½; CORN, No. 2 yellow \$1.25; No. 3 yellow \$1.20¾; No. 2 mixed \$1.24¾. OATS, fancy white clipped 59 to 61c; ordinary white clipped 55 to 58c; No. 2 white 51½ to 52c. RYE, \$1.25.

Local Buffalo Feed Market

The local Buffalo feed market was as follows during the first week in April: ground oats \$37; spring wheat bran \$24; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings \$24.50; soft wheat middlings \$35.50; flour middlings \$34.50; red dog flour \$41; white hominy \$39; yellow hominy \$39; corn meal \$35; gluten feed \$37.75; gluten meal \$48.50; 36% cotton seed meal \$41; 41% cotton seed meal \$43; 43% cotton seed meal \$45; 34% old process oil meal \$39.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The market has eased off a little on live calves, in view of slow trading on the market and more or less indifferent demands. During the last week it has been taking real prime marks to bring \$14.50. Most of the trading has been going on anywhere from \$10 to \$14. Live lambs are worth \$16.75 for prime marks but comparatively few are coming through. Most of them are in the range of prices from \$13 to \$16. Very few ewes are being received. Prime ewes are worth from \$9 to \$10 with common to good stock \$5 to \$8.50. Fancy hogs are worth from \$13.50 to \$14.

Receipts of country dressed veal calves have been heavy and with the holidays rapidly coming to a close, we may see a slight easing off in prices. At the moment the demand is good but it is hard to say how long it will hold up. Choice country dressed veal calves are worth as much as 19c with prime marks in the neighborhood of 16 to 18c. Common to good stuff is worth all the way from 8 to 15c.

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A.M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

100 PIGS FOR SALE 100

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, all large growing pigs. Pigs from 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.50 each; 7 to 8 weeks old \$7 each. I will ship from one to fifty C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating. I have 20 milk feeding pigs, all good stock, 4 weeks old, that I will sell in lots of 10 for \$60 a lot. I guarantee safe delivery to your depot.

WALTER LUX

288 Salem St., Tel. 86. Woburn, Mass.

Feeding Pigs For Sale

All of these pigs are bred to make large hogs. They are from large type sows and all registered boars. Will make large hogs in small time. They are bred between Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.50 each; 7 to 8 weeks old \$7 each. Send in your order and get good stock. No charge for crating. All pigs sent C. O. D. to you on approval.

CLOVER HILL FARM,

R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,

Woburn Mass.

GOATS

SWISS-NUBIAN Real Milk Goats. Big Buck Chester Rabbit hound \$15.00. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, E. F. D No. 2, Mohnton, Pa.

New York Farm News

Early Fruit Prospects Along the Lake Shore

THE past week has fully justified

By M. C. BURRITT

March was an unusually open month.

the suspicions of the weather man's intentions about spring, expressed in the last week's notes. Slushy snow, cold rains, prevailing chilly north winds have all occupied a prominent place in the weather program since March 28th. By contrast with the beautiful spring weather of the previous ten days, the weather seemed worse than it really was. Quite a lot of water fell and the ground is wetter than it was ten days ago. No plowing has been done on the heavier soils along the lake, but some furrows have been turned on gravelly and sandy soils farther south.

On April 4 the weather though cool is clear and sunshiny with renewed promise of spring.

Grain and Meadows Look Good

The general condition of wheat and meadows seems to be excellent this spring. Wheat has not "heaved" at all, and even the very late sown pieces look well. They are a little backward in spring growth, but the plants all seem to be in good condition and the color is fine. Absence of severe freezing at night during March has been favorable. Where the stand of clovers and grasses were good to begin with, the meadows give promise of excellent yields. It will be largely a question of seasonable rainfall.

Fruit Buds Promise Well

I have made a good many inquiries about the prospect for peach bloom, in an effort to find out the condition of the prospective peach crop. Apparently it is quite spotted. There are many reports of buds killed and light probable bloom. On the other hand, some growers more favorably located close to the lake or on high ground report a probable full bloom. The large proportion of dead buds is a little hard to explain because buds matured fairly well before cold weather in the fall, the early and mid-winter though steadily cold produced no very low temperature in Western New York 5° F. below zero being about the extreme—and there were no unseasonably warm periods until late March with no severe cold since. The normal expectation would be for a good blossom, but judging from all I have seen and heard it looks like a very spotted condition with a probable crop considerably below the average.

On the other hand, apples give promise of a generous bloom, especially Baldwins. This is a year when we would expect a good crop of this variety and not so large a yield of the fall varieties which bore more heavily last season. But even these will have a good deal of bloom apparently. Our Twenty Ounce, Kings and Dutchess seem to be prepared to bloom well but Wealthy and Alexander very lightly. Buds, too, seem to be vigorous. They are swelling very perceptibly now and it will not be long to the delayed dormant spray. Peach buds show white and round and Bartlett pears, which promise good bloom are a greenish white and show prominently.

What Records May Show

We have kept complete records at Beechwood Farm for more than twenty years, as my father did before me for more than fifty years. We can trace back farm financial history through practically every year for a full seventy-five years quite completely. As it is my belief that we as farmers do not make sufficient use of bookkeeping and records in general, I shall from time to time use some of our records in these notes in order to bring out farm management facts and make certain points more definite. While farm costs vary widely and records are chiefly valuable on the farm where they are kept, they may serve to illustrate some things. We keep a cash book posting to an enterprise ledger monthly and a labor book in which we post directly each day. An hour or two on the train this week gave opportunity to summarize some labor records for March.

Two of us — or rather one and three-quarters, for I am away some—put in 397 hours or an average of about 9 hours a day beside chores during the month. Fifty-three per cent of this was pruning and hauling peach and apple brush, 18 per cent on poultry, and 8 per cent on repair of equipment.

Of the total 16 per cent was unproductive, that is on real estate, equipment, farm personal and other items which do not give a direct return. The horses only worked 135 hours, an average of 1¾ hours per day or about 18 per cent of the total possible time—one reason for the high cost of horse labor on farms. The truck was used only 30 hours or 12 per cent of the time available and the tractor 2 hours—more high costs.

We have finished a complete job of pruning and cleaning up the brush in one 23 year old orchard. The record shows an average cost of 19.5 hours of man labor and 6 hours of horse labor per acre. Using average rates of 50 cents an hour for men and 20 cents for horses—we won't know our actual rates until the end of the year, of course—we find that this pruning job has cost us \$10.94 an acre or a little less than 35 cents per tree, about 70 per cent of which is pruning and about 30 per cent "brushing."

How to Get A Junior Operator's License

IN the enactment of a law permitting the issuance of operators' or chauffeurs' licenses to persons between 16 and 18 years of age, the State still adheres to the general policy of making 18 years the minimum age of those authorized to operate motor vehicles on the public highways. The exception made in the act which Governor Smith has just signed is the result of the urgent request of various granges and persons in rural districts.

The new legislation is not mandatory. It permits the issuance of licenses to junior operators, subject to regulations established by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, but such licenses will not permit holders to drive cars in New York City or to operate motor vehicles except in traveling to and from school or in the ordinary pursuit of the business of the parents or guardians of the licensees.

"As the new law takes effect immediately," Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, said today, "I have adopted a policy by which I will not act favorably on any application, except as follows:

"Applications of those who are at least sixteen years of age and who can prove it by a birth certificate; who live in a strictly rural community, which community is deprived of any bus or rail service, and where the distance between the school and the home of the applicant is more than a mile, and who, after all these points have been conclusively shown, can then demonstrate their ability to operate a motor vehicle.

"Second, applications of boys under eighteen and over sixteen, who can furnish proof of birth; who can prove to the satisfaction of the department that they were engaged heretofore in assisting their parents on the farm, where such is in a strictly rural community, or who can prove that since July 1, 1924, the operation of the Motor Vehicle Law has prevented them from rendering such service, as indicated, and who can qualify in driving a machine."

Applications for junior operator's licenses will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in Albany, and not at the office of any district director or county clerk. A special affidavit will be required and a limited license will be issued, and it is

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Is your stave silo weakened, twisted, tipped or collapsed? Now's your opportunity to *rebuild* it into a handsome, strong, durable, Craine—the Silo of Giant Strength—at half the cost of a new silo.

Then you get all the advantages of the famous Craine three wall construction—a structure absolutely water tight, frost resisting, weather proof and there to stay. Once up, you can forget it—no lugs or hoops to tighten. An inside wall of fitted upright staves, a wall of water-proof, "Silo felt," then an outside wall of handsome, strong, spiral Craine-lox Covering that binds, cross supports and holds every stave rigidly in place.

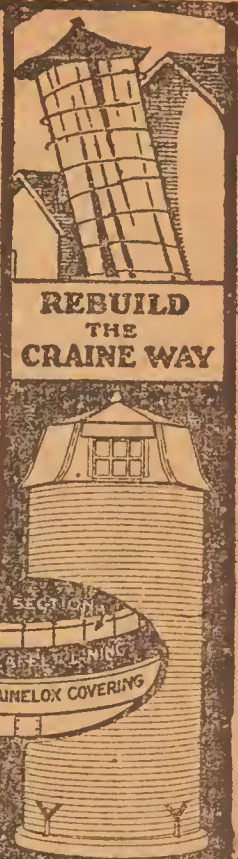
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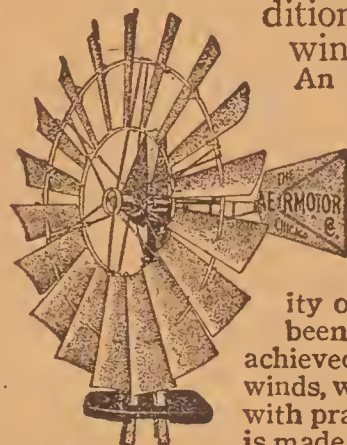
Norwich, N. Y.

CRANE TRIPLE WALL SILOS
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH



Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

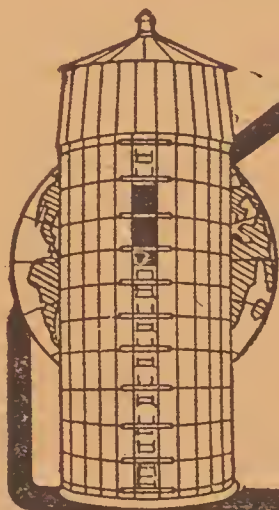
There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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That is why we thought of the extension roof—it reduces the cost per ton capacity. An exclusive Globe feature. Globe Silos are absolutely air-tight because of the heavy matching walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors. Made of spruce and fir. You cannot buy a better silo. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc. **GLOBE SILO CO., Box F Unadilla, New York**

expected these will be ready about April 25. No one under 18 years of age will be allowed to operate a motor vehicle without a junior operator's license.

New York County Notes

Tioga County—On the 19th of March a terrible gale hit our section of the country and folks thought it might be the tail end of the tornado that hit the middle west. Considerable damage was done through our section by a high wind, blowing down trees and chimneys and putting telephone lines out of commission. The church sheds in Flemingville were partly leveled and considerable damage was done on the Tioga County fair grounds.

The run of sap this spring was quite free and many of our farmers have made considerable syrup which sold at retail at \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon. During the last week in March we had a light snowfall that made a mess of the roads and travelling difficult.—Mrs. C. A. B.

Essex County—Snow disappeared rapidly during early March before all the pulp wood and logs could be drawn. Cattle wintered well. Cows that will

freshen soon are selling anywhere from \$60 to \$75. During the last week in March potatoes were selling at 50c per bushel, eggs at 40c per dozen and hay was rather scarce at \$20 a ton. M. E. B.

Cortland County—Fair weather has enabled the farmers through this section to get their spring plowing well under way. A few had their oats sown by the second week in April. The price of milk paid to farmers dropped 27c a hundred on April 1 at both the Borden and Sheffield Stations at Homer. This applies to Grade A milk. Farmers who were unable to sell their cabbage are now feeding it to cattle. Unimproved roads have been very bad this spring.—G. A. B.

Chautauqua County—Sugaring was about over by the second week in April. It has been a very poor season. The make was short of poor quality. We have been having considerable cold freezing weather which has been bad for the meadows. Not much plowing has been done as yet as it has been too cold and wet. Old hay is plentiful and cheap as are potatoes. Cabbage had a short turn for the better selling at 2 cents a pound. On Saturday April 4, the Charlotte Center grange celebrated its 35th anniversary.—A. J. N.

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WRITE us for samples, prices and complete description. Order direct from growers and be safe. West Branch Co-Operative Seed Growers' Assn., Box A, Williamsport, Pa.

CERTIFIED FRUIT TREES—Write for our catalog and price list of fruit trees, grapes, berry plants, etc., today. **BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.**, Box 15, Yalesville, Conn.

CERTIFIED MOUNTAINS, big yielders, less than 1% total disease, 75c. **RALPH THORNDIKE**, Dixmont, Me.

FROST KILLED seed potatoes, **RURAL RUSSET-GREEN MOUNTAIN**, New York State certified, 99.4 disease free, grown in the North in a mucky day season. Average yield 325 bushels per acre. **WALTER MILLER**, Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. **BASIL A. PERRY**, Georgetown, Del.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Hardy, northern grown, ten best varieties. Garden collection, 100 Dunlop, 50 Oswego, 50 Peerless, fullbearing, \$2.50 delivered. Price list free. **HEYWOOD & KLIMOVICH**, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain Type or Russets \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots send money order or check. **GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC.**, Hornell, New York.

CERTIFIED Porto Rican Yam Potato Plants. Government inspected, chemically treated, heavy yielders, \$3.00, thousand. Leading varieties Cabbage Plants \$1.00, Tomato \$1.50, thousand. Order today. **JEFFERSON FARMS**, Albany, Ga.

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write **N. A. BAKER & SONS**, Fairport, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Lancaster County Sure Crop. Inspected and graded, \$4 bushel. **HUGH BRINTON**, West Chester, Pa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Thousand \$1.75 postpaid; expressed \$1.25. **DALLIALE FARM**, Ocean View, Va.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Rainbow Collection: Thirty bulbs, ALL DIFFERENT, many rare colors, including lavender, orange, and Holland Giant, with easy planting directions, \$1 postpaid. Will bloom this summer. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. **HOWARD GILLET**, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 425 Carroll St., Elmira, N. Y., for April 1, 1925.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 VanCortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 VanCortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 557 VanCortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee of in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1925.

(Seal) Nathan Greenberger.
(My commission expires March 30, 1925.)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

POTATOES—Cobbler, Heavyweight, Mountain, Ohio, Rose, Russet, others. **FORD, FISHERS, N. Y.**

SEEDLINGS READY NOW—For you to pot or transplant in Flats or Cold Frames. I have 500,000 fine strong seedlings ready now. Tomatoes—Langdon's Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Chalk's Early Jewel, Stone, Dwarf Stone, Dwarf Champion, Ponderosa, \$3.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. Peppers—Ruby King, World-beater, Chinese Giant and Long Red Cayenne, \$3.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved, \$5.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE**, Morristown, New Jersey.

SEND \$1 for 15 Dahlia bulbs, all colors, fine for cut flowers. All labeled. **JEROME BOLTE**, Dahlia Farm, Steepney, Conn.

25 GIANT flowering Pansy Plants \$1. 25 Salvias Scarlet Sage \$1. 25 Balcony Petunias \$1. 25 Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnias \$1. 25 Mammoth flowering Verbenas \$1. **J. E. MALLINSON**, Dept. A, Carolina, Rhode Island.

DAHLIAS—Beautifully colored flowers, strong and hardy field-grown bulbs, 60c per dozen prepaid. **STUART BRIGGS**, Port Gibson, N. Y.

SPRING SPECIALS, \$1 prepaid—18 Giant Everblooming Pansies, 50 (Trans) Asters, asst., 40 Verbenas, mammoth mixed; 25 Snapdragons (pink), 200 Cabbage plants; 65 Asparagus roots, 2 year. All 6 collections, \$5 prepaid at planting time. Send orders early. 2 year Palmetto and Barrs Mammoth Asparagus roots, \$1.75 per 100, \$12 per 1,000. Special prices on large orders. Cauliflower, egg plants, peppers and celery plants in season. Send for catalog. **WM. P. YEAGLE**, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Earliana and Baltimore tomato plants. Open field grown. 500; 75c, 1000; \$1.25, 5000; \$5.00 F. O. B. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Our plants mature earlier crops. **REINHARDT PLANT CO.**, Ashburn, Georgia.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE lambs 4 months old, 60 to 75 lbs. each, \$20 each. Shipped on approval. **JAMES S. MORSE**, Levanna, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. **THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.**, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

RELIABLE WOMAN wishes farm proposition. Boy 14. Caretaking preferred. **MRS. PEARL HART**, Noroton Heights, Conn.

A PROTESTANT MAN, temperate, would like work on a small place for widow, a good home preferred. **G. RUSSELL**, 386 Ann St., Hartford, Conn.

SWINE

25 REGISTERED O. I. C. SOWS bred to our great sire, Monster Big Bone. No better ever offered for sale. Send for prices. **GEO. N. RUPRACHT**, Mallory, N. Y.

TWENTY BERKSHIRE, Chester White and Poland China grade pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$8 each, 3 mo. old, \$12 each. Express prepaid. **C. E. BOSSERMAN**, York Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—World's Grand Champion big type O. I. C. pigs, 8 weeks old, price, \$12. 100 pound boars, same breeding, \$22.50, pedigree included. **VERNON LAFLE**, Middlesex, N. Y.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE pigs, big type, best blood lines, from large litters. **F. B. KINMEY & SON**, E. Greenbush, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meridian, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. **E. SWASEY & CO.**, Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. **EVA MACK**, Canton, N. Y.

RUGS made from old carpets, any size, any color, from any kind of carpet. **GEORGE E. PURCELL**, Dover, N. H.

Brings Any Size

\$3 down

American

SEPARATOR

Guaranteed

On New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full Year to Pay

A marvel in easy running, close skimming, easy cleaning. Money back if not the best separator for the least money.

Shipped from stock nearest you

Write for FREE Catalog with low prices and new reduced easy payments. Write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.

Box 20-C Bainbridge, N. Y.



"Let There Be Light"

(Continued from page 423)

every kind of device to make the turnover and marketing of goods quicker and simpler and more profitable. I say the manufacturer has not yet met by sufficient expenditure of energy or money the problem of the farmer. Without electrical machinery adapted to farm use, the farmer can not extend the use of electricity to his profit. Unless he can extend to his profit, he will not use it, and unless he becomes a substantial consumer of power, it will be economically impossible for the power companies to supply the service. Therefore, the manufacturing companies must endeavor to develop these agricultural applications. The farmer must be open-minded enough to use them, and if these two things are done, the power companies, I am sure, can and will provide the lines. It is the manufacturer's job and his responsibility, and, so far as I am able to speak for the great concern with which I am proud to be connected, I pledge you now its cooperation and its effort in trying to answer the question before us.

The Obligation of the State

And now as to the State. What can it do? This is one field, in which I have not had experience. Let me be very specific now and address myself to the State of New York. No where else in the world are there such resources of water power contiguous to so great a market. The God-given storage of the Great Lakes and the drainage area of half a continent is collecting water and equalizing its flow over the falls of Niagara and down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, all for the economic benefit of the State of New York. All we have to do is to take advantage of it. Nature has done her share. Relatively small developments have been made. Millions of horsepower run to waste every year. This waste takes place, not because the electrical art and industry can not harness these great powers; not because they are too timid to try. The record is that they have sought and are seeking the opportunity to develop these powers but as yet no adequate permits have been given. In addition to the great powers on the boundary streams, which are capable of carrying base load operations of the State, we have smaller powers in the Adirondacks, on the Genesee, and on the Delaware, which, with adequate storage, could be developed to carry the peak loads which occur at different hours during the day. These powers can be laid down on great bus bars throughout the State and made available everywhere within the State.

A Political Football

What would it mean to the Mohawk Valley if a million horse-power were to be laid down along its six tracks of railroad and the barge canal? Industries which have been seeking the cheap coal of Pennsylvania and the waterway of the lower Delaware, would find their way into the district in which I now stand. The increasing population of that district would enlarge the market for all the farms in this State. They would become more valuable instead of becoming less valuable. Our industries would be largely increased instead of standing more or less stationary. Still, the power which is necessary to do this job runs to waste. And why? It is because the people of the State of New York have permitted this great economic question to become a political football. One would think that all of the people of the State would demand such a simple and desirable development. When gold is discovered in Alaska, the front pages of the newspapers are filled, and thousands of men from all countries rush to dig it out and increase their wealth. Yet here, we let values larger than all the gold in the world run to waste. These we could conserve for the benefit of the people of the State. For the farmers in better markets; for the workmen in better wages; for the railroads in better transportation.

Why is it? What are the slogans which mislead us? One is that the grasping

company is trying to destroy the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, and yet I think I am right in saying the latest studies show that in view of the corrosion, scientific handling of the Falls must be had in order to preserve their beauty, and that it may be had consistent with great additional power development there.

Aim to Conserve Nature

Next time the slogan is the destruction of the Adirondack forest—the playground for the people. I think I know every foot of the Adirondacks. I yield to no one in my love for them and in my desire to preserve them. I think I know the needs of the power companies. I would not impair the beauty of that great playground to develop power, nor would I permit any people having special interests, whether they be political or otherwise, to prevent the adequate use of these powers for the benefit of all the people of the State under a visionary and unfounded cry of forest destruction. Are we so incompetent in this State, that we can not develop plans to conserve and use the waters of that great watershed for the benefit of all the people of the State without destroying or impairing in the least the beauty and the development of that great forest? Personally, I am sure we can.

Denies a Power Trust

And finally, the most effective slogan of all—the power trust is trying to steal these natural resources for its own benefit and take them away from the people. Mr. Chairman, if there be a power trust, which I deny, most people would admit that I am competent to speak about it. It is evident that nobody can make a dollar out of these falling waters except by harnessing them for the service of the community. No capitalization of the developing company can be had and no rates can be charged except such as are approved by the Public Service Commission of the State. What is there to this charge of stealing the water power if they can only be developed under State control, and if they can only make their money by rates approved by the State, and if their income can only arise from putting the power which is now going to waste to the service of the people.

For twenty-five years, we have permitted these great economic resources of the State of New York to run to waste while the politicians have played foot-ball with this subject. I propose that the people of the State demand now that this economic proposition be dealt with on an economic and sensible basis; that the powers be made available, and that we substitute economic progress for political horseplay.

As to St. Lawrence powers, I am happy to say that that problem is being studied by an international commission under the leadership of the Secretary of Commerce of the United States.

Questions Needs Impartial Handling

Now, I have not wandered so far away from the electrification of the farm, because the development of these great water powers is one of the ways in which not only industries may be enlarged, but the welfare of the farms may also be advanced. When we substitute the power of falling water for coal which we do not produce, and the transportation of which clogs our railroads, then we will make a great step forward in all electrification, and not the least, the electrification of the farm.

I have had some experience both in this country and abroad in seeing politicians attempt to handle economic problems. I have seen them fail. If the people of this State will demand a non-political and impartial handling of the question of water power development and the adequate distribution of that power without discrimination throughout the State, then I am sure that our industries will grow, our barge canal will have its traffic, our farms will be in a position to demand and receive electric service, and their productivity and their value will be increased.

BABY

CHICKS

MARCY FARMS

Jersey Black Giants
Winners at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y.
1921-1922-1923-1924-1925
America's leading strains of both Exhibition and Utility Quality. The largest breed of poultry in the American Standard.
Exhibition Stock from the world's best exhibition matings: baby chicks \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Eggs, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per 15.
Utility Stock--Baby Chicks, 50 cents each; \$35.00 per 100; eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 30; \$13.00 per 100.

MARCY FARMS

Box 34,
Matawan, N. J.



QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds	17.00	82.00	160.00
B. P. Rocks	17.00	82.00	160.00
Anconas	20.00	97.00	
W. Wyandottes	24.00	117.00	
Assorted	13.00	62.00	

May price—1c less per chick.

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. **THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.** Member International Chick Association.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Chicks

\$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad, or send for catalog.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS,
Flemington, N. J.

BUY THE COLE STRAIN S. C. R. I. R. CHICKS

They have a record for vigor, rapid growth and early maturity. We hatch only from our own flock; every bird tested and accredited each year by University of N. H. State Veterinary certifies my flock is in the best of physical condition. No infection in this state. Feb. 28c; Mar. 26c; April 24c; May 22c. 100% delivery guaranteed.

FAIRHOLM POULTRY YARDS, William Cole, Fremont, N. H.

BABY CHICKS

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Postpaid prices on 25 50 100
S. C. White Leghorns\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 3.50 6.50 12.00
Rhode Island Reds 3.50 6.50 12.00
Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay.
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 302 Mingoville, Pa.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS
Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. W. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. **H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa.** Catalogue free.

White Leghorns ..12 cts.
Brown Leghorns ..11 cts.
Barred Rocks14 cts.
Rhode I. Reds ..14 cts.
Mixed Chicks ..10 cts.
Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS 15,000 weekly. Postpaid. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Per 100
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns \$12.00
B. P. Rocks, Anconas and Black Minorcas 14.00
White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds 15.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. 15.00
Odds and Ends, 10 per 100. Heavy Mixed 12.00
Order from this Ad. Save time. Booklet free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 1, Bucyrus, Ohio.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.
DAY OLD TURKEY HATCHING EGGS from our Mammoth Bronze Breeding Flocks that have been certified \$6 for 13; \$45 for 100. Literature on request. A turkey book that is complete in every subject on turkey raising of natural and artificial methods. \$1 postpaid.
JAMES J. CUMMINGS
Plymouth, New Hampshire

DUX PEKINS of giant frame for rapid growth. Market size in 10 weeks, also Indian Runners, easy to raise, always a market. Cat. free. **WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.**

He Fattens Them Fast

(Continued from page 424)

dry feed. Five times a day they are given all they will clean up in a short time and I never allow stale feed to lie around. This ration is fed until they are twelve weeks old.

"Ducks never contract diseases, but they do get rheumatism from wet, dirty quarters. Never let the ducklings become wet, for chilling is disastrous to them. When white feathers appear, however, water will do them no harm."

How to Successfully Raise Geese

GOSLINGS require most careful attention when first hatched, but after they are a month or so old they are among the hardiest of fowls. It is important to keep them warm and dry at first, and feed them a little at a time and often—say, four or five times a day.

For their first food give them a mixture of corn meal and shorts, mixed with bread or cracker crumbs, hard boiled eggs chopped fine, etc. Also supply them with some tender grass as a relish right from the start. As the goose is essentially a grazing bird, grass in its ration is quite important at all times. Other grain food, along with meat scraps, should be added to the ration gradually as the goslings grow.

Until the goslings are a week or ten days old, keep them in small, movable pens, so that they can be let out each day on fresh ground, where they can pick grass and bugs. Gradually increase the extent of the ranging space until the goslings are a month old, and then turn them on a wide range, where they will find lots of pasturage to make rapid growth.

They Appreciate a Swim

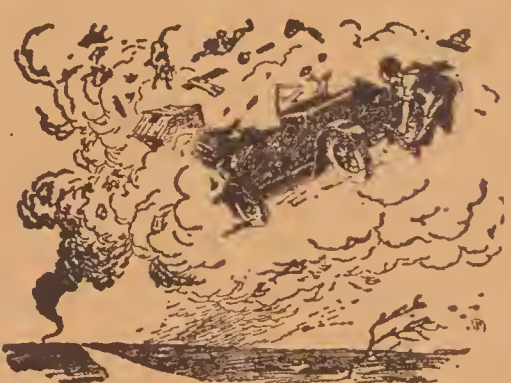
It is not necessary that geese have water in which to swim, but a small stream or pool is much enjoyed. If this cannot be provided, it is essential that they have an abundant supply of good drinking water.

After goslings are turned on pasture, if the grass is in good condition it is not necessary to feed them more than twice a day at first, and later, once a day. It really is not best to keep them fat from the start unless they are to be sold as 'green geese' as soon as they are large enough to market. There is no use in keeping a gosling fat if it is to be kept for later use as a breeder.

In such cases, the main object should be to get as large a growth of frame as possible. This requires lots of grass, bugs and worms, and grains like oats and buckwheat that are not fattening. Feeding geese grain once a day will keep them familiar with the owner and tame them so they will come at call.

As fall approaches and the grass begins to fail, corn should be substituted for one of the other grains, as it is more

(Continued on next page)



"By heck, I believe I've got it started!"—Judge.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS



REDUCED ROCK BOTTOM PRICES MAY 4TH TO SEPT. 1ST. THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS TESTIFY TO THEIR WONDERFUL QUALITY, TYPE, BEAUTY AND EGG PRODUCTION.. Send for our BIG, BEAUTIFUL, COLORED, INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK FREE showing our own birds in their NATURAL COLORS. Read the many testimonials full of praises which highly endorse our Chicks. Before you buy elsewhere see these illustrations of the actual birds that produce the eggs. WE GUARANTEE OUR BIRDS FREE FROM NEW EUROPEAN AND OTHER DISEASES. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Bank Ref. Mem I. E. C. A. and Ohio C. A.

ALL LEADING VARIETIES. Prices now 25 50 100 300 500 1000

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas\$2.50 \$4.75 \$9.00 \$25.50 \$42.00 \$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds 3.25 6.00 11.50 33.00 52.00 100.00
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandot, Wh. & Buff Orpington 3.75 7.00 13.50 39.00 62.00 120.00
Buff & Wh. Minorca, SIL Wyandot, S. Sussex 5.00 9.00 17.00 43.00 80.00
Lt. Brahma, Gol. Wyandot, 20c each. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Box 47, NAPOLEON, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery Guaranteed



Prices (Postpaid) on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons				4.25	8.50
Jersey Black Giants				7.50	15.00
Assorted (not shipped under Accredited label)				2.50	5.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,

DEPT. 2,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO

STURDY BABY CHICKS---10 cents and up

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.
Varieties Prices On: Postpaid 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns\$3.50 \$6.75 \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas 3.50 6.75 13.00 62.50 120
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds 4.00 7.75 15.00 70.00 135
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 4.50 8.75 17.00 75.00 145
No. 1 Mixed 3.50 6.75 13.00 62.50 120
No. 2 Mixed 2.75 5.25 10.00

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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Our many years as an expert in the BUREAU OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE has qualified us to produce the highest quality in pure bred, heavy laying fowls and chicks. **SUMMER PRICES NOW.**
100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices
S. C. White Leghorns\$5.50 \$10.00 \$48.00 \$95.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.50 12.00 58.00 115.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes 7.00 13.00 63.00 125.00
Buff Orpingtons 7.50 14.00 68.00 135.00
Mixed Chicks same prices as Leghorns. GUARANTEED FREE FROM NEW EUROPEAN DISEASE. Order direct from this ad. Ref. Dayton Savings Bank and Trust Co. Member I. B. C. A.
DR. BRAND'S HATCHERY, R-15-A, DAYTON, OHIO

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Sturdy, strong Chicks from good, pure bred, flocks on free range.
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices on 50 100 500
Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas\$6.50 \$13.00 \$60.00
Barron Strain White Leghorns, (Select) 7.00 14.00 65.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 8.00 15.00 70.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers 5.25 10.00 45.00
Special prices on 1000 to 10,000. Ref. Zealand State Bank. Order right from this ad in full confidence of getting what you want. Free Circular.
PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, BOX D, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

PURE TOM BARRON STRAIN The greatest money making strain of Chickens in the field to-day. We import direct from Tom Barron of England and specialize in this strain and variety. **ROSELAWN** is a real POULTRY FARM and not merely a commercial hatchery. Every Chick in these Tom Barron Leghorns that we offer is hatched from eggs produced right here on Roselawn Farm, from our own high record, free range flocks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. 50 Chicks, \$8.50; 100 or more at \$15 per 100 straight. EGGS FOR HATCHING from these same Tom Barron hens, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25; 100, \$7.50. Get our free Catalog. Reference: Dayton Savings & Trust Co.
ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM, Route 10-E, DAYTON, OHIO

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.
S. C. White Leghorns\$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns 12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks 14.00 per 100
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Broilers or Mixed Chix 10.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Varieties 25 50 100
White and Brown Leghorns\$3.50 \$6.50 \$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 4.00 7.50 14.00
Rhode Island Reds 4.00 7.50 14.00
White Plymouth Rocks 4.50 8.50 16.00
White Wyandottes 4.50 8.50 16.00
Mixed Chicks 3.00 5.50 10.00
Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS

For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have **WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS** from pure bred, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.
PIELL BROTHERS, Box A. A., PITTSBURGH, N. J.

Pardee's Perfect Pekins

My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin Ducks, their Eggs and Ducklings. Tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today.
ROY E. PARDEE
45 Cedar St. Islip, L. I., N. Y.

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BABY

CHICKS

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 214, Grampian, Pa.



CHICKS SINCE 1906

ONE OF THE OLDEST HATCHERIES IN OHIO. During all these years we have supplied a long line of satisfied customers year after year. OUR CHICKS are from High Egg Record and pure bred flocks, culled and mated for Egg production. Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Chicks from free range thoroughbred hens. Order direct from this ad for immediate shipment and take advantage of these extremely low prices. Interesting Catalog will be sent Free. Ref. City National Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$42.00	\$80.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	2.50	5.00	10.00	57.50	115.00
Barred and White Rocks	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	150.00
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	4.00	8.00	16.00		

BOX 8 TIFFIN, OHIO, Established 1906

UHL HATCHERY



100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, Blk. Minorcas, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Single C. and Rose C. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, 25, \$5; 50, \$9; 100, \$17; 500, \$82.50. Light Brahmas, 25, \$5; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18; 500, \$87.50. Mixed, Odds and Ends, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10; 500, \$47.50; 1000, \$90.						

You can place your order direct from the above price list and it will have our most careful attention. There is no risk. Reference: Any Bank or Business House in New Washington. Send them when you want them. Only 18 hours from New York. UHL HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable) Box 25 New Washington, Ohio



MONROEVILLE CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guar. Postpaid prices on

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$60.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Partridge Rocks	4.50	8.75	17.00	80.00

Heavy Mixed Chicks, 12c. Straight. Eggs for hatching, one-half price of Chicks. Bank Reference. Order today from this ad with full remittance. Free Circular. All Chicks from culled flocks of heavy layers. Only 18 hours from New York. MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 8, MONROEVILLE, OHIO.

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	70.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city. HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

PRICES CUT ON EGG BRED CHICKS

From vigorous, heavy laying expertly bred stock, mated for high egg production. Prompt, live delivery, postpaid. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Ada, Ohio. Catalog Free.

Varieties	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Leghorns	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	45.00	72.00	140.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices. Reliable, satisfactory service. Routed ADA, OHIO. THE ADA HATCHERY.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS



Varieties	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C. Br. Leghorns	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

From selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January. Send for circular.

E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fabius, N. Y.

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY



Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. N, The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS — OHIO ACCREDITED



Hardy chicks from select, pure-bred flocks inspected and leg banded by experts trained and licensed by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. A modern "Home" Hatchery conducted by the Wright family who take pride in their chicks. Eight varieties, foremost strains. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our catalog and learn all about Wright's Accredited chicks.

Wright's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 103, Peebles, Ohio

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. G. JONES, Georgetown, Del.



KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties	Per 50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12	\$55
R. I. Reds	7.75	15	70
Barred Rocks	7.75	15	70
Heavy assorted	6.25	12	55
Mixed	5.25	10	48

Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Keystone Chicks are profit payers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference. KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

fattening. Starting at least once a month before the holiday season, feed the geese all they will eat of a mixture of corn and oats at first, and corn alone later, as in fitting geese for market it is hardly possible to make them too fat.

About two weeks before market time place the geese in a limited enclosure and feed them to the limit until they reach the maximum weight and condition. Then sell them as quickly as possible, before they begin to lose their appetite or suffer from overfatness.—Ebner Whitaker.

Red Mites on Laying Hens

I have 350 White Leghorn hens, hatched last April, which have been laying well since September. Although their combs are healthy and they eat well, the feathers on their heads and necks are all coming out, and the heads look inflamed but with no sores. I killed one and found no liver or intestinal trouble. I can find no lice or other vermin.

The mash consists of corn meal, ground oats, alfalfa meal, gluten, bran, wheat middlings, calf meal, oil meal, salt and a tonic, the last four only as seasoning. The scratch grain has equal amounts of wheat, oats, buckwheat boiled oats, and potatoes, also grit oyster-shells and charcoal.

Can you tell me something to give them in their mash or water?—E. L., Pennsylvania.

ALTHOUGH it is difficult to identify poultry troubles at long distance, the trouble you describe appears to be red mites, a very serious pest at times. The mites are whitish, appearing red when filled with blood. They operate at night and hide during the day in the crevices of woodwork, the cracks in walls, and the sockets of the perches. They come out at night and suck the bird's blood. Attack of these mites causes an unthrifty condition of the bird, and when the fowls are heavy layers it is so much of a tax upon their vitality that the feathers may drop and a condition resembling moulting appear.

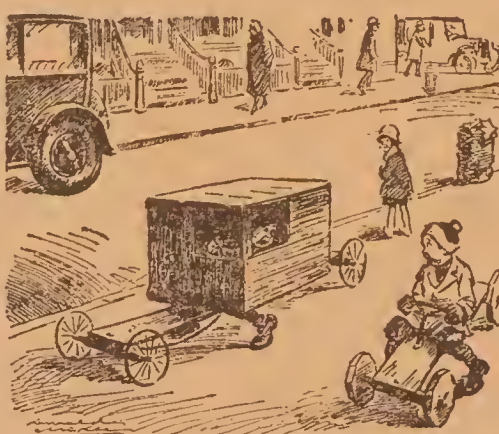
Disinfecting the House

In controlling red mites the house and perches should be thoroughly sprayed with a 50% creolin solution or other disinfectant, and kerosene oil or turpentine should be squirted into the cracks and crevices in the house where the red mites will hide during the day-time. Dusting the fowls themselves with insect powder is also considered important. To check up on the red mites, we suggest that you go into the laying house at night and examine several of the unthrifty birds.

Depluming mites, or scabies as they are called, cause a similar appearance on the bird. They are usually found around the rump or upon the breast, rather than on the neck as you describe. These depluming mites, however, are always found on the bird's body near the base of the fallen feathers.

We know of no way to rid fowls of pests of this kind by adding anything to the mash or drinking water, as the way to attack mites and such pests is at the source of the trouble itself. Your

(Continued on opposite page)



"Huh! Don't yer know this is ter be a closed car year?"—Judge.



PURE BRED AT REDUCED PRICES

BREED	Per 50	Per 100
Leghorn	\$7.75	\$15.00
White, black, brown, buff		
Barred Rocks		
R. I. Reds	9.25	18.00
White Wyandottes	11.25	22.00
White or buff		
Rocks, Anconas		
Light Brahmas	18.00	35.00
Moss' Famous		
Jersey Giants		

100% live arrival guaranteed. Immediate or later delivery. Sent by Parcel post, pre-paid. Catalogue on request.

ANTHONY H. MOSS,

Box A1 Morris Plains, N. J.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

Over Twenty Years Experience

BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY

Per 100	Per 100
White Leghorns	\$14
Rhode Island Reds	\$16
Shepard Strain Anconas	15
Black Minorcas	18
Wh. & Barred Rocks	16
Stiv. or Wh. Wyandots	18

Members International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM
Gettysburg, Pa.

CHICKS: For Spring Delivery

W. Leg., 11c. Rocks, 13c. Reds, 14c. Wyand., 15c. Mixed, 9c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. and reference free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,

Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas. White Wyandottes, Anconas—16c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—14c each; Broilers—10c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 12c each; heavy varieties, 14c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGNECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

LAI D PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Get Rock, Leghorn and Ancona Catalog FREE. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

Member I. B. C. A.

SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Quality Chicks at rock bottom prices. A hatch each week beginning March 10th. Send for booklet and price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, BOX B, SERGEANTSVILLE, N. J.



STRONG, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS

W. Leghorn	April	May	June
\$16	\$13	\$13	\$13
Bar Rock	April \$18	May \$16	June \$13

Postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Incubators and brooders.

E. R. HUMMER & CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. Broilers 10c. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed.

McAllisterville Pa.

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Free Catalog. E. A. SOUDER, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leg., B. Rocks and Mixed 9c up. Postpaid 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. \$1 per hundred books order. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville Pa.

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

1887 CHIX 1925 BABY

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way. Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings; Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TODAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A
Ransomville N. Y.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Produced under Supervision of Men Trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University



R. E. FADER

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. He is hatching and selling nothing but Accredited chicks. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business 22 years and has an unusual record for success in his line of work. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks from eight breeds at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure that they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request, if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY,
Box 25, Norwalk, Ohio

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, fine bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischei W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns,				
Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks,				
Fischei Strain W. Rocks.....	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C.				
W. Leghorn hens mated to				
high egg type Hollywood				
Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140

Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid. MONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA. D. N. Shanaman, Prop.

500,000 Chicks for 1925



Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants and Broilers, 10 cents each and up. Hatched by men with 15 years experience 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member International

Baby Chick Association. Catalogue Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
Box 15, Richfield, Pa.



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

mash and scratch feed seem to be well balanced and we have no suggestion to make in this connection. However a few drops of potassium permanganate added to the drinking water until it is a light cherry red is a good disinfectant, particularly during wet spring days. The permanganate in the drinking water checks the spread of colds and is used successfully in preventing the appearance of such diseases as roup. When used, the drinking water containing potassium permanganate should be made fresh every day.

Get the Young Pigs To Eat Early

WHEN pigs are ten days or two weeks old they begin to take an interest in their mother's ration, mining around it. It's an excellent idea to encourage this interest, as they should be led to eat something in addition to the regular milk diet supplied by their mother just as soon as they show an inclination to desire to supplement their milk ration.

To do this, we find it is necessary to have a small pen for the pigs alone. A creep can also be made through the fence just large enough to admit the pigs and small enough to exclude the mother. They will also soon learn to eat sweet or sour milk, but not too much sour or buttermilk should be given for the first two weeks, as this will often bring on "scours". After the first two weeks, we add a little fine feed or wheat shorts to the milk. This ration promotes rapid growth and they relish it. If this ration is started in time, the pigs can be weaned at three to four weeks old, which is a great benefit to the sow, as she doesn't get "dead" poor.—W. H. Harrison.

Live Stock Sales Dates HOLSTEIN

April 18 —Wallum Lake, R. I., J. Ernest Singleton.

April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa.—Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.

May 6-7 —Coliseum, Syracuse, N. Y.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Assn. Spring Sale.

May 12-13 —Earlville, N. Y.—Consignment Sale, R. A. Backus, GUERNSEY

April 20 —Timonium, Md. — Louis Merryman, semi-annual sale.

May 8 —VanWert, Ohio—Samuel Hertel Dispersal Sale.

May 14 —Trenton, N. J. National Guernsey sale.

May 15 —Trenton, N. J.—Beechwood Farms Dispersal.

May 27 —Washington, Pa., Fair Grounds — Third Annual Consignment Sale.

June 4 —Wooster, Ohio — State Breeders' Annual Consignment Sale

June 9-10 —Hardwick, Mass. — Dispersal of Mixer Farm Herd.

June 15 —Trenton, N. J.—State Fair Grounds, E. S. Burke Dispersal.

JERSEY

April 25 —Lancaster, Ohio.—Fairfield County Club.

May 14 —Proctor, Vt.—G. H. Davis.

May 16 —Jamestown, N. Y.—H. W. Ayers and A. S. Donelson.

May 29 —Lockport, N. Y.—Rand-

leight Farm, W. R. Ke-

man, Jr., Owner.

June 4 —Morristown, N. Y.—W. R. Spann & Sons.

June 19 —Meredith, N. Y.—Meridale Farms.

Van Wagenen Finds A Kindered Spirit

(Continued from Page 419)

cially those which have to do with the old times in New York's history.

It always pleases me to see a good Dutch name and I am sure that you have one. My mother's people were Dutch with the name of Snyder. Great, —, —, grandfather Loderwick S. was in the Revolution. You doubtless know of Van Wagenens who also took part. The list in "New York in the Revolution" speaks for itself.

In the recent issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you told how much pleasure you received in visiting old graveyards I said, "Here is a kindred spirit" for it is also a pleasure and inspiration to me to do this same thing.

My father has told of your speaking at Farmer's institutes at Argyle, I believe, so I suppose you are familiar with such historic spots near here as Schuylerville, Ft. George, site of Ft. William Henry, Ft. Ann, Whitehall or Spensborough. Our farm lies across the Champlain valley from the line of Burgoyne's march, up from the Barge Canal about two miles. We often dig up arrow heads down on the lowlands or "swamp" and so you see, being in such an atmosphere, one cannot help but be interested in these places and things which ought to be of interest to Americans forever.

If you are ever near Adamsville stop at John Telford's and we can surely find something interesting to talk about.—E. T., Washington Co., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. White Leghorns from pure bred healthy Hogan tested stock. All chicks now \$12.50 per hundred. 500 or more \$12.00 per hundred. Postpaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. KOSTER, Laurel, Delaware

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 11c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 10c; S. C. Barred Rocks, 12c; Mixed 9c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

WENE CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns

All Breeders Certified and Blood Tested Under direct Supervision N. J. State Dept. of Agriculture. Write for free booklet on chicks and 8 week pullets.

WENE CHICK FARMS VINELAND, N. J.

THE KENT BARRED ROCKS

Have led the Vineland Contest all winter. Eggs, Chicks. Laying pullets in August. Circular.

W. H. B. KENT, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct)

S. C. White Leghorns Bred for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. GROW-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

Parks Pedigreed Strain Barred Rocks Direct blood. None Better. Chicks 12c ea., Special Matings 18c. 2000 per wk. Hatched Strong. 100% del. & Satisfaction guaranteed. Bank ref. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns \$12-100; B. Rocks \$13-100; R. I. Reds \$14-100. Broiler Chicks \$11-100. Mixed Chicks \$9 to \$10-100. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered Free. Catalog. FAIRVIEW POULTRY ARM, R.D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS 20c In May: April 25c, immediate delivery. White Leghorns Certified and tested 20c. White Leghorns, grade A, 13. Guaranteed. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECLIPSE FARMS, Selinsgrove, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS

Cooley's Chicks they grow!

Broilers in 5-6 weeks
Layers—5 months
Roasters for Fall

Government statistics show 83 eggs a year per hen average in United States. Cooley's layers average 160 to 225 eggs, and in many cases 300 eggs per year. ORDER NOW for immediate delivery

White Leghorns			
	Per	25	50
Cornell Cooley Strain	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Barron Strain	5.00	9.00	18.00
Black Leghorns	4.00	7.00	14.00
Barred Rocks			
Victor Strain	4.75	8.50	17.00
Thompson Strain	5.00	9.00	18.00
R. I. Reds			
Pawnee Strain	4.75	8.50	17.00
Tomkins Strain	5.00	9.00	18.00
White Rocks			
Fishel-Wilburtha Strain	5.00	10.00	20.00
Anconas			
Sheppard Strain	4.50	9.00	18.00
White Wyandottes			
Duston Strain	5.00	10.00	20.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.50	10.00

Lower prices for late May delivery. Write for them. Also special prices on lots of 1000 or more. Let me know how many you want, what breed and when you wish shipment. My capacity is 580,000 eggs at a setting.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.
Box No. 1

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO



LOW PRICES ON PEDIGREED CHICKS

Hollywood, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Assorted Broilers. Noted for health and vigor because they're bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. Rock bottom prices. Big discounts on lots of 500 to 1000. Get details of offer on Special Matings of linebred, trap-nested, pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue-blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Special offer on S. C. White Leghorns. Ask for our chick raiser's guide, and mention varieties you like best.

Route A2 Farm Service Company Tyrone, Pa.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book

Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

THE men sat quietly watching and listening to the coming storm. Jagged, forked lightening ripped its way across the darkened night sky to be followed quickly by the crash and rumble of thunder. A little breeze flicked around the corner of the house. A moment later the breeze became a wind.

"Listen," said Winslow. Above the noise of the thunder and the wind they could hear a distant roar.

"It's coming," said the lawyer, "and it's a real one."

The wind became a hurricane and in the flashing of the lightning the men could see the trees and shrubbery along the road and in the yard bending to the gale. The wind lessened for a moment and the pattering of rain quickly increased to a roar as it struck the tin roof on the porch over their heads.

Lightning played almost incessantly, and the roar of the storm was so great that the men could not talk had they wanted to. But they did not. The power and the majesty of the storm impressed them with the futility and the smallness of human thought and action.

Crash! Involuntarily the men jumped. "That struck near," shouted Winslow. "Your barn—or one of the trees."

"No," replied Jim, "It was a little farther away I think."

Then the storm began to pass and it grew quieter.

"Mostly electric," said Jim. "Not much rain. But I think it is going to be cooler."

Already the roar of the rain on the roof had begun to let up. The wind died to a steady breeze. The lightning and the thunder were passing over the distant horizon.

"Well, Jim, it's getting late. Guess the rain is about over, I'll back the old flivver out, and take Winslow back to town."

"That's better," laughed the boy, "than having the sheriff take you to jail."

"It's the sheriff's car at that," said Winslow.

The three men got up and stretched themselves.

Suddenly Winslow stiffened. "What's that?" he said. "A fire?"

"By gosh, it is!" said the sheriff. "It's a building too!"

Jim was already off the porch. "Come on!" he shouted. "Get your car out quick!"

In a minute he had the barn doors open, and the three men were in the car. As the automobile with throttle wide open skidded dangerously down the narrow muddy road, Dave shouted:

"Whose place is it, Jim?"

"Ball's," answered the boy grimly. "That heavy crash got either his house or his barn! I can't tell which, but they're close together and both are likely to go!"

CHAPTER XXIX

As the three men in Messenger's car neared the Ball place, an awesome and terrifying sight greeted them. The lightning had struck Ball's barn, and set fire to the hay or chaff which had evidently smoldered a while and then burst into a flame. Jim saw that the destruction of the barn was certain. The inflammable hay, straw and chaff on the south side were ablaze, sending the great leaping flames and heavy clouds of thick black smoke high into the air, vividly lighting the night and giving out an intense heat. The roof, damp from the rain, was the only thing that had checked the fire at all.

The men drove as near as they dared and jumped out. Even in his excitement Jim thought of the last time he had been on the Ball place. John Ball wouldn't hold anybody up with a gun tonight, he thought. Needed all the help he could get. Hardly anybody there yet, either. They would have difficulty in saving the house.

Most of the neighbors had been asleep and were slow to arrive. One good thing, thought Jim, because of the warm weather,

Ball was still turning his cows out nights and they would not be in the barn; but what about the horses? Had they gotten them out? Where was everybody anyway?

He rushed up to the door of the kitchen and was almost bowled off his feet by some indescribable thing, large and soft and smothering. Startled, he jumped to one side, and then saw it was a feather bed in motion; back of it was Mrs. Ball.

"Get out of the way! Get out of the way!" she cried.

"Where are the men folks?"

She made no coherent reply, and Jim, noticing that she was almost beside herself with excitement and fear, let her pass. He hurried into the kitchen. On the table was a flickering oil lamp and by the telephone stood Dorothy, partly dressed.

Jim saw that she was busy calling for help and turned and ran out of the house. In the yard were the lawyer, the sheriff, and a few neighbors who had just arrived.

"Dave, take charge here," shouted Jim.

"Get some men pumping water; have them bring out quilts and blankets from the house. Wet them, get them on the roof,

they had been, why hadn't he seen them when he went to the house?

He stepped back to estimate the progress of the fire on his end of the barn. Flames on the other side roaring twenty feet in the air, brought every detail in blazing relief. The north end nearest to him was fairly solid yet. Little flickering flames were blazing on different parts of the roof but the main fire had not reached that side yet. To be sure, it was only a matter of a few minutes before the little flames would concentrate into a great one, but even then they would burn up and not down.

The boy paused in his thought to wonder what he was trying to figure out.

Yes, that was it! He was sure. Some way he knew that Johnny and the hired man were in the stable after the horses. As if to confirm his thought, someone grabbed him by the arm.

"Where's father?" Dorothy gasped.

"I don't know," answered the boy. "Isn't he up at the house?"

The hands on his arm clutched him like

What Happened in the Story Last Week

It took the crowd that attended Jim Taylor's trial, several moments to fully realize what had taken place during those last dramatic moments of the trial. The presiding judge had committed suicide under very mysterious circumstances. Jim had been acquitted and word had been received from the headquarters of the Dairymen's League that the farmers had won their fight. When their emotions did find expression a holiday was celebrated in Speedtown that had not been known for many years past. Bands played, bells rang and whistles blew and farmers paraded and marched through the streets of the little town.

In the days following Jim's trial, the country settled once more into the ways of peace. However, things were not the same with Jim. Between Jim and Johnny Ball there had been no reconciliation. Winslow, Dave Messenger and Jim are still very much attached to one another. It is on a hot July evening that the three sit on the porch of Jim's house talking milk strike and politics. Both Winslow and Messenger point out to Jim that although the League has won the fight and better prices may come for a while, nevertheless it could not do the impossible. They bring out that both sides have much to give and take and that the final settlement of the whole situation lies somewhere near the middle of the road. While they are talking a severe storm comes up and the vividness of the lightning presages trouble.

and keep them wet. Ball and Mead must be down getting the stock out of the barn and I'll go down there," and he started for the barn.

By this time, the roof on the south side of the barn was afire but fortunately the wind was not very heavy and was blowing away from the house, not strong enough, however, to keep the burning shingles from falling in every direction.

"Ball and Mead must be getting the horses out," Jim said to himself. "One good thing, the horses are in the basement on the north side where the fire has not yet gotten badly started."

Rushing across the yard from the house toward the basement door on the north side, Jim saw the headlights of cars and heard men running. Help was coming. With a lot of help and water from the spring and the pump, they might be able to save the house.

"Funny where Ball and Mead are, though," he thought. "Couldn't be in the barn. No one could live in there. If they haven't gotten the horses out, it's too late. They'll have to go with the barn."

With these thoughts rushing through his mind as he ran, Jim came to within a few feet of the stable door on the north side. He stopped to wonder what he could do next. If he could find Ball and Mead, they could go back to help save the house. But it worried him. It was strange where they were so long. There was no possibility that they were foolish enough to be in there still after those horses. Yet where were they?

There was a crash, followed by a brighter glare and a great roar of flames. The roof on the farther side of the barn had fallen in. He could hear the shouting of men up near the house. Probably Mead and Ball were up there with them, but if

a vice, but her voice was calm.

"No," she answered. "He told me to get help on the 'phone, while he got the horses out."

"Good Lord!" said the boy. "Then they are in there yet! I knew they were," and started for the basement door.

"Jim!" cried the girl. "Oh, Jim!"

But Jim did not hear. He was already in the murky, smokey gloom of the stable.

Far down at the other end of the long stable there was an ominous glow. Jim knew what that meant. The fire on that end had burned clear through to the basement. But there was one advantage, the light from the fire relieved the pitch blackness of the stable so that he could see a little when he could hold his eyes open. The sharp, acrid hay smoke was almost blinding and the heat made breathing a torture. Above the roar of the fire he could hear the plunging of the frantic horses. He remembered that the horses' stables were near that end and to the left.

Stumbling forward, the boy tried to call but every time he opened his mouth, his shout ended in a strangled cough. But someone heard him. At least he thought so—Yes, now he was sure of it.

Stooping a little, Jim groped his way as fast as he could toward where he thought he had heard the answer. Putting all his breath back of it, he shouted again. A man loomed out of the haze so close that Jim could touch him. He reached out and grabbed him. It was the hired man.

"Where's Johnny?" gasped the boy.

Choking and strangling, the big fellow tried to answer.

"Get down," said Jim. "Get down on your knees," and the two men dropped and held their heads close to the floor. Breathing was easier.

"Where's Johnny?" Jim repeated.

"Ain't he out?"

"No. When did you see him?"

"Came in—with me—arter the horses

—told me to—to get Pete—and he'd get out—old Duke—but I—couldn't do nothin'—with the danged brute—went crazy—plunged 'round—like to've killed me—wouldn't back out—after I had him loose—burn and be danged—for all o' me!"

Suddenly the big fellow collapsed. Jim shook him roughly.

"Come out of it, Bill!" he shouted. "You've got to get out of here."

After a moment the hired man began to breathe more regularly and pulled himself to his knees. Jim hauled him along the floor for a few feet.

"Keep going straight ahead or you'll burn," he ordered. "The door out is only a little ways."

"Can't," said Bill. "Got to get Johnny," and he turned feebly around in his tracks.

Maddened, Jim grabbed him and snaked him around again, and gave him a rough push toward the door.

"Get the H— out of here," he gritted, "I'll get Johnny."

Then he went back toward where he could hear the plunging horses. Calling to mind the plan of the stable, Jim remembered that the big gelding had his stall at the end of the horse stables and Duke had the next stall. John Ball could not be in the stall with Pete because that was where Bill had said he had gone. If the old man had not crawled by him in the darkness by this time, he must still be struggling with Duke. One good thing, the increased glow of the fire at the other end made it easier to see. The smoke, too, had followed the great draft upward and relieved his breathing a little.

Jim got back to the horse's stall without difficulty. The next problem was to get by him, for the maddened beast was kicking and lunging from one side of the stall to the other. He shouted at him, but the horse paid no attention.

Only for an instant the boy paused. There was no time to lose and he must make sure that John Ball was not in that stall at the horse's head. Watching his chance as the horse lunged to the other side, Jim sprang in beside him and to his head. He had a halter on, but the rope dangled loose. It had either been untied or cut. Ball had been there. Where was he now?

Jim grabbed the horse by the halter and swung his weight on his head, trying to back him out of the stall. Instead of backing, Duke plunged forward with him and to keep from being jammed against the manger, Jim let go his hold and sprang sideways.

As he dropped, his foot touched something soft. Trying to keep out of the range of the horse, he stooped to explore what his foot had touched. Under the manger his hand came in contact with the huddled body of a man.

"My God!" prayed the boy. "How will I ever get him out!"

All this had taken but two or three minutes. The smoke had partly cleared, but the heat was almost unbearable. The whole side of the barn on the opposite side of the stable was afire. If he attempted to carry Johnny past the plunging horse, they would both be crushed or injured, so that they would never reach the door.

Now he had it! If he could blind the horse, in some way, probably could back him out, but how to do it? His coat, of course! Funny he had not thought of it before. He grabbed it off, and threw it over the horse's head. Duke quieted immediately and Jim took him by the halter, spoke to him gently and backed him out of the stall.

As he let go of him, to return to John Ball, Jim saw his coat fall from the horse's head. He became a crazy beast again, and instead of going for the outside door, where Jim had headed him, he turned and plunged directly down the stable toward the fire.

(Continued on opposite page)

When Somebody Cares

A Visit with the A. A. Philosophy Man

LOVE is both the most precious and most perilous passion in the world.

By REV. J. W. HOLLAND

fiber of their souls, and keen straight be-

All joys, all tasks of toil, all human bliss get their incentive and quality from the fact that somebody Cares.

There goes the Plowman singing as he drives his team, the laborer whistling at his machine, the business man humming as he opens his desk, not because they love to toil, but because their work blesses Somebody who Cares.

I listen to the home-maker, busied with the many, many cares of her house and the farm, pausing to pat the cheek of a cooing baby, forgetful of her own ease, pouring the unstinted wealth of her devotion and love into homely duties, and complaining not, because there is Somebody who Cares.

Youths and maidens stand long before the mirror, like proud birds preening themselves in intense effort to make their charms pleasing to Someone who Cares. Don't let some old cynic write to me and say that he or she never did that. I know better.

Do you know, that I believe that the Good God must have known that the best way to get His children to perk up, and do their best, was to let them read their glory from Another's eyes.

Men face temptations that try every

cause of those who Care.

Through long years of denial and hardship women will keep their thoughts pure and beautiful for the one reason that Somebody wants them to do so.

Hearts that Care can also suffer. All tragedies are strung to this wire. A man or woman can little harm one who does not love them, but they can make life a hell for Someone who Cares.

A challenging bit of advice of my father was this: "Do nothing that would make your mother weep." That may sound to some young men like a bit of Sunday School advice, but for me it is wise as the wisdom of senators.

Just recently a bruised and beaten man came to me. Once he had loved a woman, and she had proved untrue, and had hurt him. Now, he says that all women are alike. It is not true, but he thinks so.

"Though much the human heart may bear; Some people get more than their share Of broken heart and whitened hair."

And all, just because they Care.

The highest thought I can get about God is that He Cares for us. If He does, then He must have some interest in how we treat each other. If we wrong others we wrong Him whose nature is to Care.

That is the Gospel of Jesus: God is a Father whose heart is hurt by the sins of men. I do not know of a greater thought to steady our desires and keep us straight.

A religion of law and duty is never so strong as a religion of love and beauty. In that religion only is there vision enough to make us triumph.

Somebody Cares!

The Trouble Maker

(Continued from opposite page)

As the boy knelt to take hold of the unconscious old man, he realized that his strength was going and that he could not carry the old man; he would have to drag him. The heat was past endurance.

Flames were licking up both sides of the barn; now the basement ceiling over his head began to burst into small flames in places. The smoke had increased again, biting into his eyes and lungs. Panting and gasping in his struggle, he pulled Johnny from the stall out on the main floor, and dropped beside him utterly exhausted.

"Must give up," he thought. "Can't go another foot."

Suddenly he stiffened, every nerve jumping in utter horror. From down the other end of the barn toward the fire came a horrid scream, repeated again and again. The horse had gone into the fire!

Once more galvanized into action, Jim sprang to his feet and tugged at the old man. A few feet, and a pause; then a few inches and a pause. Sometimes, he seemed to struggle as in a nightmare, without moving at all, and then he would remember that blood-curdling scream and redouble his efforts.

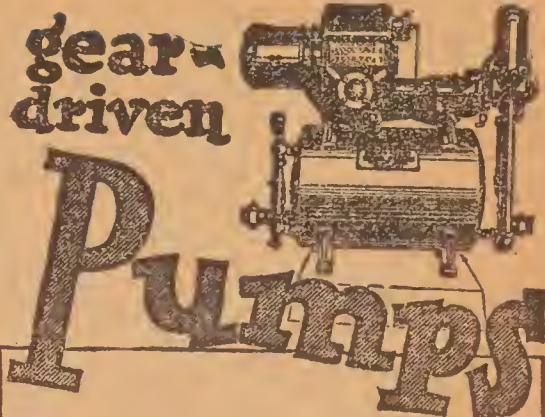
Through the drifting smoke, he could see the flames licking toward him on both sides and overhead. Every breath was an agony. His very clothes seemed to burn his body. His face felt scorched.

Now it seemed that he passed beyond feeling. All that was left was just a memory of that scream and the one thought that he must get out.

There was the door. . . . A few feet more and he would have it. . . .

Ah! A breath of fresh air. . . . The door. . . . Men shouting. . . . A woman's voice that seemed familiar calling his name. . . . A sensation of falling as from a great height, and then—oblivion!

(To be continued)



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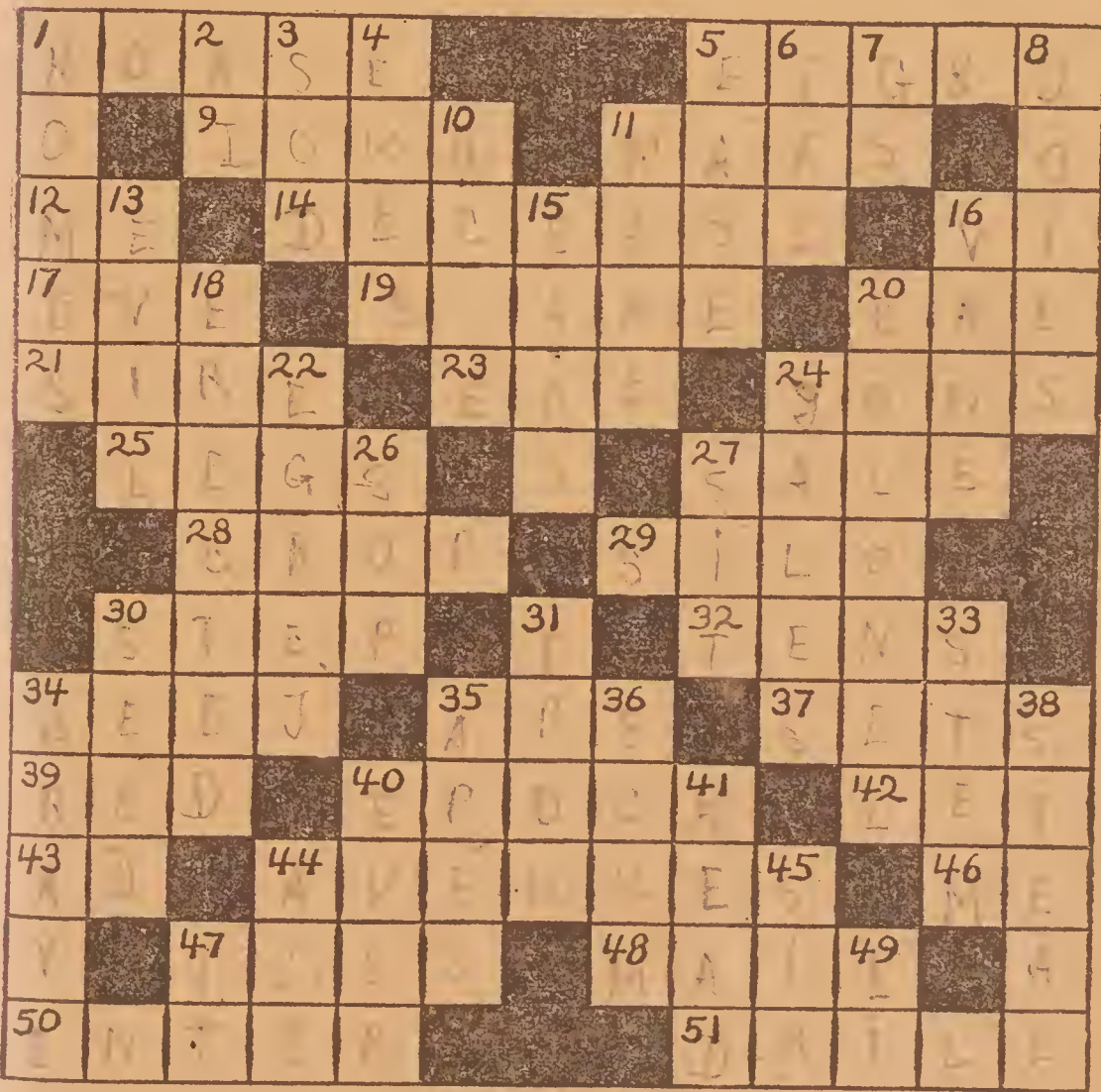
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American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 9



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HORIZONTAL

- 1 Draft animal
- 5 Number
- 9 Mid-western State
- 11 Planet
- 12 Personal pronoun
- 14 Die
- 16 Six (Roman numerals)
- 17 Adam's companion
- 19 Portion
- 20 Popular abbreviation for our President
- 21 Male animal parent
- 23 Before
- 24 Measure of weight (PI)
- 25 Limbs
- 27 Act of selling
- 28 Bird's first stomach
- 29 Storage place for grain
- 30 Short walk
- 32 Sums of nine and one
- 34 Vegetable
- 35 American Revolution Society (Abbr)
- 37 Places in position

VERTICAL

- 26 A color
- 40 Important point in history
- 42 Permit
- 43 Advertisement (Abbr)
- 44 Streets
- 46 Personal pronoun
- 47 Chills
- 48 Post
- 50 Go in
- 51 Boring-tool for metal
- 1 Places of abode
- 2 New England State (Abbr)
- 3 Turf
- 4 Female sheep (PI)
- 5 Comfort
- 6 Wrath
- 7 Grand scribe (Abbr)
- 8 Labors
- 10 Pain
- 11 Female horse
- 13 Sinful
- 15 Organs of hearing
- 16 Wind indicator
- 18 Bull

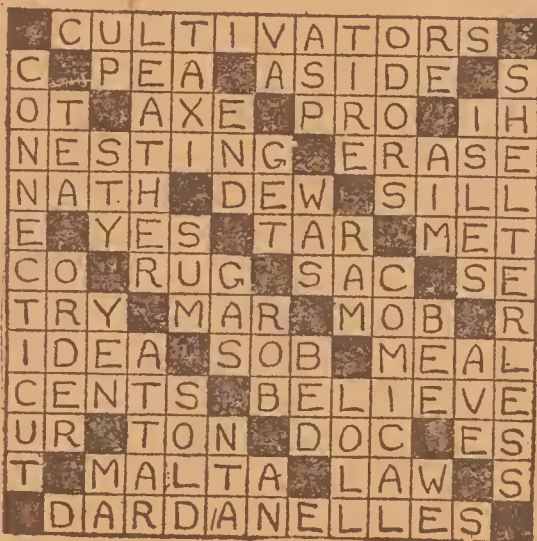
A Book on Carpentry

I am thinking of doing some repairing in the carpenter line and I thought I would write your people and see if you could tell me where I could get a book of instructions on carpentry work. If you can give me any information along that line; I would appreciate it very much.—J. G. C., Pennsylvania.

For general house carpentry work I would recommend House Carpentry by Griffith and published by the Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill. Also write to the Radford Architectural Company, Chicago, Ill., and ask them for a list of their books on carpentry. For farm carpentry, I would suggest the Farmers' Shop Book by L. M. Roehl, published by the Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

- 20 Higher officer of a regiment
- 22 Bird's feather used for hat trimming
- 24 Stories
- 26 Justice of a tree
- 27 Rest on a chair
- 30 Sow with seed
- 31 Metal
- 33 Stalk of a plant
- 34 Courageous
- 35 Large monkeys
- 36 Refuse
- 38 Rob
- 40 At any time
- 41 Part of the body
- 44 Playing-card with a single spot
- 45 Title of respect
- 47 That thing
- 49 Long island (Abbr)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



A Message From a Reader

A Dress For Spring - - - A Wardrobe For Baby's Things

THINKING perhaps you may enjoy a note of appreciation, I am going to sit down at once while I have your paper in my hand and tell you how good this particular issue of March 14th seems to me. Generally I enjoy all the issues. However, how are you to know which I enjoy and which I do not, if I don't tell you myself? Do you also want to know what I do not enjoy? Well, if you do, say so and I'll tell you what. Sometimes when you fill up our Household space with such bunk as the "Ideal Wife" and "Ideal Husband" "stuff." Ha! Ha!

I have found out in baking potatoes that all our family like the medium or small potato about the size of eggs better than the very large potato. They bake quickly and I have more shell—the best part to me. This year our potatoes did not ripen properly and would settle and burn while still hard. After I had burned every available cooking utensil, I thought of steaming and baking, and began baking small potatoes. The small potatoes bake more quickly than the same size will steam.—Mrs. O. D. B. C.

YOU were very kind to tell us how much you appreciated the issue of March 14th. I only wish that all of the issues could please you as much. However, our readers have a great variety of tastes, and we do try to please the majority. We recognize the impossibility of having every issue of the paper appeal alike to each individual, so the best we can do is to rely upon our friends to tell us what they like and what they do not like.

A very good example of the difference in opinion was shown by the hearty response which we received when the contests on the Ideal Husband and the Ideal Wife were in progress, so that simply goes to show you that some of the readers liked it very much. Therefore, I repeat that we are always glad to hear from our readers if they do not agree with the majority, as well as when they are pleased over some issue of the paper, or some article which appears on our pages. We do appreciate the interest which prompts one to take the trouble to write and hope that we may have the pleasure of hearing from you again.—THE EDITORS.

Household Hints

Why not use one of the drawers of the sewing machine for a filing cabinet for

clippings? I find so many helpful sewing items that I wish to save for future references or a crochet pattern or some bit of fancy work illustrated that I wish to keep. These are placed in envelopes which just fit in the drawers. Each envelope is marked, crochet patterns, fancywork, sewing hints, care of machine,

securely in muslin bags, dip them well in this lime mixture and hang them up in a dry place.

When wanted for use, cut the string, pull down the bag and you will find your meat as fresh as when you put it away.

—C.W.W.

Growing Pansies

PERHAPS you are such a busy mother and housewife that you do not think you can attempt anything outside; but a bed of pansies will not require much labor and will repay you a thousand fold, for their mission is to cheer, comfort and make happy. Their other name, heart's ease, means all those attributes.

There are many kinds and colors of pansies and care should be used in buying the seeds. Every catalogue gives descriptions of the varieties and the seeds will come true. If you want large flowers, buy the mammoth; if you want white pansies, buy seeds of that kind. You will get just what you sow.

Many people sow the seed about the middle of August, simply pressing them into the soil, as they are tiny. The latter part of September they are transplanted to their permanent home. When the cold weather of November appears the bed is covered with leaves, using boards to hold them in place, and in spring when danger of snows is past, the leaves are removed and soon the plants are a mass of bloom. If you pick them every day they will give you blossoms all summer.

However, you can have pansies this year if you did not start them in August. I sow the seed in the hot bed in April and the plants begin blooming in the early summer. A ten cent package of seeds will give blossoms enough to fill the house with sweetness, and still be some for friends and neighbors.

After becoming established they need no attention outside of picking. They delight in a rich soil and cool weather and for this reason they are usually planted in a partial shade. Many people give them a northern exposure.—Mrs. GEORGE GRAY.

Baby's Wardrobe

ELLEN BROWNING

THE Baby's Wardrobe is much more convenient than the trunk or dresser.

It consists of a box about 36 x 30 x 24 inches. It is to be nailed to the wall with

Fig. A.

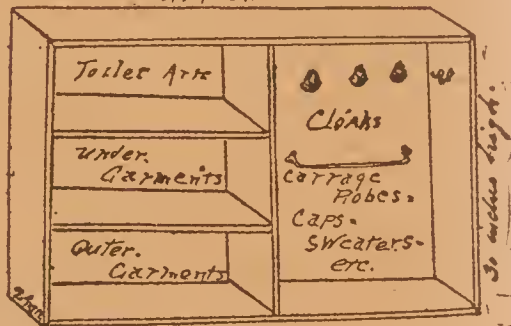


Fig. B.



etc.; in this way whatever I want is easily found and is just where I want it.—Elinor Smith.

A Quick Method for Preserving Fresh Eggs

GET the dry slaked lime, fill shallow boxes—(boxes one inch deeper than eggs are when standing one ends). Make holes in the dry lime, placing eggs pointed end up, far enough apart so they don't touch one another. When box is filled, cover with a layer of lime and smooth off with a stick. In this way the yolks will not adhere to sides and you can get one egg out without disturbing the others.

—C. W. W.

A Method for Keeping Meat Free from Mold and Worms

FARMERS frequently have more sausages, hams and beef on hand than they can use at once, and are despaired to know how to keep it free from mold and worms, and in fact keep it so it won't dry out and get tough.

The following is a method that will solve all your worries:

Take a lump of fresh lime, slake it to the consistency of thin mush. Then have your fried sausage, and hams, or beef tied

the open side outward. Place two shelves (C) in the left hand half and hangers in the right. See drawing Fig. A.

The entire box may be hid from the eye by gathering cretonne or other substantial material upon a string or curtain rod and hung around the wardrobe in a manner that is easily adjusted. See Fig. B.

In one of these wardrobes Baby's clothes are always at hand and are no trouble to put away.



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The Early Bird Needs a Good Bedspring!

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Timely Styles and Receipts

Aunt Janet's Pet Marmalade---Game for a Crowd

NOW is the best time for making orange marmalade for at this season the citrus fruits are cheapest and have their best flavor. The following recipe is not original with Aunt Janet, but she has used it and found it highly satisfactory to the man of the house, who is very critical in the matter of marmalades. It is sometimes called amber marmalade.

Orange Grapefruit Marmalade

- 1 large grapefruit
- 2 large navel oranges
- 1 lemon
- 5 pounds sugar
- 18 cups cold water.

Wash fruit, cut into very thin slices and cut the slices into narrow strips. Use every part of the fruit but the cores and seeds. Cover the fruit with the water and let it stand 24 hours; boil it rapidly uncovered for 10 minutes and let it stand another 24 hours; bring it to the boiling point and add the sugar. Boil it 2 hours or until the jelly point is reached. The cooking should be done in a broad, shallow uncovered pan.

Shelves For the Jars

THIS is the season of the year when one can easily induce the good man to do little jobs about the house. Perhaps you have not a good place to keep your fruit jars. Get him to fix up some broad strong shelves. They are a great help in a cellar.

The necessity for having them strong and secure was impressed on me once when I found a loaded shelf leaning at a most dangerous angle. I had a very narrow escape that year.

One of my friends in a recent letter told me of a loss she had last fall. She lives in a large city, so she had to buy all her fruit, strawberries, raspberries, currants, plums, peaches, etc. She had, she said, about eighty jars stored away on a broad shelf which was high up on one of her kitchen walls.

She and her husband were sitting reading one evening in the fall, when suddenly there was a loud crack heard and then a tremendous crash; rushing to the kitchen, they found all the precious fruit in a heap on the floor. You can imagine her feelings. The only thing she could be thankful for was that no one was under the shelf when it fell. It certainly would have killed a child.

This is the lesson to us all of the dangers of overloading shelves. Jars of fruit are heavy and it is a good plan to have plenty of shelves and "not put all our eggs in one basket," as the saying is, or all our jars one one shelf.—"FLORA."

The Prosaic Egg Dressed Up—Poached

POACHED eggs have long been a favorite supper dish in our family. They appeal to all appetites and are easily digested. The eggs may be poached in milk, meat stock or salted water. For the following recipes salted water was used. Eggs poached in meat stock are always served plain on toast; the meat stock itself imparting enough flavor. When made in milk the milk may be thickened slightly and poured around the toast.

To vary the ordinary poached egg pour melted butter or browned butter over it after it has been placed upon the toast or season with celery salt. Grated cheese sprinkled over the top or crushed dried parsley or celery leaves are a delightful improvement. A thin slice of ham placed between the egg and the toast is also a palatable manner to serve the egg.

POACHED EGGS IN POTATO NESTS also are very good. Form balls of cold mashed potato, then scoop out the centers and place in the bottom of each nest a layer of grated cheese. Place in oven until nests are a golden

brown and the cheese is melted. Remove to a platter and place a poached egg in each nest, add a dash of paprika, garnish with parsley and serve at once.

POACHED EGG IN BISCUIT WITH BROWN GRAVY. We use this way of serving poached eggs when we have left-over gravy and stale biscuits. Re-heat the biscuits and cut out a center large enough to hold the egg. Drop in the poached egg, pour around it as much of the brown gravy as you wish and serve at once.

POACHED EGGS IN TOMATO SAUCE. Brown one small onion in a pan, add one cup of fresh or canned

of the teams find the hearts and throw kisses until their leader collects the heart. They do not speak. The side collecting the most points wins. Red counts one, white counts five, and the blue counts ten. It is great fun to see two or three girls standing over a dignified woman throwing kisses to call the attention of their leader.—ANNA.

Matron's Shingled (?) Hair

THE jar of the car keeps pins and hair loose especially if the hat does not fit as it should. Most hats nowadays are made for bobbed hair, but a good many

The Popular Jumper Dress

These spring-like dresses for children or for grown-ups are simple in design and easy to make. The skirt and suspenders may be made of a heavier, darker material, while the blouse of material lighter in color and weight gives a charming softness about the face, besides having the practical feature of being washable and therefore easy to keep fresh.



Pattern No. 2398 may be flannel, plain or plaid kasha or of cotton materials such as linene, or gingham. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and includes a little straight line dress which is worn with a wide leather belt and a long or short sleeved guimpe. Pattern 12c.



2413

The dress pattern No. 2413 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36 inch material for dress and 2 1/4 yards 36-inch material for blouse. Pattern 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly, enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

tomato pulp, salt and pepper to taste and one teaspoonful of sugar. Stir in slowly one-half cup of water. When the mixture is thoroughly heated thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Pour into a deep platter, drop the eggs carefully into the sauce allowing a nice space between each one, sprinkle over the eggs a little powdered celery leaves and serve immediately.

REBA NELMAN.

A Heart Hunt

This is a good game for a large crowd and an excellent mixer. Cut a large number of hearts—red, white and blue. Select two teams of about six on a side and a leader. The teams retire and the hearts are hidden in plain sight; on laps, in the hair, on the floor, or any place. Only the leaders carry baskets. The other members

refuse to have their hair cut, so a person I know has compromised.

She combs and brushes her hair all nicely to the front, head stooped over, and first does it up in some becoming fashion all over the front of her head, using a side comb placed near the forehead to confine all loose flaring ends and to arrange it over the face, fan like, with the pins on top. Now her hat sets jauntily, the back of her head is well groomed and has the shingle effect. When she gets to the end of her journey, there are no tails sticking out and she is comfortable as far as the hat goes, for it sits on so decently and stays there.—J. JOHNSON.

Carrot and orange marmalade is loaded to the gun wales with vitamins and hardly stays in glasses long enough to pay to cover with paraffin.

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Loveliest selection of newest patterns, assorted colors. Full 17 yards; 4 to 6 yd. pieces. At lowest factory price—1/2 what you would ordinarily pay. Splendid material for dresses, aprons, shirts, play suits, etc. Each piece fresh and clean.
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Buy at least two bundles while you can get them. Order from this ad and we will send you FREE a fine Embroidered Collar and Cuff Set.
SEND NO MONEY—When package arrives give postman price and a few cents for postage. If you are not entirely satisfied, we will return entire purchase price.
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JUST one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 1/2 or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank, oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated fittings.
J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
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The "Pride"
Send for Catalog 20

AGENTS! Make \$10 Daily
Selling attractive Gingham House Dresses Costs \$8.50 per dozen. You can easily sell a dozen per day at \$1.50 each. A dozen dresses sent postpaid \$8.50. Sample dress and free money making catalog sent C. O. D. for \$1.00.
ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. F.
104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

THE PERFECT HEMSTITCHER
PERFECT HEMSTITCHING AND PICKING ATTACHMENT PRICE, \$1.00
Absolute money-back guarantee. Greatest invention ever known for the housewife. Fits any make of sewing machine. Easy and quick to attach. Easy to operate. Pays for itself in ten minutes time. Hemstitching as beautiful as done by a \$275.00 machine. Send no money. Pay the postman \$1.00. Keep it five days. Your money back if you are not more than pleased.
HEMSTITCHER CO., Dept. 57, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

PHINOTAS DISINFECTANT offers good earning possibilities to dealers and agents. Write for information. PHINOTAS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. A, 237 Front St., New York City.

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PRACTICALLY pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled heifer calves, 3 to 6 months old, good calves, well shaped quarters, from heavy sire and dams. BANKSON BROS., Rouseville, Pa.

FEDERAL ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN cows and calves for sale. Excellent breeding, well grown, reasonable in price. Registered. ROY E. RATHBUN, Rathbuncroft, Cincinnati, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull and heifer calves, richly bred. Reduced prices. Federal accredited herd. Correspondence invited. CLARENCE HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milking Shorthorn bull calves, herd sire, General Roan Clay (By Glenside Roan Clay, the world's heaviest bull). General Roan Clay is a full brother to Roan Clay whose junior 3 year old record is 12,516 lbs. of milk, 472 lbs. butterfat, next to the highest record for her age in the United States. C. F. FIESTHAMEL, Lowville, N. Y.

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ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

REDUCED PRICES on Shepherd pups, three, four and five months old, \$10, 12 and 15 each. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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FOXES WANTED—Old or young ones, pay cash and express charges. ROSS BROWN, McFall, Ala.

FOR SALE—Silver Foxes of high quality, great breeders and fur bearers. Will ranch foxes if desired or will pay you big monthly dividends for your interest in pups. Write me for further information. J. HOWARD PILLMAN, Ayer, Mass.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

BARRONS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS EXCLUSIVELY. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, Department A, New Washington, Ohio.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and eggs; Pearl Guineas, stock eggs; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville New York.

HORNING'S BOURBON REDS—147 egg record, World's Show winners, hatching eggs, \$9 per doz., 75% fertility guaranteed. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100, postpaid. White Pekin Duck eggs 10 cents apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—8c and up, from pure bred selected flocks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, etc. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. Banker's Hatchery, Dansville, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trap-nested stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

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WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs from selected hens, bred for size and egg production, \$7 per 100; two Toulouse ganders, \$7 each; White Muscovy ducks, \$3 each. CHAS. E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

PRODUCTION BRED POULTRY—Both N. Y. Certified and uncertified Single Comb White Leghorns, hens, cocks, eggs and chicks. All stock is vigorous, well bred and well fed. Value high, prices low. ROY ERATHBUN, Cincinnati, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

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PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin ducks, their eggs and ducklings, tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today. ROY E. PARDEE, 45 Cedar St., Islip, L. I., N. Y.

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EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN day-old chicks, eggs for hatching. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Emporium, Pa.

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MARCY STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS, hatching eggs, 15—\$3, 100—\$15. Healthy free range birds. GEO. W. SCOTT, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

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MARCY STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS hatching eggs, 15—\$2, 100—\$10. Won first second cockerel Peckskill, N. Y. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard Strain chicks, \$15.50-100, \$8-50, eggs, \$6.50-100, \$3.50-50 prepaid. GEO. K. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANT eggs for sale from fine, closely culled birds, \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Insured parcel post. HENRY CHILDS, Malone, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS hatching eggs, 50c; White Wyandotte hatching eggs, \$2 per 15. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

STURDY CHICKS, Hatch yourself, from finest eggs, only 6c to 10c, see our Rhode Island Whites, Reds, Minorcas, Rocks, Leghorns, hatching chicks, 11c up. Seed corn, seed mixtures, cockerels, hens. Write us first. Quickest service. E. C. BLACKWELL, Nelson, Pa.

FOR SALE—Choice White Holland Turkey hens at ten dollars each. Write H. W. ANDERSON, Stewartstown, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs from a fine flock, bred for utility and standard points. Winners at Schenectady and Rome Winter Shows, 15 eggs, \$2.25; 50, \$5 postpaid. FAY COVENTRY, Rome, N. Y.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCKS with healthy chicks from our purebred heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. LOWER HATCHERY, Box 15, Bryan, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNs, Lord Farm Strain, eggs for hatching, fifteen \$1 or 100 for \$6. GRACE E. GRAY, Troy, Me.

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SEMI-CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNs, hatched from two and three year old stock, 18c each. Selected S. C. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, 16c each; Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 17c each. All hatched from heavy laying stock. Circular on raising chicks free with order. FRANK F. HALL, LeRoy, N. Y.

CHICKS—Leghorns-Anconas 12c, Rocks-Reds 15c, Wyandottes 16c. Free range—pure bred flocks. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y. Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

THREE THOROBRED BLACK JERSEY Giant cockerels for sale, \$5 each. Money order or cash with order. MRS. HARRY E. WILLIAMS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs from matured stock, \$6 per dozen. MRS. THURSTON H. SMITH, R. I., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED hatching eggs, from large, healthy, dark red, very heavy laying hens, mated to New York State Certified males, 15, \$2; 100 per 100; 200, \$18. 90% fertility guaranteed. Few eggs from New York State certified hens mated to prize winning Certified cock birds, \$3 for 15; 100, \$15. Few chicks, 25c and 35c each. M. B. SILVER, Route 4, Chateaugay, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

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HATCHING EGGS—Pape strain single comb Black Minorcas, also large choice cockerels and breeding pens. WM. H. WINEGARD, Richmondville, N. Y.

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BARRED ROCK and Single Comb Rhode Island Red's eggs for setting, bred to lay. In the 300 class, the best money can produce, \$5 for 15, \$8 for 30. N. F. OLES, Waterloo, N. Y.

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PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—PUPIL NURSES, class begins April 1st. For information apply to Superintendent LITTLE FALLS HOSPITAL, Little Falls, New York.

WANTED—Protestant housekeeper, not over 40, in widower's home. DANIEL MORGAN, Jewett City, Conn.

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ALL men-women, 18 to 65, wanting to qualify for Government Positions, \$140-\$300 monthly, home or traveling. Write, OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo.

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SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting, 1 pound 45 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.20, 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

American Agriculturist, April 18, 1925 MISCELLANEOUS

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POULTRY—FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—Fully equipped, 52 miles New York City, on State Road, ten minutes walk Lackawanna Station. T. ENSLIN, Hackettstown, N. J.

LARGE FERTILE FARM—Heart of New England. \$15,000 down, balance easy. Modern buildings. Near large city. Write GEORGE CHAPIN, Ludlow, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Farm, 75-100 acres, stocked, priced, \$2500-\$3000. CLINTON CLOTHIER, 74 Thompson St., Ballston Spa, N. Y.

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WANTED—To hear immediately from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. State full particulars. C. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

FOR SALE—85 acre productive farm, good buildings, plenty water, near two railroad towns, DAVID TORREY, Berkshire, N.Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

LEADING DAIRYMEN CORN Growers Single stalks 29 inches GRAIN Endorsed the cold weather corn. Twice hand selected. Best quality GOLD DOLLAR EARLY-KING SEED CORN. DAVID H. RISING, Easton, Penna.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular, MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

OUR SHORT STEM DANISH cabbage yielded twenty-two tons per acre last season. Send us your order for plants, dollar fifty per thousand, seed four dollars per pound, postpaid in third zone. PIERPONT and SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

RUSSET SEED POTATOES—Certified hill selected. Official yield 664 bushels per acre. Few Cobblers. Pamphlet. WM. A. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

INSPECTED Heavy-weight Seed Potatoes, yield 441 bushels, disease free, eighty cents bushel from grower. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 10 Million Frostproof Cabbage Plants for Sale—Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Copenhagen Market. Prices 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 Mailed prepaid. Expressed collect 10,000, \$15.00 cash. If you want Early Cabbage, and a Fine Crop, set our Hardy "Frostproof" Plants. Shipped Safely Anywhere. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

FOR SALE—True Danish Ball Head Cabbage Seed. Imported direct from Odense, Denmark. \$2 per lb. postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—certified Russets and Irish Cobblers, yields of 300 to 562 bushels per acre. Highest yielding strain at Livonia, N. Y. State Seed Test, yield 449 bushels per acre. First prize and Sweepstakes at Cornell Potato Show last three years. GARDNER FARMS, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Heavy weight, smooth, rural type and Green Mountains. Write H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

WRITE for our big strawberry catalogue. E. W. TOWNSEND CO., 15 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

RECORD GARDEN YIELDS are what our seeds give. Write for our valuable guide on growing great crops. A postal card will bring it. S. M. ISBELL CO., 360 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

SEED CORN—Early Golden Dent, strong grower, good germination. Planted, cut and husked by hand, \$4-60 lbs. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

(Continued on page 428)

Service Department

How to Get Money at the Bank—Investment Advice

A SHORT time ago one of our subscribers wrote us as follows:

"I would like to know if there is a place in my County where I can get a loan to buy seeds and fertilizer? I do not have good results from my crops on account of the poor quality of the seeds and I do not have money to buy the best."

This raises again, the old, old question of farm credit. It is a problem that some time during the year bothers thousands of farmers. It is usually settled in the wrong way by the farmer getting his credit of the dealer instead of the bank and thereby paying too much for it because the dealer is not in the banking business. We answered the question as follows:

"If I were in your circumstances, I would go to a bank in a small place near you that has a reputation for doing business with farmers and ask for an interview with the cashier or with one of the officers. Tell him frankly, just how you stand financially and just what you want to do with the money if you get it and ask for a loan on your note, signed by yourself and your wife. I personally know from my own experience, that this can be done for I once found a bank that would help me out in this way. There is nothing embarrassing about telling a banker about your financial standing any more than it is to tell a doctor about your health. The banker has a right to know just how you stand financially before he can decide whether or not he can help you. He has other people's money to protect, but a great many bankers will take a chance on a man with good character though he has not much financial collateral."

This letter was written on March 28th. On April 1st, the subscriber again wrote us as follows:

"I wish to thank you for your kind advice as to how I could obtain a loan for farm seeds. I had no trouble whatever to get the money the way you advised me to do."

Of course, this plan will not always work, but more and more country bankers are coming to realize that their very best success lies in working with farmers to build up the local agricultural business. There are cases where the banks will not be able to loan money. There are other cases where they will not loan money to farmers when they could very well do so, but we believe that if you go frankly to them as suggested in the above letter, and tell them confidentially exactly how you are situated and what you plan to do, most local bankers will be inclined to try to help you out.

May we add the suggestion however, that the old time farmer always had something of a horror of borrowing money. He perhaps was too conservative and often held up the progress of his own business through lack of capital. But on the other hand, too much credit, too easily obtained, can also very easily be a curse for it must always be paid back with interest. So this is just a word of caution. Borrow only what you are sure you need, and spend it only after the greatest care and deliberation to make sure as far as possible that the results will justify the expenditure.

Questions About Investments

Financial Department: I have \$1500 stock in the First National Oil Company of Texas which I think had some very good property including producing wells. They consolidated with other interests and want a cash consideration in addition to old stock for stock in the new company. I have no more money for them. Must I say good-bye to my investment?—R. W. H., Pennsylvania.

It is heart-rending to think of a man with limited resources risking hard earned dollars in any of these Texas oil promotions. We have no information about this specific company but it is our earnest advice to put no more money into this or any similar venture. All oil stocks are essentially speculative even those of long established companies with a ready market for their shares. Just now there is an enormous over-production of oil and some of the best managed concerns are unable to make satisfactory profits. What chance is there then for a new company of unknown rating in this intensely competitive field? It seems a hard thing to

say but as far as we can see there is nothing to do but to charge your loss to experience.

* * *

I have at present \$1500 to invest and I would like to have your advice or the safety of the following firms: S. W. Straus & Co., Alfred Benscher & Co., 206 Broadway, N. Y. C.; American Bible Society annuity bonds (circular enclosed). I would like to invest my money in some security that is safe and that will bring some higher returns than the liberty bonds and then again I would like to invest it so should I need the money in a year or two I could turn my holdings into ready cash. —H. E. G., Pennsylvania.

Of the firms you name the mortgage bonds offered by S. W. Straus have a high reputation. In each case, however, the security depends upon the particular property on which it is a lien. Also you must remember that these mortgage bonds are usually not easily marketable. We cannot advise you about the other New York company unless you state what security they are offering.

The annuity bonds offered by the American Bible Society we consider good. They are, however, annuities, that is to say interest is paid while you live and after your decease the principal goes to the Society. These too, as far as we know, are not marketable and for that reason are not desirable.

If you want something which you can turn into cash readily the best course is to buy a high grade preferred stock. The best of these stocks, such as U. S. Steel and Atchison, both preferred, sell to yield around 5½ per cent. A higher return with all reasonable safety may be obtained by buying Niagara Falls Power preferred, which is of \$25 par, pays \$1.75 annually and sells about 28 to yield 6¼ per cent.

* * *

What do you know about the Butler Plantation Inc., New York City, developing Butler Island and other lands adjacent to Georgia. Their representatives are V. E. Hodges and Waring Thomas. They are canvassing Chenango County to find five men who will give them \$750 each for which he is to receive 50 shares preferred stock at \$15 per share and 50 shares common. They guarantee to resell the preferred stock at the end of one year and you still have the common left.—O. F. N., New York.

We have no information about this promotion except that contained in your letter. We advise against entering upon any such speculation. If you have money to invest in real estate the best place to do it is in your own neighborhood where you can estimate values for yourself or can get an opinion from an expert on whom you can rely. It is very foolish for a farmer in Chenango County, New York to send his money to Georgia.

* * *

Seeing the good advice you gave to farmers about investing their money in stocks and bonds I would like to know about the Wisconsin Electric Power Company. Is this a safe investment? I am enclosing a clipping from a Milwaukee paper. —M. F. M., New York.

Wisconsin Electric Power is a subsidiary of the North American Company and



CALLER (who has been painstakingly spelling out words)—The story I heard about Miss B-i-n-k-s and the M-a-j-o-r is even more s-c-a-n-d-a-l-l-o-u-s! LITTLE JOAN (nonchalantly)—There's only one "L" in "scandalous." —Judge.

its 6¼ per cent preferred stock recently offered to its customers and described in the clipping you enclose is, in our opinion, a reasonably good investment. The only apparent objection is that there might not be a ready market in case you want to sell. Better in that respect would be American Water Works and Electric 7 per cent preferred selling about 103 and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

* * *

As a reader of your valuable paper, please permit me to take the liberty to inquire as to standing and reliability of Cochran and McClure Co. investment brokers of Chicago who make a specialty of first mortgage real estate bonds, particularly residential apartments. W. L. M., New York.

As far as we know the house you name is reliable but you must remember all these real estate mortgage bonds depend for their rating entirely on the specific piece of property on which they are a lien and it is never safe to consider them as a whole.

Is Your Well Water Pure?

WE often get inquiries as to how well water on farms can be tested to make sure that it is safe to drink. In order to answer these inquiries we wrote to the New York State Department of Health at Albany and received the following instructions for getting water tested.

"This is in answer to your inquiry as to how to obtain an analysis of spring or well water. It will be necessary for the farmer who wishes the water tested, to refer the problem to the Health officer in his jurisdiction. If, in the judgment of the Health officer, examinations are advisable, it will be necessary for him to make a sanitary survey of the sources of the water and record the results on cards accompanying the containers, which he can obtain from the laboratory on request. These examinations are made without charge.—L. M. Wachter, Chemist."

In other words, if you have any doubts regarding the purity of your drinking water, the first step is to refer to your local health officer and if he deems it advisable he will take the necessary steps for having the water examined.

We Back Our Guarantee

THE following letter shows perhaps better than any other way how AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stands back of its advertisers. So that farm people may be absolutely sure when dealing with our advertisers and a square deal, a careful investigation is made of all advertisers who wish to enter our paper and all those about which we have any doubt are refused the use of our columns. In spite of this of course, an occasional unreliable firm does get in. When this happens our readers are protected by our guarantee. In order to be protected by this guarantee you must mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when writing advertisers. Here is the letter:

Dear Mrs. H.: For some months we have been trying to adjust a claim which you have against one of our advertisers. So far our efforts have been unsuccessful although this man has promised several times to settle and advised our attorney that he had already sent you a check. This proved to be untrue and although we have taken the matter up with him again, he has failed to acknowledge our communications. Occasionally an unreliable man will get into the advertising columns of the paper, but we use our best efforts in an endeavor to accept only reliable advertising. That is one reason why we guarantee our ads and why we are now enclosing our check for \$28.00 the amount of your claim.

We trust that this will meet with your approval and that you will not hesitate in the future to answer any of our advertisements for we always intend to stand by our guarantee. We have placed the name of this man on our list of unacceptable advertisers.

Likes Our Insurance Policy

"I received check from North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago for \$72.80 and will say I am absolutely satisfied. Will also say it is by far the best thing I know of in the shape of an accident insurance. No red tape whatever.

"Wishing you success and thanking you for making it possible for your subscribers to enjoy the benefits of this insurance at so low cost, I am."—R. J. F., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.



WATCH your horses carefully these days. Guard them against strained tendons, stiff joints, troublesome growths. The instant an exterior ailment appears, treat it with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Keep this wonderful remedy ready for emergencies. For 41 years it has been giving quick relief for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book & R free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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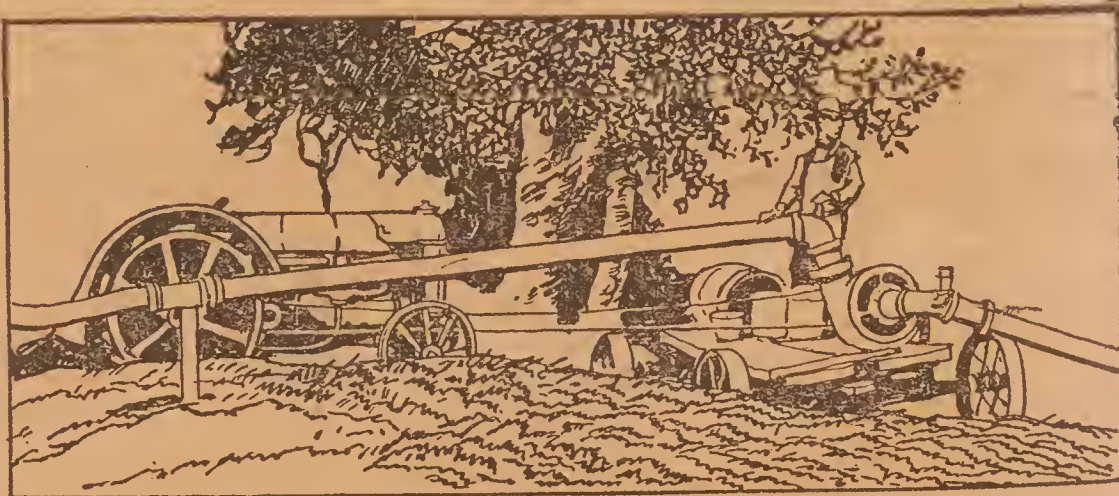
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A Fireside Reflection

Concerning Ontario County and Certain Other Matters

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

NOW and then some one asks me just where is the really best agricultural region in all New York state. Then, especially if I am the least bit facetiously inclined, I indulge myself in perfectly proper and praiseworthy local patriotism by assuring them that the real God's Country—the very Golden Heart of



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. the state—is that wonderful strip of chocolate-colored alluvium which make up the Schoharie flats beginning at a point a little below Schoharie Junction and extending up the creek to about the site of the great Gilboa dam and even above this point in scattered patches. This formation reaches its highest development around Middleburg, "The Hook," "Clauver Wye" and best of all perhaps under the jutting precipice of "Vroman's Nose."

This fat valley constitutes a ribbon of land, say thirty miles long and from a few rods to perhaps three quarters of a mile in width. In all there may be three or four thousand acres of it. Much of it has been tilled by white men for more than two hundred years and some of it was tilled before that by Red Men for an unknown period. It is light, friable level, store-free, naturally underdrained and there is a current local proverb of my country which says "worth a farm on Schoharie flats." Soberly—the Valley deserves all the praise that can ever be given it. I ought to add that our farm does not lie in this favored region but twelve miles west among the limestone hills. Incidentally I feel a bit sorry for the man that cannot some how utter a boast concerning the lands of his own country.

* * *

Having thus delivered myself, if the inquirer is still intent upon getting

information, I say that the best agricultural region of the state is included in the Ontario Shore counties, meaning thereby Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara with their kindly lake climate and their very highly developed horticultural interests.

Then to this list I add Livingston, Genesee and Ontario and I stop feeling that perhaps these seven counties have a larger proportion of high-class land than any others. I am not sure that I have been quite fair. Perhaps I ought to include Seneca and Cayuga and possibly "little Yates" and Onondaga. Also I feel guilty because I have not given due weight to the splendid alfalfa-bearing limestone hills of Oneida and Madison. Let me make this further admission. There are none of the counties which I have named that have not within their limits lands of low value. Conversely it is true that there is hardly a county in the state that has not at least small areas of splendid land but I speak in general terms.

* * *

But last week I was in Ontario County and so it is freshest in my memory. Some of the finest agricultural traditions of our state are associated with this imperial county. Close to its eastern edge near Geneva is the

Swan Farm, formerly owned by that Scotch emigrant and splendid farmer, John Johnson where in the early thirties of the last century was laid the first drain tile in America. Agriculturally this farm will always be classic ground.

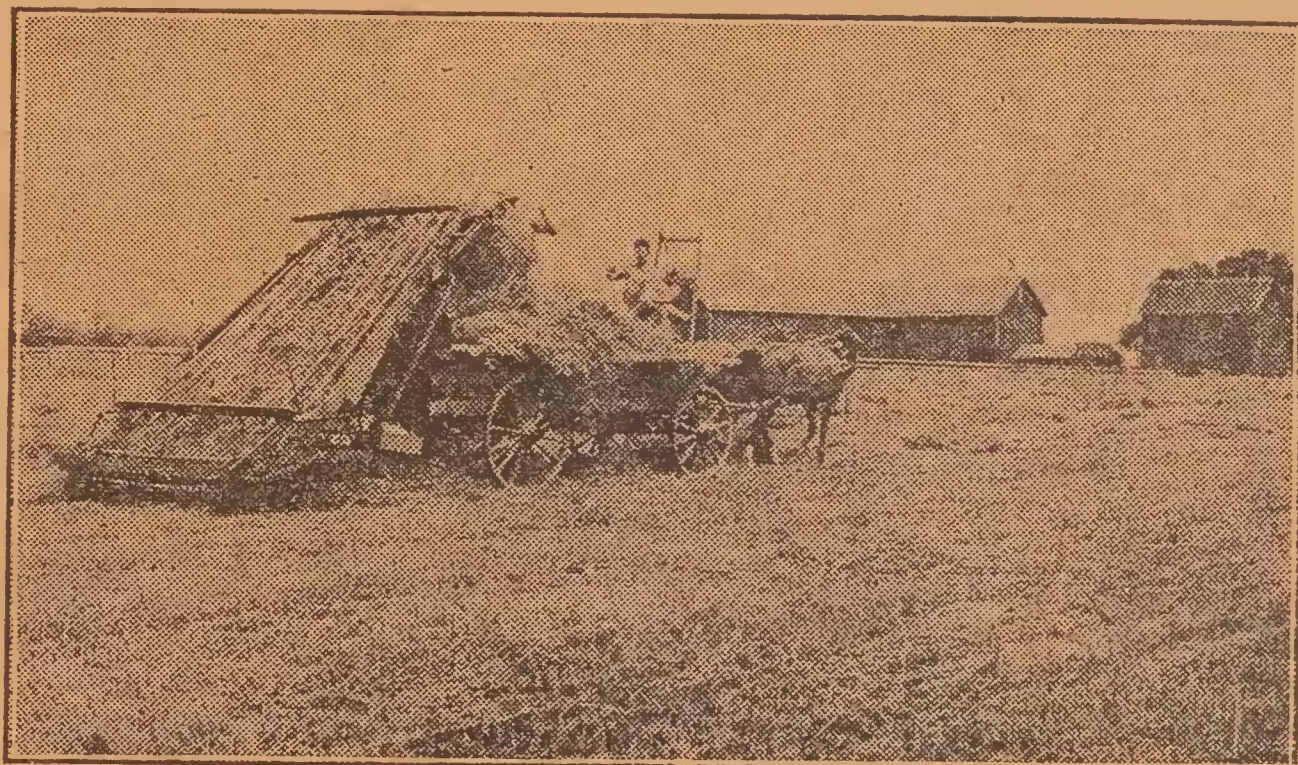
* * *

Then just on the western outskirts of the city of Geneva is the farm of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station where for more than forty years has been patiently investigating agricultural problems and which has given us a vast mass of data concerning many questions. The farms of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca are naturally of only fair fertility—just decent average land but the Experiment Station farm is beautiful rolling fat land—as good as any in a famous county.

Most of northern Ontario is a fertile and lovely region—level enough so that there is small use for side-hill plows and with lime enough so that alfalfa is at home. Moreover it is comparatively close to sea level and this together with the modifying influence of the lakes gives it a climate which is very kindly as compared with much of the state. Accustomed as I am to farm fields which are in part steep and rugged and on many of which the tractor has no real place, I feel a bit envious of the man who is so favored as to do his work on these gently rolling, almost stone free lands. When I ask the Farm Bureau man where is the very best land in the county and press him for an answer, he replies "Holcomb and East Bloomfield and Hall." Some years ago I met a man with a wide and intimate acquaintance with western New York and he assured me that there was a block of about 6000 acres in the township of Bloomfield that all in all had no equal in the state—but I do not vouch for the absolute correctness of this statement.

* * *

It goes almost without saying that there are few
Continued on page 444



"Most of Northern Ontario is a fertile and lovely region . . . with lime enough so that alfalfa is at home."



Pulling out the profits

There's one sure way to make your tractor pay for itself, and that is to keep it always in tip-top condition, constantly ready for the hundred and one uses to which a tractor can be put on any farm.

But no tractor can stand the gaff of heavy-duty work, unless it is properly lubricated.

Socony Motor Oil is a "proper" oil. It is designed specifically to resist high engine temperatures, to give a maximum compression seal, and to develop the utmost in power. Whether used in combination with Socony Gasoline or Socony Kerosene as a fuel, it gives longer life to the tractor, and longer tractor life means larger profits.

Consult the Socony lubrication chart below for the proper grade of Socony Motor Oil for your tractor. The nearest Socony dealer will be glad to quote you prices in metal 30 or 50-gallon drums, with faucet. It costs no more, and is mighty convenient.

Remember that SOCONY is "Standard"

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY MOTOR OIL for Tractor Lubrication

LUBRICATION CHART



TRACTOR'S NAME	1924		1922-23		TRACTOR'S NAME	1924		1922-23	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter		Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allis Chalmers (8-12).....	H	M	H	M	Little Giant.....	H	M	H	M
Allis Chalmers (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Magnet.....	EH	H	EH	H
Allwork.....	EH	H	EH	H	Midwest.....	EH	H	EH	H
Appleton.....	EH	H	EH	H	Minneapolis.....	EH	H	EH	H
Aultman Taylor.....	M	M	M	M	Moline Universal.....	H	H	H	H
Avery (Cultivator & Model C).....	EH	H	EH	H	Monarch.....	H	H	H	H
Avery (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Nilson.....	H	M	H	M
Ballor.....	H	M	H	M	Ohio.....	EH	H	EH	H
Bates (All steel).....	H	M	H	M	Oil Pull.....	EH	H	EH	H
Bates Steel Mule.....	H	M	H	M	Oliver.....	EH	H	EH	H
Bear.....	H	M	H	M	Peoria.....	EH	H	EH	H
Case.....	H	H	H	H	Pioneer.....	EH	H	EH	H
Chase.....	H	H	H	H	Prairie Dog (Model L).....	EH	H	EH	H
Cletrac.....	H	H	H	H	Prairie Dog (Model D).....	EH	H	EH	H
Dart Blue J.....	EH	H	EH	H	Reed.....	H	H	H	H
Depue.....	H	H	H	H	Reliable.....	EH	H	EH	H
E. B.....	H	M	H	M	Russell (Giant).....	EH	H	EH	H
Evans.....	H	H	H	H	Russell (All others).....	H	M	H	M
Fageol.....	H	M	H	M	Samson.....	EH	H	EH	H
Farm Horse.....	EH	H	EH	H	Sandusky.....	EH	H	EH	H
Fordson.....	H	M	H	M	Shawnee.....	M	M	M	M
Franklin.....	H	M	H	M	Shelby (Model C).....	EH	H	EH	H
Frick (12-20).....	EH	H	EH	H	Shelby (Model D).....	EH	H	EH	H
Frick (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	Square Turn.....	EH	H	EH	H
Gray.....	H	M	H	M	Stinson.....	EH	H	EH	H
Great Western.....	H	M	H	M	Titan.....	EH	H	EH	H
Hart Parr.....	EH	H	EH	H	Topp Stewart.....	H	M	H	M
Heider (Cultivator).....	M	M	M	M	Toro.....	M	M	M	M
Heider (All others).....	M	M	M	M	Traylor.....	M	M	M	M
Holt (Caterpillar).....	EH	H	EH	H	Trundear.....	EH	H	EH	H
Huber.....	H	M	H	M	Twin City.....	EH	H	EH	H
Illinois Super Drive.....	EH	H	EH	H	Uncle Sam.....	H	M	H	M
Indiana.....	M	M	M	M	Wallis.....	H	M	H	M
International.....	EH	H	EH	H	Waterloo Boy.....	H	M	H	M
J. T.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wellington.....	EH	H	EH	H
Lauson.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wetmore.....	H	M	H	M
Leader.....	EH	H	EH	H	Wisconsin.....	EH	H	EH	H
Linn.....	M	M	M	M	Yuba.....	H	M	H	M

Key to Chart: LM—Socony Light Medium; M—Socony Medium; H—Socony Heavy; EH—Socony Extra Heavy; G—Socony Gear Oil or Socony Gear Compound; CP—Socony Gear Compound or Socony Transmission Lubricant.

What Readers Want To Know

Getting Rid of Quack Grass---Other Crop Items

I have several fields that are badly infested with quack grass and now I notice that it is spreading. What is the best way to control this? It is one of the worse pests we ever had to fight.—A. L. B., New York.

YOUR experience is the same as that of thousands of other farmers. You will have to work hard to keep the grass from spreading and your best weapon will be tillage. Thorough tillage will gradually prevent the roots from taking hold and eventually you will find that it will give way, but not until after it has made a strong fight for existence. It is a costly job but it can be done. Plowing and harrowing the ground in the fall to bring the roots to the surface is one way, burning the roots after they have been brought together in one big wind-row.

During the growing season from now on, cultivation should be practiced almost religiously. In small batches it is not so difficult because you can hoe continually and rake the small parts together. When you come to field conditions, however, you have a different problem.

Cutaway Harrow a Valuable Implement

One of the best implements is the cutaway harrow. It will chop the sod up and tear it to pieces. If this is followed with a spring tooth harrow or a good peg tooth harrow, you can work wonders. A crop that requires a lot of cultivation, such as corn will help to keep it back.

In some places quack grass comes in because the previous year it was allowed to go to seed. If it is mowed off before the seed is matured you can often stop its spread.

Dwarf Essex Rape for Hog Pasture

What would you suggest for a hog pasture this year? We have a piece of land that is situated near the hog yard that is not of much value and we have heard that we can make cheap hog gains by giving pasture.—H. B. W., New York.

IT is very true that you can reduce the cost of raising pork materially by pasturing your hogs. The indications are that we are going to see high prices for pork this fall and the cheaper a man can raise them the better off he will be. We are assuming that the land is not growing anything of value at the present time. If it were in alfalfa, we would say turn the hogs right in, for there is nothing better than alfalfa or clover as a hog pasture. It is fairly permanent and its feeding value is very high. Undoubtedly you will have to plant a crop and you have the choice of two. Dwarf Essex Rape is about the best bet you have although oats and peas are very fine.

If it is at all possible we would get into the plot of ground you have in mind with a good disc harrow and cut it up thoroughly. Work it both ways or three ways until you have the land well cut up and pulverized. Then broadcast 5 pounds of Dwarf Essex Rape seed to the acre and harrow it in. If you do not graze it too closely you will have excellent pasture all summer. The hogs will relish it and you will find that they will make wonderful gains.

Oats and Canada field peas may be substituted using a bushel of each to the acre. This crop will carry a little more feeding value, but you will find it will not stand as heavy grazing as rape.

Setting Out an Asparagus Bed

What are the most important points to keep in mind in setting out an asparagus bed. We are going to try a small patch at first. We have never had any experience with the crop and we appreciate a few hints on getting started. How many plants or roots will I need?—C. L. D., New York.

IN the first place select a piece of ground that is well drained and fertile. Furthermore the soil should be

deep and located where you are sure you are not going to interfere with other crops. Remember when this crop is once planted it stays in the same place for several years. Plow the ground thoroughly and deep. Work it up well. Barnyard manure will be of infinite value if you have plenty of it. When your ground is well worked up open up dead furrows 4 feet apart and set the roots at the bottom of the furrows which should be 10 inches deep. The roots are placed 2 feet apart in the row. They are then covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil which can gradually be piled as the plant develops.

In buying your roots insist that you get one year old roots. After the dead furrows are filled level, keep the ground well cultivated and free from weeds. Next year as soon as the ground is easily worked, it is a good idea to throw up soil ridges, over the top of the roots in order to get a slightly longer stalk in cutting.

Setting the plants 2 feet by 4 feet, you will need 5445 plants, but it is safer to get a few more in case some do not measure up to your standard of a good looking root.

Sunflowers and Soy Beans With Silage Corn

Would you advise growing either sunflowers or soy beans with corn for silage. What are the advantages of such a mixture and what has been the experience of those who have tried it?—A. D. C., New York.

THE main object in sowing sunflowers with silage corn is to insure a crop where the climatic conditions are not entirely favorable for corn. In northern New York there are some sections where it is hard to mature a corn crop and by adding sunflowers a man is sure of getting at least part of his crop through. Some men grow nothing but sunflowers although if they had their choice they say would prefer corn if they were sure of the crop. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that there is more labor in harvesting sunflowers and corn combined although this is off set by the fact that the feeding value of the combination of sunflowers and corn is greater.

The feeding value may be increased by including in the planting soy beans. These fill up the bottoms so that when you include them in the crop you are producing almost the maximum amount of fodder.

A great deal depends on the amount of sunflower seed to be planted. Your local conditions will determine this to a great extent. The same holds true with the rate of planting soy beans. Ordinarily you would use from 2 to 4 pounds of sunflowers and from 8 to 15 pounds of soy beans. If there is no one in your section who has done this it would be wise to go at it slowly and feel your way rather than try this experiment on your entire crop. If you call on your Farm Bureau Manager, he may know of some one who has made an experiment on it and this experience will be of considerable value in guiding you for the first time. In selecting your variety of soy beans you may use either Ito San, Manchou or Black Eye Brow.



PRISON GOVERNOR (to released convict)—I'm sorry; I find we have kept you here a week too long.

PRISONER—That's all right; knock it off next time.—London Mail.

American Agriculturist

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Volume 115

For week Ending April 25, 1925

Number 17

Shifts in the Dairy Trade Winds

A Market Review Showing Better Times Are Ahead

DAIRY markets have turned right about face. A year ago, prices of dairy products were at the bottom of the depression trough. Today they have already started on their climb to a more favorable position. 1925 promises to bring a definite turn in the fortunes of those who have hung onto their cows through twelve months of high feed prices and low dairy product prices.

Last year was a period of record production of butter and cheese, of unprecedented accumulations of butter in storage, of low prices and of record consumption. Likewise, it was a time of high feed costs.

Today, production is running slightly less than last year, prices of butter, cheese and milk are higher, and, if nature is kind, the pain of high feed costs will be relieved as soon as the new crops are assured.

This turn of events confirms the view that the dairy industry is not subject to such severe and prolonged depressions as those which occasionally affect producers of most other farm products. The storm clouds began to gather about fourteen months ago and already the skies are clearing.

The quick shift toward improvement is all the more significant when the highly stimulating influences prevailing from 1921 to 1923 are considered. Prices of dairy products were attractive, feed grains were low, many other farm products were unprofitable, the gospel of diversification was being broadcast everywhere, and finance was made easy for the man willing to milk cows. It would seem that very serious overproduction might have resulted, which would take a long time to correct. The fact that the tendency to expand dairying was worldwide made the potential danger seem all the greater.

But, if the conclusion is justified that improvement can be expected this year, then a lot of tears have been spilled in the last twelve months in needless worry over the future of the dairy business. While it may be a little early to assume that we are emerging from the woods, all the market facts and circumstances indicate that we are much more than halfway through it.

One of the reasons why conditions did not become so adverse as some of the observers expected, lies in the fact that a good deal of the expansion in dairying from 1920 to 1924 was merely getting back to normal. During the period from 1917 to 1920, feed and labor were high compared with butter prices, so that production was curtailed. The output in 1920, which has been used so often as the base year in determining the trend of production seems to have been abnormally low.

Many factors, all working together, contributed to the enormous dairy output in 1924. Most prominent was the momentum of the tendency to expand the industry which started back in 1921. More heifers were coming into milk, increasing the size of the national milking herd. The habit of more liberal feeding, formed while grain was cheap, helped to raise the output per

cow, at least during the first ten months of the year. Cool weather and ample rain kept pastures in good condition, so that production was unusually well sustained during the late summer and fall. In fact, the principal increase in butter production, as compared with 1923, occurred from July to October.

The gain in production in 1924 was the fourth successive year of increase. From 90 billion pounds in 1920, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, the total milk output closely approached 114 billion pounds in 1924, a gain of 26 per cent. The increase was only partly due to a larger number of dairy cows. From January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1925, the

During the same period in 1923, prices had advanced 17 cents a pound. Compared with June, prices in July, 1924, averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower, August, 3 cents lower, and September, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower. Usually, the market rises after June.

While butter prices were holding on a low level during the late summer and fall, when they usually are working higher, prices of feed grains were steadily rising. This was due to the small crop of corn and to the upward tendency in bread grains. This made the position of the dairymen extremely uncomfortable. The abundance and cheapness of hay and other roughage only partly compensated for the higher cost of concentrates, particularly corn.

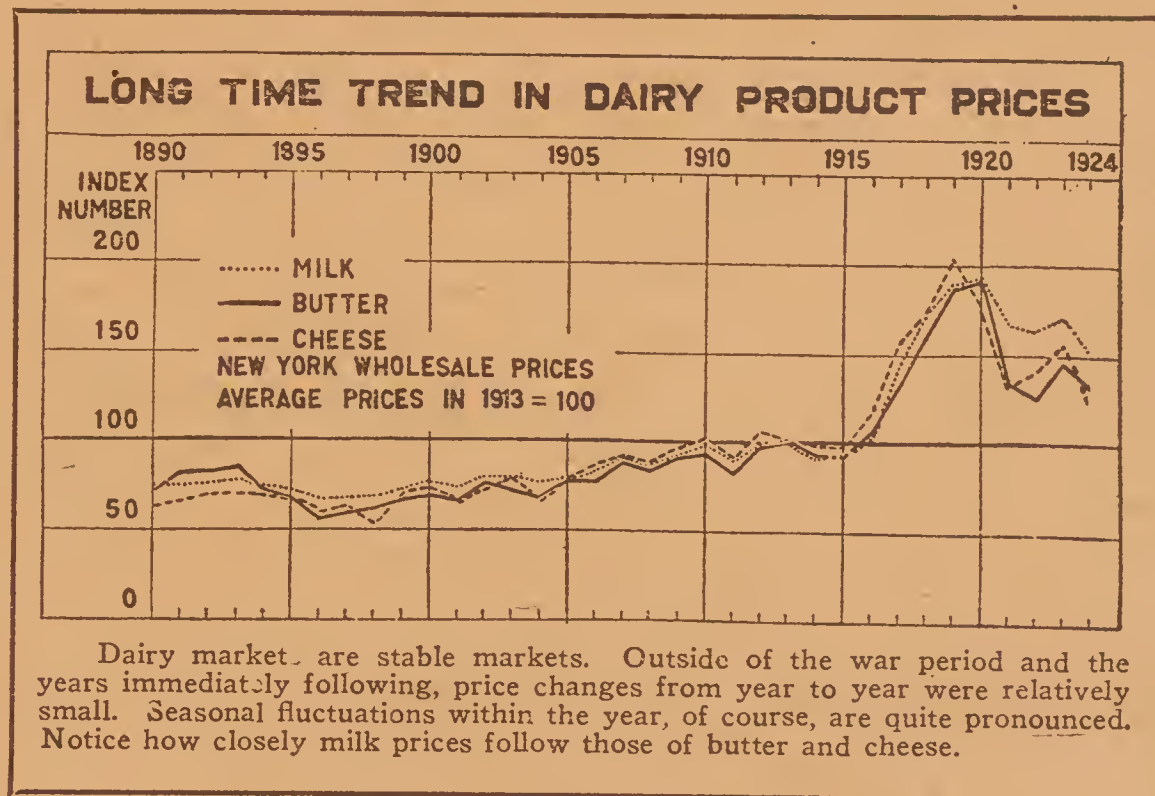
The principal reason for the improvement which can be seen in dairy markets is found in the decline in production which first became apparent last fall when indoor feeding started and it was necessary to depend on grains and purchased feeds to keep up the milk flow. Grain prices were so high that the process of converting them into milk did not look attractive. Receipts of butter at the leading markets for the four months from November to March, inclusive, were about eight per cent smaller than in the same months a year previous, in spite of the fact that there were more milk cows on farms, particularly in the butter producing states. The decline in receipts made it possible to move out the storage holdings which oppressed the market during the fall and early winter.

The position of the dairymen has been improved, also, by an increase in consumptive demand and by the decline in foreign competition. The American consumer ate more dairy products last year than ever before. It is true that a lower level of prices was necessary in order to bring about the larger consumption, but it has shown the enormous amount of dairy products this country is capable of using.

The consumptive demand for dairy products during 1925 is not likely to shrink from its present size. The income of the industrial classes was reduced somewhat in 1924 because of less complete employment and shorter working hours. The outlook for the rest of 1925 is that labor will be as fully employed as in 1924. There is no sign of any industrial depression that would be severe enough to affect the demand materially. This conclusion is reinforced by the fact that butter has sold at retail in the last fourteen months at only about 35 per cent over 1913 prices, whereas most foodstuffs have shown materially greater increases.

The foreign butter situation has lost some of the aspects which looked so alarming twelve to eighteen months ago. Since the war, Germany has been importing only two or three million pounds of butter annually. During 1924, however, she came back into the importing class on an even larger scale than before the war. Her imports for the year were 118 million pounds against a pre-war average of 111 million pounds. Her purchases of Danish butter took the major

(Continued on Page 447)



number of milk cows on farms increased 1,597,000 head, which is only a little more than the average rate of increase for the last six or seven decades.

As nearly as the matter can be determined, about one-third of the gain in dairy production was due to the larger number of cows. The other two-thirds was due to more generous feeding because of low prices for feeds and hay, as compared with prices of milk and butter, and to the milking of cows not ordinarily kept for dairy purposes.

Lower prices were more necessary in 1924 than in 1923 in order to move the product into consumption. Butter, cheese and milk all declined sharply in price last spring. A moderate recovery occurred in the final months of 1924 and thus far in 1925, the tone of the markets has been distinctly better than a year ago.

Owing to the favorable climatic conditions last summer and fall, butter piled up in storage long after the time when it usually begins to move out. Total holdings in the United States on September 1 amounted to 156 million pounds, by far the largest on record, and fully 54 million pounds more than on the same date in the year previous. This huge surplus helped to keep prices down during the time when the seasonal tendency is strongly upward.

On July 1, for example, 92 score creamery butter at New York brought $40\frac{3}{4}$ cents wholesale. On November 1 it sold at $40\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Prizes for Roadside Markets

NEARLY every farmer has learned the lesson, often through bitter experience, that there is no point in raising a good crop if it is not well sold. The problem of marketing becomes more important every year and because it is so important, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST spends much time and money in trying to put before our people the latest and best marketing information.

In recent years, the roadside market has brought a good many extra dollars and solved some marketing problems for a large number of farmers. The roadside market is one way that farmers have to get some benefit from the State road that goes by the farm. But from our study of this style of marketing, we believe that many of them fail and others do not reach their highest success because they are not rightly conducted. For some reason, there is a tendency to charge too high prices. City people may bite once or twice, and we know from our own experience that they are often right, when they say that they can buy the same products in the markets next to their city home for less money than they can get them at the farmers' roadside markets.

Another point on which the roadside markets greatly differ is the quality of the products for sale and their neat arrangement. Most people buy on appearance, and if when they do, they get a high quality product also, they are going to think more kindly of the roadside market.

Another practice that is destroying the roadside market as an outlet for real farm products is the fact that a majority of them seem to be degenerating into hot dog and pop drink stands. The excuse for a farmer's roadside market is to make an outlet for farm products. It is possible, maybe, to add a few other things strictly as a side line, but we believe the biggest possibilities for a roadside market lie in making them attractive places where the motorist can stop and get the fresh fruit and vegetables, poultry, dairy and other farm products of the highest quality at reasonable prices. We believe also that there are possibilities for neighbors to cooperate in establishing a joint roadside market which could serve as an outlet for the products of several farms.

Because of our belief in this form of mar-

keting, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is going to offer some prizes for a discussion of this subject from those who have had successful experience. For the best letters on the subject "My Experience with the Roadside Market" together with a picture of the market, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers a prize of \$10; for the second best, we will pay \$5; and for the third, \$3; and a dollar for any other letters on the subject that we can use and have space for. The letters should be about three hundred words in length, and the pictures must be sharp and clear. The letters and pictures will be judged upon a basis of 75% on discussion and 25% on the picture. If in the opinion of the judges any of the prize winning letters are of equal merit, double prizes will be awarded. Write plainly and on one side of the paper. The contest closes June 1, and we suggest that you get your contribution in as early as possible. Winning letters will be printed in one of the early June issues.

A Good Veto

GOVERNOR Smith is to be congratulated for vetoing the Hewitt State Fair Bill. This bill abolished the State Fair Commission which manages the Fair and in its place provided for a Fair Manager, responsible to the State Council of Farms and Markets. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST favors the elimination of the State Fair Commission. We believe that government by commission is costly and inefficient, and gives too much opportunity for political patronage. But the Hewitt plan would have been worse than the present system of management. It provided an entirely new scheme of government machinery and we are already cursed with an altogether too complicated form of state government with its dozens of unrelated and improperly subordinated departments.

Under the Hewitt Bill, the State Fair manager would not have been responsible to the Commissioner of Farms and Markets as are all the other agricultural department heads; but would have reported instead directly to the Council of Farms and Markets. Why this foolish arrangement of disorganization? The State struggled along for some years with a similar dual arrangement when it had a commissioner of markets and another commissioner of agriculture. This was found unworkable and the offices were finally combined in the present Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

If the proposed plan of consolidating many of the State departments and commissions goes through, the Hewitt Bill is unnecessary anyway. Under this plan of consolidation, the State Fair Commission will probably be reduced to a single manager. He should be hired then for his ability rather than for his politics and he most certainly should be made responsible directly to the State Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

Give The Pasture a Chance

NOW is about the time for the annual caution about turning cows out to pasture too early. It is always a temptation to get cattle out as soon as the grass begins to show green. But every good dairyman knows it is bad for both the cows and the pasture. When turned on too quickly, the grass is not started enough to have any substance and it spoils the appetite of the cattle for their regular feed; at the same time, too early pasturing sets the pasture back so that it does not recover from it in all of the season.

Thousands of good dairymen are learning also that when they have good cows it pays to supplement pasture during the greater part of the season at least with feed. There are very few of the pasture lands of the East that are able to maintain for any length of time grass in sufficient quantities to supply the all-around needs of the high producing dairy cow. Of course, this does not go for poor cows

No kind of good dairy advice applies to them for the simple reason that they do not belong to nor fit into the modern dairy scheme.

Coming—"The One-horse Fiddler"

A FEW days ago I was requested to say something in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about Music Week, which is to be celebrated during the week beginning May 3rd. As a rule, I do not believe much in these special "weeks" for this and for that. There are getting to be so many of them that there are not enough weeks in the year to go around. But I am interested in calling attention to music because I know of no other single thing responsible for more happiness to the human family than music in its various forms.

So I got to thinking what I might say to you that might lead you to sing an extra song or so or play the phonograph or even whistle a little more as you go about your work, and it came to me that perhaps I could put my ideas about music into a short story. This I have tried to do in a story called "The One-horse Fiddler" and it will appear when The Troublemaker is finished.

Many of you have been kind enough to say that you liked "The Troublemaker". I hope you will like this short story. Anyway, writing it gave me an opportunity to pay my respects to the old ballads and folklore songs which, in my opinion, far surpass all of the modern jazz and even the high-toned operas in real melody and in appeal to the best in all of us.—E. R. Eastman.

Eastman's Chestnuts

JARED VanWageningen's story in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the fine lands of Ontario County where there are no stones reminded me of the weary days of my own early experience as a boy in working out by the day and month hoeing potatoes and corn. Even after good tillage machinery was in use on every farm, most of the older generation never thought a piece of potatoes had had proper care until it had been properly hilled up with a hand hoe. Back in the days when hand labor was cheap, maybe they were right. I still like to see, as I occasionally do, a piece of potatoes with every hill constructed just so and with not a weed showing.

But what a terribly monotonous job it was, day after day, day in and day out, for a boy, or for a man for that matter, with not a single interest in the job except to get it done! And how doubly hard hand hoeing was, when what little dirt there was had to be obtained in a constant fight with the stones. Thank the Lord for the thousands of river, valley and lake lands in the East that more than outbalanced the stones, and made the East, particularly New York, rank high in agricultural production.

When you think of those hill lands, no wonder the boys of a preceding generation left the farms, and no wonder the New England farmer settled in the West. They fled from the stones of their native hillside!

I was thinking of all this as I read Mr. Van Wageningen's article, and I remembered the old story of the stranger that was driving along a country road and saw a farmer working with his hoe in a particularly stony field.

The stranger stopped to pass the time of day and said to the farmer:

"These are pretty hard times for farmers, aren't they?"

"Yes," said the farmer, as he kicked disgustedly at a cobblestone, "BUT I AIN'T AS POOR AS YOU THINK I AM. I DON'T OWN THIS FARM!"

Quotations Worth While

The great secret of success in life is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes.—DR. PAULI.

Husbands as Fathers

And a Reader's Letter on His Experience With Electricity on the Farm

THERE is no question but that all wives should be good mothers, but it is not fair to let that father forget his importance. No farmer would expect to build up a valuable herd of purebred cattle by keeping it a secret that the sire is a scrub. The old saying, "Be sure your sins will find you out," was never more true than in the matter of heredity.

A sweet faced woman lives across the way but why that troubled look in her eyes? She evidently married for love alone for in spite of her efforts to bring up her boys she is facing the truth, "Like father, like son."

HAS KEPT THE HOME FIRES BURNING



ABOUT ninety years ago, my grandfather moved to this farm bringing my father, Nelson H. Royce, who was about fourteen years old, with him. My mother's name was Emily Bryant, whose grandfather was a Revolutionary War soldier.

March 5, 1857, I was born, and I am the only son of the farm to live and grow to manhood.

My father was an invalid much of his life, which threw labor and responsibility on me early, so that I received only a small education at school. But I have tried to learn something every day. As soon as I could read, my mother gave me the American Agriculturist to study so that I might be a farmer. I have always stayed on the farm and kept the home fires burning.

There never is a time when one is too old to suffer from losing faith in one who has been loved and trusted. How many people start out in life with high ideals and at forty or fifty lose faith in their fellow men and then fall. Children are quick to discover hypocrisy on the part of the parent and the chances are that they would know early in life.

A boy does not have to be very old before he looks to his father for an ideal and want to be "like papa." I have often thought how it must cut that mother to the quick, when she tries to train her boys to receive the answers "Papa does." I never knew what it meant for my boys had one of the best fathers and though he was taken away just at the age when boys most need a father, nothing has been such an aid in helping them resist the temptations that come to the adolescent boy as to be able to truthfully say, "Your father wasn't that kind of a man. I want you to be like Father."

Why Discipline Sometimes Wanes

During the past generation, the father was usually the final authority in home discipline. On account of present business conditions, many families of children are scarcely acquainted with their father. He leaves home before they are up, perhaps he sees them at night, perhaps not. If he is a traveling man, he may mean to them a person who occasionally spends Sunday and pays the bills. Is it any wonder that the discipline of the home is falling down? Mothers as a rule are too indulgent and the firmness of the father is needed to keep the balance.

As boys and girls feel their own physical strength increasing, they feel a greater respect for authority if there is physical power behind it, even though it is never used. We recognize this in our larger schools by employing men as principals to aid the teachers in discipline. The mother of a family is not always physically fit to handle a rebellious child. Unless the father is ready to help, control may be lost never to be regained.

The training of a child is like the building of a house. Wise training during the first ten years represents a solid foundation, but of what value is that foundation unless we complete the house by building equally well during the second ten years of life? Granted that the mother has opportunity to live closer to the child during its early years, but no one who has led their young folks over what is called "Fools' Hill" will question the statement that the adolescent period is one of the most critical seasons of life.

Who but the father has the chance to know the kind of men who are attracting the attention of his daughter? Fortunate the girl whose companions know that they are responsible to her father. What a safeguard also, when her father is a living example of the kind of man into whose keeping she may safely trust her future. Who but the father can enter into the active sports that should act as a safety valve to the accumulating energies of the growing young man? To be chum and counselor of his sons and daughters is the glorious privilege of fatherhood.

Experience Is a Factor in Training

The ability to train children is not a matter of sex but rather of understanding the principles of psychology though that person may not know it by that name. Many a good woman is utterly unfit to train vigorous red-blooded boys and girls because she has never known what it is to be tempted, to fight it out, and to conquer. Few of us understand an experience unless we have known the same ourselves. Children are too precious to trust that the mother will be skillful under all circumstances. The home was established with two parents because it needs the co-operation of both in that most difficult task of training the child to become a noble man or woman.

The past generation made the mistake of *autocratic* authority. The pendulum swung to the other extreme and we are reaping the harvest of *no* authority. It is time the pendulum returned mid-way and the father and mother joined hands in an earnest study of how to understand and to lead their children. Then, and then only, shall we produce a generation of better folks.—Mrs. G. C. C., New York.

Electricity on the Farm

MY first real experience with electricity dates back about thirty years. At that time electricity was just coming into general use. Our town like many others at that time, was illuminated at night by kerosene lamps set upon a post about eight feet high. At this time I secured a job as Printer's Devil in a dingy little country printing office where we got out a weekly edition of a country newspaper and a large amount of job printing. This experience served as a post graduate course to a rather limited high school education.

One of my first duties was the care of the lighting system, consisting of a number of old kerosene lamps, and here is where I could really and truly sympathize with the housewife who has to depend on this kind of illumination. My employer conceived the idea that since we were using steam for heat and power, we might also belt up a small dynamo and have an independent electric lighting system. Since I was engineer and master mechanic, it fell on me to install the first plant in the village which I did very successfully and the effect of these lights was a wonderful stimulant to night work.

Here I wish to say that I had no former experience with electricity as I had just come in green off the farm having spent the previous winter on a dairy farm, from which we peddled our product in the village at five cents per quart, and I had received ten dollars per month and board for my services.

My object in writing this is to show the young men the value of awakening the initiative within, which prompts them to assume larger responsibilities

and work out their own problems. It is a mighty good thing to get hold of a number of different kinds of work for this practical vocational training will come into play later in life to good advantage, having a real cash value later in life, even on the farm. Six years ago we installed a milking machine. I also had a vision of some of the modern conveniences for the farm home, so I purchased a three-horse gas engine for power. The engine is of the throttle governor type, as this furnishes a more steady motion than the electricity spark governed type which are not satisfactory to run an electric generator.

But like most farmers, our resources have been limited so our electric lights only came two years ago. I first bought a small belt-driven generator



This is a picture of a real American farm boy left to grow in the out-of-doors of a hundred acre farm. The cows are out, and he is answering the call to arms by starting the wheelbarrow of fence fixing tools for Dad. He stands beside a stone house that has weathered the storms of eighty-five years.—E. J. L., Oswego Co., N. Y.

and belted to the flywheel of our gas engine, also a set of storage batteries, large size 240 ampere hour capacity and wire and electric fixtures. Then I secured the services of an old friend who had become competent as a wireman and with the aid of our son and myself we soon had the whole thing installed at the small cost of about four hundred dollars. We have about thirty lights in the house and they take care of the barn very nicely including the hen house. It would be a terrible hardship to have to go back to the old kerosene lamp and lantern. I feel that the fire risk is lessened enough to repay the interest on the investment and I think insurance companies should make the same deductions they do for lightning rods.

But this is not all, the current also takes care of our water pumping system for the kitchen and bath room, automatically and perfectly.

The cost of operation is very small. It takes four to five gallons of gas per week in our shortest days. We used about the same amount of kerosene in the old days, and had very little light. When we use the milking machine we charge the batteries at the same time and this will nearly keep them supplied. We only milk about ten cows. The expenses for extra light bulbs has been very small thus far. We have all arrangements for electric cleaner and washing machine, but lack the cash at present. The reason why more farm homes do not have these modern conveniences is the low prices of farm products and high taxes.—E. E. Wicks.

Lincoln Said—

Among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet.

* * *

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

A Fireside Reflection

(Continued from page 349)

large dairy herds in this locality. These men are growing wheat and hay, potatoes, cabbage, beans, canning crops, apples and small fruits. A few are feeding steers and quite a number are fattening lambs—a business by the way that is turning some very nice profits for skillful men—but they are milking comparatively few cows for the simple reason that it has always been possible to make a living by types of farming that were less exacting and confining than cow keeping. You and I who are dairymen may as well frankly confess that we are such largely by force of circumstance and environment because men as a rule do not dairy on a large scale where land is level, fertile and easily tilled.

* * *

But southern Ontario is different. The hills are higher the slopes more precipitous, the soil lighter in texture and not nearly so well supplied with lime so that it is not a part of the natural alfalfa belt. Indeed it might be said that this region shows unmistakable evidences of an out cross with the Southern Tier. Still, it has some specialized and interesting agriculture. It is one of the few localities in the state where sheep have always maintained a rather important place and around the southern end of the lake, especially Vine Valley and Naples grapes are very largely planted. Grapes by the way is one of the few crops that has paid good money right through the depression and this year beans make a bright spot in the general gloom of the potato-cabbage country.

Canandaigua is one of the important Finger Lakes. It is only 16 miles long—pretty small as compared with Cayuga or Seneca but neither of them can excel it for beauty. I have viewed most of these lakes from various vantage points but I have just found a new view that perhaps fills my eye a little better than any other that I can remember. I know that the casual tourist does not see it for it is on a hilly, rutted dirt road between Naples and Bristol Springs. Here set in a frame of hills you have spread out before you the entire expanse of the lake with its bays and headlands and the little city of Canandaigua almost on the horizon.

* * *

Ontario County was the heart of the Empire of the Iroquois Confederacy. Indeed according to their myths, Bald Hill on the shores of the lake was the exact spot from which their far off forefathers sprang.

It is a matter of common consent that the allied tribes, the Six Nations or the Iroquois Confederacy possessed the most advanced Indian culture in America. By all standards they were far superior to the other tribes around them. They were wise law givers and great warriors. Their military powers was known and feared for a thousand miles and through out this beautiful Western New York country they had extensive corn fields and orchards and permanent villages. The end of their long career came suddenly and tragically. Largely through their friendship for Sir William Johnson they espoused the cause of the British rather than the Colonies and this led to their terrible punishment meted out by Sullivan's Expedition. These raiders cut down their orchards, ruined their corn fields, burned their villages and slew many of their bravest warriors. It was a blow from which they never recovered and some historian has said that within twelve years following the Revolution this brave, dignified and one time powerful people had ceased to be a factor in our state.

* * *

On the lawn in front of the beautiful Court House at Canandaigua is an enormous granite boulder with a bronze tablet commemorating one of the last acts in this tragedy. Here on Nov. 11, 1792 was held the last general council of the United

States and the Iroquois Confederacy and the resultant treaty was signed by Timothy Pickering on behalf of our Government and by "Sachems and warriors—Farmer's Brother, Corn Planter, Red Jacket, Little Beard, Fish Carrier, Little Billy, Heap of Dogs, Handsome Lake, Half Town and fifty others." It was once again the worldwide, age-old story that never in war or peace can the savage compete with civilized men.

It is hard to realize the rapidity with which this country was settled immediately following the Revolution. The men who made up the army for Sullivan's Expedition was composed of men from eastern New York and from New England and they never forgot the fertility and beauty of the Genesee Country through which they had marched. To men accustomed only to the thin, stony New England fields, it must have seemed an almost fabulous land—an El Dorado of grain if not of gold. With the coming of peace and the consequent opening up of these lands, the men of the old East literally swarmed in and took possession of them.

In 1788 a certain Col. Maxwell, a soldier of the Revolution was employed as a surveyor of the unknown and uncharted lands of Ontario County and he wrote home to his Massachusetts wife—"I have no doubt that within the course of a very few years there will be many worshipping assemblies of Christians where now the wild beasts howl and that the time is not far distant when this wilderness shall blossom as the rose"—an enthusiastic prophecy that was fulfilled perhaps even more rapidly than he anticipated.

* * *

There is a fine and to me almost dramatic tradition concerning the settlement of Farmington close to the Wayne County line. This old community, largely Quaker by the way—was colonized by two Comstock brothers in 1789. They came in the autumn, built their cabins and so lived through until spring. Then with the coming of grass, one of the brothers made the long journey back to Massachusetts charged with a most vital mission and responsibility. He was to bring back a cow. He drove her a great trek of some three hundred miles or more, but at Geneva some 25 miles from his destination, I imagine to his veritable consternation, he suddenly found his herd doubled in numbers but nothing daunted he flung the newly arrived youngster across his shoulders and marched the remaining distance and thus came triumphantly to his home. Doubtless he was able to state in conventional phrase that "both mother and child are doing well."

If I were a great artist and could paint a picture which should worthily exemplify and typify the Spirit of America it would not be of some great military hero with plums and spur and belted sword mounted upon a prancing horse and surrounded with all the panoply of war, nor would it be some statesman in legislative halls making an impassioned appeal to his countrymen but it would be Nathan Comstock marching down a woodland trail somewhere west of Geneva with a young calf over his shoulder laid and the bovine mother pressing at his heels.

* * *

I think that I have before intimated that I am fond of wandering in old country burying grounds. Often when a Farmer's Institute is held in a church I have taken the opportunity to go outside and there among the monuments spell out the histories written there on marble or slate or sandstone. As compared with New England or the Hudson Valley these western New York cemeteries seem very recent. Still, death was with the pioneer from the beginning and he laid away his dead and set above them brief records in which some time you may read romances and again tragedies. I remember that close beside the highway from Gilberts-

(Continued on opposite page)

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Ogdensburg Limestone Products Co.
Dept. 10 292 Madison Ave. New York

HART'S SEEDS

Yield Good Crops

Hart's Seeds are good seeds; sold at fair prices; you will get best value for your money. A trial order will make you a pleased customer.

Our Free Catalog describes the best varieties for home and market gardens, and how to grow them. Ask for Free Catalog D.

Chas. C. Hart Seed Co.
WETHERSFIELD
CONN.

Eureka

Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

Eureka Mower Co., Box 817 Utica, N.Y.



CALLAHAN
HAY GUIDE
"SAVES HAND FORKING"

CALLAHAN DISTRIBUTOR CO.
27 Cortland St., Wellsboro, Pa.
Write for free Booklet

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Maxons Mill, Ky.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: 20 leading varieties. Good stocky plants. Prices very moderate. Catalog free. H. H. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

New Postal Rates Go Into Effect: How They Concern You

ON April 15th the new postal rates went into effect. The last Congress authorized the revised rates in order to provide revenue for the increase of wages of postal employees on the average of \$300 per man. It is estimated that the increase in wages will reach \$68,000,000. These higher rates are considered only temporary. A Congressional committee is going to go more deeply into the subject of postal rates during the coming year in order to submit to our next Congress a bill that will embody it in a permanent rate and practice.

The new schedule of rates involves practically every class of mail matter with the exception of first class letters which remain as before at 2 cents. Government postal cards also remain the same at one cent. Private mailing cards, including souvenir picture cards will take 2 cents instead of one cent. Second class rates on newspapers, magazines and periodicals have been increased slightly.

New Parcel Post Rates

Third class printed matter, which includes circulars in open envelopes has been raised from one to one and a half for each 2 ounces or an increase of 50%. Furthermore the weight limit has been reduced from 4 pounds to 8 ounces, thereby throwing large mail order catalogs into the fourth class or parcel post service. Fourth class or parcel post rates have had a flat increase of 2 cents added for each package. This flat increase of 2 cents is called a service charge which is omitted from parcels collected on rural delivery routes including shipments of butter, eggs and other farm produce. For parcels that demand speedy service on trains and transfer stations a special handling charge is distinct from special delivery. Special delivery means messenger service delivery in cities and is added to the special handling charge when a shipper wants this service. In other words if you send eggs through parcel post and you want them to get to your customer in a hurry, it will cost in addition to the regular postage, 25 cents in "special handling charge", plus 10 cents for special delivery. The special handling charge hustles up the delivery as far as the customer's post office and the special delivery hastens service between the final post office and your consumer's door.

Special Service Rates Increased

In addition to the foregoing increase there are increases in the so-called special service classes including money orders, registered and special delivery mail. The special delivery charges on letters and parcels weighing 2 ounces or under, the old charge of 10 cents remains unchanged. Where parcels weigh from 2 to 10 pounds the fee is increased to 15 cents and parcels weighing 10 pounds will require a 20 cent stamp.

Registered mail fees have been increased from 10 to 15 cents for \$50 valuation while the 20-cent charge for \$100 valuation remains the same. Where a return receipt for registered mail is requested, an addition fee of 3 cents is charged. Fees on money orders have also been increased by a sliding scale, averaging around 2 cents on orders up to \$20. Insurance rates and return receipts for insurance have also been increased in proportion.

C. O. D. fees are raised to 12 cents on collections up to \$10 and to 15 cents on \$50 collections instead of 10 cents as at present.

As far as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its service to its readers are concerned, there is little or no increase to speak of. In fact the only matter that is involved at all is our pattern service. Due to the increased rates, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is forced to charge 13 cents for its pat-

Here it is



AS THE world's largest manufacturers of farm electric plants we have been working for months on the development of a lighting plant that could be sold at a radically lower price—a price so low that it would bring electricity within the reach of every farm home in America.

We knew that a million farm homes were ready for electricity—that a million farmers realized the money-saving, time-saving value of electricity—that a million farm women had learned that electricity would lighten the burdens of farm life and bring new happiness and new opportunities to their families.

A Price That Is Revolutionary

We realized that a small reduction in price was not enough. It must be revolutionary—drastic. And we wanted to be able to offer this plant on very easy terms—so that every farm home, whether owned or rented, could have the benefits that are so much appreciated on the 200,000 farms where Delco-Light is now in use.

And Now It's Ready

Today the new Delco-Light is ready. It is more than we had hoped. Quantity production—modern engineering—millions of dollars worth of machinery—re-

search and invention—have produced the Delco-Light that can make all farms electrically lighted farms.

A 600 Watt Non-Storage-Battery Plant

The new plant is a genuine Delco-Light in every respect—full 600-watt capacity, strong, sturdily built, economical in operation. It is equipped with a standard Delco starter and an economical starting battery. And its price is only \$195 f.o.b. Dayton—the lowest price and the greatest value ever offered in a Delco-Light electric plant.

Complete Installation at a Remarkably Small Cost

In addition to this, special arrangements have been made whereby the Delco-Light Dealer in your community will install your plant and wire your house for five lights, to be located wherever you specify. You will receive with the plant five beautiful spun-brass lighting fixtures complete with bulbs.

And all of this—installation, wiring, fixtures, everything ready to turn on the

An Opportunity for Salesmen

In a number of territories we have openings for Delco-Light products dealers and salesmen, who want a permanent and profitable business of their own. Previous experience is unnecessary as we conduct our own training schools. If interested, send for full information.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, Dept. J-21, DAYTON, OHIO
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Makers of Delco-Light Farm Electric Plants, Electric Pumps, Electric Washing Machines and Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration

E. B. Dunigan,
715 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Domestic Electric Co., Inc.
Winston Paul, Mgr.,
43 Warren St., New York City

DEPENDABLE
DELCO-LIGHT

terns instead of 12 cents which we formerly charged.

Several new stamps have been designed to coincide with the dictates of the new postal bill. There is a new 1½ cent stamp which bears the name Harding. There is a ½ cent stamp that bears the name Nathan Hale. The 1½ cent embossed stamped envelope carries a brown oval stamp bearing the bust of Washington. These are the first new stamps for general current use, except those issues for memorial purposes, since the 3 cent stamp of war time.

A Fireside Reflection

(Continued From Opposite Page)

ville to Morris in Otsego county is a white marble slab with a long and very laudatory inscription to the memory of Hannah Cooper a sister of the novelist J.

Fennimore Cooper who was killed at this place by a fall from her horse. In similar mood is a marked set by the road side in the hill-country of Western Massachusetts where I once read the brief story of a man there killed in 1811 by "the over turning of a cart load of hay." But behind the Church at Bristol Center there is a stone which while less explicit than those of which I have just spoken has in it more than a hint of some pioneer tragedy. It is a slab to the memory of young Clement Wilder who departed this life, Feb. 15, 1809.

"Like a flower in the morning of May
I was active and healthy at noon
Death suddenly called me away
At night I lay dressed for the tomb."
"STOP READER AND LEARN TO DIE"

In a strange way this epitaph breathes the very spirit, of Puritanism, for them

lights—will cost you only \$53 in addition to the price of the plant itself.

A Small Down Payment—Balance on Easy Terms

Finally, we have arranged that this new low cost for Delco-Light, completely installed, can be paid on terms so easy that anyone can take advantage of them. The total cost is only \$248, including freight (a little more west of the Mississippi). But you make only a small down payment. The balance is payable on easy terms, arranged to suit your convenience.

Write for Details

Never before has such an offer been made. Never before has Delco-Light cost so little and been so easy to buy. It means that any farm home—your home—can have Delco-Light today.

We want to send you the full details of this remarkable offer. Write immediately for full information—specifications of the plant, illustrations of the fixtures that come with it, details of our complete installation and wiring plan and the figures that show how easily you can now get Delco-Light.

Sign and mail the coupon. There is no obligation.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Dept. J21 Dayton, Ohio.

Please send me full information about the new Delco-Light Plant at \$195 and your special offer on complete installation. This inquiry does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....
Address.....

Death and the Judgment seemed a very real thing and men counted it not unmanly to proclaim their hopes and fears to the world.

Perhaps Puritanism had in it a taint of gloom. Perhaps it is true that they could hardly hear the happy laughter of a little child without asking if something ought not to be done about it. But nevertheless, if they spoke of life as a dark and gloomy vale of tears, they held, I think more vividly than we a belief in the final triumph of righteousness and serene and eternal sunshine on the other side. I opine that the sermons of Jonathan Edwards are cheerful reading as compared with the cynical, pessimistic outgivings of some of our latter day saints—say for example Mr. Sinclair Lewis in "Babbitt."

All of which is respectfully submitted as having no very direct relationship to the agriculture of Ontario County.

BABY

CHICKS

Next Winter's Layers 12¢ each

We have never had such wonderful hatches, so early in the season, of

Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

Ideal weather conditions, plus thrifty farm-range stock of highest egg-producing strains, make this possible. We give you the benefit of all this in these

SPECIAL LOW PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns					
Brown Leghorns					
Black Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
R. I. Reds, Anconas	5.25	9.75	18.00	87.50	170.00
Black Minorcas					
White Rocks	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	12.75	25.00	122.50	
Mixed	3.75	6.75	12.00	57.50	110.00

Shipped anywhere within 1200 miles. Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. 10 Big Hatches Weekly. Sent Parcel Post prepaid. Order at once, before our big production is all sold out; remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

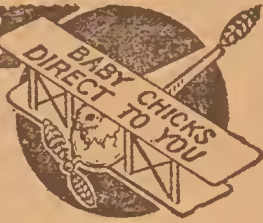
W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.



OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Immediate shipment, 100% live delivery guaranteed



Prices (Postpaid) on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons			4.25	8.50	17
Jersey Black Giants			7.50	15.00	30
Assorted (not shipped under Accredited label)			2.50	5.00	10

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., DEPT. 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Keystone CHICKS 1910



30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY

A licensed veterinarian has certified Keystone Chicks free from contagious diseases. Bred right, hatched right, shipped right.

	No. 1 Selected	Utility Matings
S. C. White Leghorns	15¢ each	11¢ each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	15¢ each	11¢ each
Barred Rocks	16¢ each	12¢ each
S. C. R. I. Reds	18¢ each	14¢ each
S. C. Black Minorcas	16¢ each	12¢ each
Mixed Broiler Chicks	10¢ each	\$90 per 1000

Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY (The Old Reliable Plant) Richfield, Pa.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS



ARE MONEY MAKERS. Mixed Chicks, Heavies, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, \$8. Chicks will now thrive the best with little loss. Order quickly for early shipment. Ref. Buckeye Com. Sav Bank. You take no chance on "SUNBEAMS." Circular Free. Mem. I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York. BOX H-58

LOW PRICES. EFFECTIVE MAY 1st.	Our "SUNBEAMS" have
customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate.	pleased our thousands of
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	50 100 500 1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.00 \$90.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	6.50 12.00 57.00 110.00
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00 13.00 62.00 120.00
Silver Wyandottes, White Orpingtons	7.50 14.00 67.00 130.00

Only 18 hours from New York. BOX H-58

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official records on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing stock from actual breeders.

AUTHORIZED BREEDERS ASS'N, BOX C, TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY

OUR MODERN CHICKS



NOW AT SPECIAL PRICES

Effective May 1st. From select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificate.	50	100	300	500
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices				
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$26.00	\$42.50
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	35.00	57.50
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	38.00	62.50
Silver L. Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Whites	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.50
Mixed, 100, \$9.00 Straight. Order right from this ad. Bank ref. Member I. B. C. A. and				

OHIO C. A. MODERN HATCHERY, BOX 35, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO.

Special Prices FOR MAY AND JUNE CHICKS.

For 25 years we have supplied Chicks to our many customers. From specially culled flocks of pure bred stock. 100%	25	50	100	500	1000
Live Delivery Guaranteed.					
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.00	\$90.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Extra Qual. Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.50	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00
Extra Quality S. C. White Minorcas	4.50	9.00	16.00	77.00	150.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	38.00	75.00
Parks Barred Rocks from 250 trap-nest hens, 20¢ each. White Pekin Ducklings 22¢ each. We can ship C.O.D. by Express or Parcel Post. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Only 18 hours from New York. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.					

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS

From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

DAY OLD TURKEY HATCHING EGGS from our Mammoth Bronze Breeding Flocks that have been certified \$6 for 13; \$45 for 100. Literature on request. A turkey book that is complete in every subject on turkey raising of natural and artificial methods. \$1 postpaid.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS

Plymouth,

New Hampshire

The Chick's Early Care Is Important

THE attention given to the newly-hatched chicks during the first two or three weeks of brooding is of prime importance. Strong, sturdy chicks, well-grown, should make a good profit, if properly handled when they become layers.

It is our experience that during the first two or three days, the young chicks should be kept close to the hover by means of six-inch boards set on edge to form a fence around the hover about a foot from its edge; gradually this area can be enlarged so that the chicks have the run of the entire brooder house by the time they are five days old.

The next step is to get the chicks outdoors into a temporary yard. This should at first be three or four feet in diameter, capable of being gradually enlarged. The chicks may be given a little more run each day. By the time they are ten days old, in ordinary weather they can be given free range. The runway from the brooder-house floor to the ground should be constructed so that there are no corners in which the chicks can huddle. We find a pile of sods or coal ashes makes the best sort of runway.

Feed Plenty of Milk

The first food the young chicks receive should be sour skim milk. This should be placed in fountains or shallow pans where all the chicks will be sure to find it. It is best to give them no water during the first two or three weeks so that they will drink a larger amount of milk.

Solid foods should not be given until the chicks are 48 to 60 hours old. To feed earlier, means certain trouble with resulting poorer chickens and heavy mortality.—L. HAYDEN, New York.

How We Hatch Turkey Eggs

THERE are certain factors in the incubation of turkey eggs which are very important, and which mean a great deal in determining the number of fully matured poult and cockerels raised in the following year. In a large measure the criterion of success in turkey raising is the number of fully matured turkeys raised in proportion to the total number of eggs set. Therefore the eggs as laid must be given the very best attention. High fertility is desirable, and incubation should be carried out in such a way that as many of the eggs as possible will hatch. Naturally, the vigor of the breeding stock and the manner in which it has been managed will determine in large degree the quality of the hatching eggs.

Turkey eggs should be collected regularly every day, in the opinion of prominent turkey raisers, and kept in a room at a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees. They should be turned every day, but handled carefully and not kept for over two weeks.

Hens Like Secluded Nests

Turkey hens will cover from 15 to 20 eggs. Nests are most conveniently arranged on the ground or in boxes or barrels and should be covered so that the turkey hen will not be disturbed. At the same time she should be taken off daily and allowed to exercise and she should be given plenty of water to drink, and clean wholesome feed, such as a mixture of wheat and oats.

When the turkey hen becomes broody she should be allowed to sit on the nest for two or three days before being entrusted with the eggs. When she has remained on the nest for two or three days she should then be given her eggs.

(Continued on Page 454)

Cooley's Chicks they grow!

Broilers in 5-6 weeks Layers—5 months Roasters for Fall

Government statistics show 83 eggs a year per hen average in United States. Cooley's layers average 160 to 225 eggs, and in many cases 300 eggs per year. ORDER NOW for immediate delivery

White Leghorns	Per 25	50	100
Cornell Cooley Strain	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Barron Strain	5.00	9.00	18.00
Black Leghorns	4.00	7.00	14.00
Barred Rocks			
Victor Strain	4.75	8.50	17.00
Thompson Strain	5.00	9.00	18.00
R. I. Reds			
Pawnee Strain	4.75	8.50	17.00
Tomkins Strain	5.00	9.00	18.00
White Rocks			
Fishel-Wilburtha Strain	5.00	10.00	20.00
Anconas			
Sheppard Strain	4.50	9.00	18.00
White Wyandottes			
Duston Strain	5.00	10.00	20.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.50	10.00

Lower prices for late May delivery. Write for them. Also special prices on lots of 1000 or more. Let me know how many you want, what breed and when you wish shipment. My capacity is 580,000 eggs at a setting.

Elden E. Cooley FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

Box No. 1

STOP LOWER'S LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY Box Bryan, Ohio

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh'ns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C. Br. Legh'ns	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18	\$90.00	\$180
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00	18	90.00	180
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	20	100.00	200
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	20	100.00	200
Broilers or Mixed Chix	8.00	16	80.00	160

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BABY CHICKS

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.	25	50	100
Postpaid prices on			
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay. Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 302 Mingoville, Pa.

LAID PARKS ROCKS HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.

Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Get Rock, Leghorn and Ancona Catalog FREE. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

Member I. B. C. A. SEIBERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12¢. Barred Rocks 14¢. Broilers 10¢. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed. NEVIN STUCK, McAllisterville, Pa.

American Agriculturist, April 25, 1925
One-Half Million Guaranteed
Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are looking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO



KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS			
	Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous		
	Per 50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12	\$55
R. I. Reds	7.75	15	70
Barred Rocks	7.75	15	70
Heavy assorted	6.25	12	55
Mixed	5.25	10	46

Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Keystone Chicks are profit payers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference. KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS
 From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

White Leghorns	.....10	cts.
Brown Leghorns	.....10	cts.
Barred Rocks	.....12	cts.
Rhode I. Reds	.....12	cts.
Mixed Chicks	.....9	cts.

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. Write for prices and detailed information.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

Kerlin's Leghorn Chicks

\$5.73 Profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. World Famous White Leghorn 265-331 egg record stock. Greatest winter layers known. Highest quality BABY CHICKS, stock, supplies, shipped safely. FREE Feed with chick order. Big Discount if ordered now. Valuable catalog free. Member International Baby Chick Assn. **BIGGEST PROFITS** Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE BLUE HEN HATCHED CHICKS Bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years experience. S. C. W. or Br. Leghorns, per 100, \$12. Barred Rocks, \$14. Broilers, \$10. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Pa. Catalogue free.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 12c each; heavy varieties, 14c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

WENE CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns

All Breeders Certified and Blood Tested Under direct Supervision N. J. State Dept. of Agriculture. Write for free booklet on chicks and 8 week pullets.

WENE CHICK FARMS VINELAND, N. J.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 11c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 10c; S. C. Barred Rocks, 12c; Mixed 9c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. R. I. Reds 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c and mixed 9c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box 49, McAllisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS 20c In May: April 25c, immediate delivery. White Leghorns Certified and tested 20c. White Leghorns, grade A, 13. Guaranteed. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

DUX PEKINS of giant frame for rapid growth. Market size in 10 weeks, also Indian Runners, easy to raise, always a market. Cat. free. WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leg., B. Rocks and Mixed 9c up. Postpaid 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. \$1 per hundred books order. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

Shifts in the Dairy Trade Winds

(Continued From Page 441)

share of that country's surplus, leaving the British markets more nearly free for the product of the Southern Hemisphere.

Since last spring, foreign markets have been higher than ours most of the time. In January, 1924, New York prices were 13 cents higher than London. During most of the past winter, New York has been 5 to 10 cents lower than London. The difference is narrower right now, but there is no reason to expect severe competition from foreign butter when our prices drop below 40 cents. With an eight-cent tariff to pay, it is obvious that such a price means a very poor return for foreign producers.

Dairymen in foreign countries as well as the United States have had to reckon with high feed costs, so that production abroad may decrease the same as in this country. Furthermore, consumption in many European countries is not yet back to normal and increased output abroad with lower prices will probably be accompanied in part at least by a rise in foreign demand. European demand probably cannot be expected to increase as fast as it did in 1924, however, when the return of Germany as a large customer was the chief strengthening factor. Production in western Europe is back to what it was before the war and Russia is again becoming an important source of supply for foreign markets.

While the outlook is a hopeful one, it will be necessary to raise the efficiency of production if attractive profits are to be maintained. The most important step in this direction is the elimination of the low producing cows.

In the recent investigation to determine whether the butter tariff should be increased above the present 8-cent figure, the United States Tariff Commission found that it cost less to produce butter in Denmark than in the United States. But, they found that the average yields in Denmark were much above ours. For the two years from 1921 to 1923, the average annual production per cow on the farms studied in Denmark was 6,600 pounds of milk and 269 pounds of butter. On the farms studied in the United States, the average yield was 4,708 pounds of milk and 179 pounds of butter. These farms were distributed over 24 different districts in seven middle western states, extending from Ohio to Nebraska.

Poor cows are worse than poor markets when it comes to keeping the farmer poor.

Charge Made That Bootleg Milk is Being Sold in New York City

THE New York City papers are carrying sensational stories about bootleg milk and cream, which, it is claimed, are being sold in the city. Bootleg milk and cream are defined as milk and cream which have been admitted to sale in New York City without having passed the rules of the city Board of Health. There are eight charges made which, according to the *New York Tribune*, are as follows:

1. That since early in 1923 milk inspection has been growing lax, until at present certain dealers, known to the milk trade as "milk bootleggers," are selling adulterated and impure and illegal milk products all over the city.
2. That, in particular, adulterated, and impure and illegal cream is sold, by these "bootleg" dealers to milk retailers in all parts of the city.
3. That the sale of this adulterated and impure and illegal cream, labeled for adults, children and infants, has been growing for two years, and is continuing to grow, by the underselling of honest milk and cream dealers.
4. That this adulterated and illegal cream is brought into the city from Wisconsin, Minnesota and other distant points, including Canada, in direct violation of the health regulations, and without inspection by the Health Department.
5. That this adulterated and impure

Continued on Page 457

**Good appetite
 Good digestion
 MORE MILK**

GOOD HEALTH, good appetite and good digestion are the essentials of a good milker.

Every cow in your herd can be put in milking trim with a course of

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic
 A Cow Tonic and Regulator

Your cow is a machine. To convert your grain, hay, silage and fodder into pails of milk is her function. The more she eats each day, if she is able to digest it, the more milk you get.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the dairyman's favorite remedy, Nux Vomica—the greatest of all nerve tonics—cow remedy, appetizer and digester. It contains Quassia, a stomach tonic; whets the appetite, promotes digestion. It contains Diuretics, to keep the kidneys active. It contains Laxatives, to keep the bowels regular, so that there is no clogging of the system during heavy feeding.

Just regular milk giving where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is included in the ration.

Excellent for cows at calving time. No retained afterbirth. Feed it before freshing. Good alike for all cattle.



Buy it by the pail

Costs Little to Use

The price of one gallon of milk tonics a cow for two weeks, 25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00 (Except in the far West, South and Canada)

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
 Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

What does it Cost to feed 1 cow 1 year?

It costs just what you pay for 1 1/2 tons of feed, because that's all the average cow eats in a year. Realizing this, can you afford to feed any but the best dairy ration to your cows, especially when you know that good feed will return in profits many times its slight additional cost as compared with inferior feed? Quality and uniformity make Larro both highly productive and truly economical. Manufactured from a tested, proven formula that never changes, every sack of Larro is the same—no matter when or where you buy it.

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
 DETROIT MICHIGAN

Larro



Save one half cent a quart on the cost of milk production. New ingredients. New methods. Read the latest book **Live Stock in the East** by Philip R. Park. Free to farmers. Send for yours to-day. Park & Pollard Co. 55 S. HETTEL AVE. BUFFALO, N. Y. Write for it

FISHKILL FARMS

consigns four good young cows to the

SYRACUSE SALE

Be sure and look this consignment up.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.
 OWNER

Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

HORSES

DO IT WITH PERCHERONS; it's usually cheaper. Breeding stock for sale at attractive prices. WILLIAM A. REID, Mount Holly, N. J.

BROOKFIELD FARM
HEADQUARTERS NEW ENGLAND
DURHAM, CONNECTICUT
"Brookfield Farm Running Head"

We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well bred heifers, at attractive prices.
Write for booklet "A" "HEREFORDS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND WHY"

PHILIP J. RICH, Manager. ANDY CARTER, Herdsman.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS
FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN

We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

One Load Fancy Young Grade HOLSTEIN COWS

Fresh or close Springers. Many are from tested dairies. All are fine young individuals and excellent producers. Also have one load backward springers.

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS
Candor, N. Y.

FOR SALE Holstein bull born September 22, 1923. Sired by King of the Changelings a 33-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs. Dam an ARO daughter of Changeling Butter Boy. This young bull is nicely marked, well grown, ready for heavy service and guaranteed right in every way. First check for \$125 f. o. b. Owego takes him.

FRED A. BLEWER,
Owego, Tloga Co., New York

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A.M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

100 PIGS FOR SALE 100

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, all large growing pigs. Pigs from 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.50 each; 7 to 8 weeks old \$7 each. I will ship from one to fifty C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating. I have 20 milk feeding pigs, all good stock, 4 weeks old, that I will sell in lots of 10 for \$60 a lot. I guarantee safe delivery to your depot.

WALTER LUX
388 Salem St., Tel. 86. Woburn, Mass.

Feeding Pigs For Sale

All of these pigs are bred to make large hogs. They are from large type sows and all registered boars. Will make large hogs in small time. They are bred between Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.50 each; 7 to 8 weeks old \$7 each. Send in your order and get good stock. No charge for crating. All pigs sent C. O. D. to you on approval.

CLOVER HILL FARM,
R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,
Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and Yorkshire cross, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.

WILLIAM J. DAILEY
Lexington, Massachusetts.

Member Farm Bureau, also Chester White Swine Record Asso.

PURE BRED CHESTER PIGS
either sow, boar or barrow pigs, 6 weeks old \$9.00 each

FEEDING PIGS, Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$7.50 each; 10 to 11 weeks old \$8.50 each. All pigs are from Big Type Stock, are healthy and vigorous.
C. O. D. on approval.

SUNSHINE FARMS, R.F.D. 4 Carlisle, Mass.

FARMS FOR SALE

330 ACRES, 4000 CDS. WOOD
18 COWS, 3 HORSES, ALL WOOD
And grain, poultry, plows, potato hiller and digger, cream separator, grain drill, other valuable machinery; close town, excellent N. Y. markets; cuts 100 tons hay; spring water, est. 4000 eds. stoverwood. 100,000 ft. timber. 1000 sugar maples, 100 fruit trees; good 8-room white house, porch, maple shade, attractive view; cement basement barn, second barn, granary, poultry house. Aged owner reduces to \$5000 for immediate sale, only \$800 required from responsible party. Details and 12 acre equipped poultry farm for \$1200 on pg. 50 new 196 pure Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 States. Free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ar. at 20th St., N. Y. C.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of March for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.85
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.65

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER HOLDING ITS OWN

There has been little change in the butter market as far as prices are concerned since our report last week. On April 11 there was a slight weakening when prices receded a cent but by Monday they were up again. The recovery and advance has been held without difficulty. The consumptive demand is excellent and this is a very strong factor in keeping the market up to its present tone.

The fanciest marks of creamery butter are selling for 45 cents while 92 score butter is a cent lower. Lower grades have continued the improvement they showed last week and the inside price of the butter market is now 36 cents.

CHEESE STEADY TO FIRM

The cheese market is just about maintaining a steady to firm tone on high grades of cured cheese. The market is not quite as sure of itself on fresh stocks. We are coming into the season now where the make will increase through the natural spring flush. A good many factories opened up on the first of April in New York State and this will undoubtedly create some reaction in the market, not immediately perhaps but through this flush season. Prices on held goods are about the same, 26½ cents representing the top of the market for fancy and special marks with average run goods selling a cent lower. The fanciest fresh State flats are bringing 24 cents at the outside while some are turning at 23 cents. This is a shade lower than they have been selling. Average run fresh goods are generally trading at 22½ cents. If receipts from Wisconsin are any indication the make is running short of this time last year. Storage holdings in New York City storage houses are under the 1924 figures to the extent of something like 100,000 pounds.

EGGS GETTING WEAKER

Heavy receipts and the falling off in consumptive demand is not doing the egg market any good. 38 cents now represents the outside figure on the fanciest marks. There are so few eggs of this class arriving that it does not represent the true level of the market. The average run of nearbys will bring anywhere from 33 to 36 cents. One of the reasons

why the distributing trade is quiet at the moment is because of the Jewish holidays, and a falling off in demand following the Lenten period. On top of this weaker demand, we have heavier receipts with the result that the market has taken on an irregular tone and values are not well defined.

Nearby whites are worth anywhere from 32 to 38 cents. Nearby gathered whites range from 30 to 34 cents, nearby brown eggs that grade from fancy to extra fancy are bringing 33½ to 35 cents.

LIVE POULTRY EASIER

The live poultry market has turned easier as far as prices are concerned following the Easter and Jewish holidays. Fancy colored fowls were selling as high as 38 cents. At the moment there is not enough business to justify quotations. After the market finds itself we will undoubtedly see fancy fowls selling around 30 to 32 cents. Those shippers who took our advice to get stuff on to the market by the 13th met a good market. We said that the 14th would be a short day and it was. The stock that arrived late on the 14th met weakening prices. On the 13th fancy nearby colored broilers sold as high as 65 cents. A limited number of sales were made at 70 cents for particularly fine stock. It is expected that the whole market will ease off to a marked degree, but some receivers are of the opinion that we will see good prices continuing. There is no question but what quality stock will sell well.

POTATO MARKET EASIER

The dull tone continues to prevail in the potato market. As a matter of fact the dullness does not stop with the tone but has become evident in prices where potatoes are not showing much class. This indicates and facts bear it out, that the market is gradually turning somewhat easier. Clean bright well graded States still bring the same as has been paid during the past few weeks, but where there are some "off" characteristics, prices are beginning to turn to a lower level. This weakness is not only true with States and Maines but the easier feeling has invaded the market on Southern potatoes.

States in 150 pound sacks are selling in the neighborhood of \$1.50 to \$1.75 for fairly good stuff in carlots. Where sacks do not show much class we will begin to hear of prices below \$1.50. Maines in 150 pound sacks are worth anywhere from \$1.75 to \$2.10. Jobbing sales are running a little higher. A few Long Islands are still rolling but they are becoming less of a factor in the market every day.

MAY WHEAT HIGHER

The future market on wheat is better than it was a week ago. May wheat on April 15 closed at \$1.55 which is 8 cents better than it was a week previous. Dry weather in the Ohio Valley has had some effect on the market as well as complaining reports about weather condition in the big wheat sections. May corn closed at \$1.09½ on the 14th. Corn has been moving in sympathy with wheat right along.

Buffalo Cash Prices

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meals we are quoting feed prices F. O. B. Buffalo, prices as of April 11th compiled by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets: Ground oats \$36; spring wheat bran \$25; hard wheat bran \$31; standard middlings \$26; soft wheat middlings \$36; flour middlings \$33, red dog flour \$41; white hominy \$40; yellow hominy \$40; corn meal \$46; gluten feed \$36.25; gluten meal \$48.50; 36 per cent. cotton seed meal \$40.50; 41 per cent. cotton seed meal \$42.50; 43 per cent. cotton seed meal \$44.50; 34 per cent. old process oil meal \$38.

SHIP to the right house

M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags

EGGS

Consolidated Beef Scrap

Always makes more eggs, weight, cash.
Made 17 world's champions.
Creates vigor, health. Special **Ton \$55.00**
offer with Bonus, 5 Bags FOS-FOR-US FREE.
5 Bags Beef Scrap \$15, 1 Bag FOS-FOR-US FREE.
Make your own mashes.
CONSOLIDATED BY-PRODUCT CO., Stock Yards, Phila.

American Agriculturist, April 25, 1925

Certified
Blue Tag
Seed Potatoes

Our Blue Tag seed potatoes led all other certified seed in the 1924 official tests conducted in New Jersey and Long Island. Write for delivery prices on late and early varieties.

COOPERATIVE SEED
POTATO ASS'N.
214 Wieting Block,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED Porto Rican Yam Potato Plants. Government inspected, chemically treated, heavy yielders. \$3.00, thousand. Leading varieties Cabbage Plants \$1.00, Tomato \$1.50, thousand. Order today. **JEFFERSON FARMS, Albany, Ga.**

SPRING SPECIALS, \$1 prepaid—18 Giant Everblooming Pansies, 50 (Trans) Asters, asst., 40 Verbenas, mammoth mixed; 25 Snapdragons (pink), 200 Cabbage plants; 65 Asparagus roots, 2 year. All 6 collections, \$5 prepaid at planting time. Send orders early. 2 year Palmetto and Barrs Mammoth Asparagus roots, \$1.75 per 100; \$12 per 1,000. Special prices on large orders. Cauliflower, egg plants, peppers and celery plants in season. Send for catalog. **WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.**

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Leading varieties. Earliana and Baltimore tomato plants. Open field grown. 500; 75c. 1000; \$1.25. 5000; \$5.00 F. O. B. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Our plants mature earlier crops. **REINHARDT PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.**

DAHLIAS—3 for 25c; 15 for \$1; Gladiolus, 8 for 25c. Postpaid. Catalogue free. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, L. I., N. Y.

SEEDLINGS READY NOW—For you to pot or transplant in Flats or Cold Frames. I have 500,000 fine strong seedlings ready now. Tomatoes — Langdon's Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Chalk's Early Jewel, Stone, Dwarf Stone, Dwarf Champion, Ponderosa, \$3.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. Peppers—Ruby King, World-beater, Chinese Giant and Long Red Cayenne, \$3.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved, \$5.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.**

MATRIMONIAL VINE SEED—Raise your own beautiful vines, hardy, bears purple flowers, red berries, packet, 25c. **IRVIN MILLER, Norristown, Pa., R.D. 1.**

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. **C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.**

KELLY CERTIFIED trees are true to name and all are guaranteed. Send for our handsome catalogue of apples, pears, plums and other fruit trees; also shrubs, grape vines and ornamental trees. **KELLY BROS., 1130 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.**

THE NEW CORTLAND apple is a winner. Write us for our new catalogue describing this famous apple. **GREEN'S NURSERY, 1234 Green St., Rochester, N. Y.**

POTTED TOMATO PLANTS, (ready now). Langdon's Earliana from special No. 3 seed, \$3.25 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. Ready May 1st. All varieties vegetable plants potted and transplanted. Send for free list. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.**

SEND \$1 for 15 Dahlia bulbs, all colors, fine for cut flowers. All labeled. **JEROME BOLTE, Dahlia Farm, Stepney, Conn.**

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. **THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.**

SWINE

FOR SALE—World's Grand Champion big type O. I. C. pigs, 8 weeks old, price, \$12. 100 pound boars, same breeding, \$22.50, pedigree included. **VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.**

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE pigs, big type, best blood lines, from large litters. **F. B. KIMMEY & SON, E. Greenbush, N. Y.**

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.**

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. **E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.**

SWITCHES —Transformations, etc. Booklet free. **EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.**

RUGS made from old carpets, any size, any color, from any kind of carpet. **GEORGE E. PURCELL, Dover, N. H.**

BARGAIN IN THREAD—Send 25 cents coin for 35 shuttle bobbins, seconds of good sewing thread. Assorted colors. Skein thread 85 cents pound. **EVA L. WEBSTER, Caratunk, Maine.**

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. **UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.**

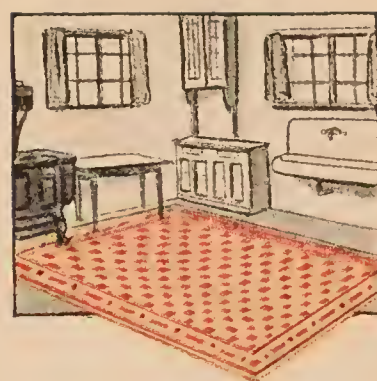


For
Cleaner floors
with Less work

Armstrong's
Linoleum Rugs

*Wear longer-genuine
cork linoleum clear
through to the
burlap back*

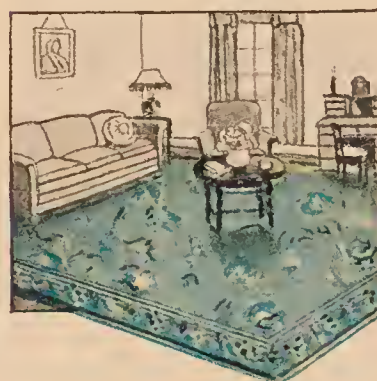
The cost is so little



Your Kitchen

About the easiest way to protect your kitchen floor from the stampede of heedless barnyard stained boots is to cover it with an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. No more beating, shaking, or old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush methods.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"



Your Living-Room

There's precious little beauty and no satisfaction left in a floor covering that still looks soil-stained and grimy right after you clean it. The beauty of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug lies in the fact that it always looks neat and clean.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

"And even now, old floor, you're not really clean. That's what's so discouraging

—you ought to look far brighter after all the scrubbing I've given you. I'm THROUGH—I simply MUST have a floor covering that's easier-to-clean."

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *are* easier-to-clean. "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!" And they *stay* clean longer because an Armstrong Rug is always solid, genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back.

You just *can't* dislodge ground-in soil from a floor surface that splinters and chips off into pits and jagged hollows, without going back—hands and knees—to the old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush. So let's forget that once and for all, and get an ARMSTRONG RUG.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

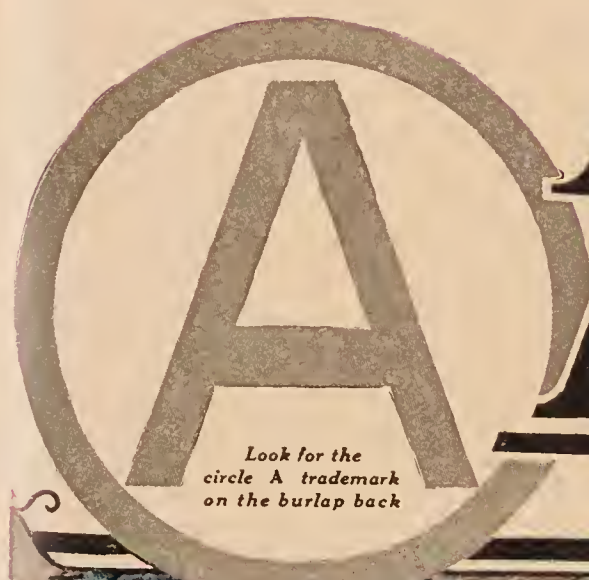
Linoleum Division

1003 Jackson St., LANCASTER, PA.

*Send for
This Free Booklet*

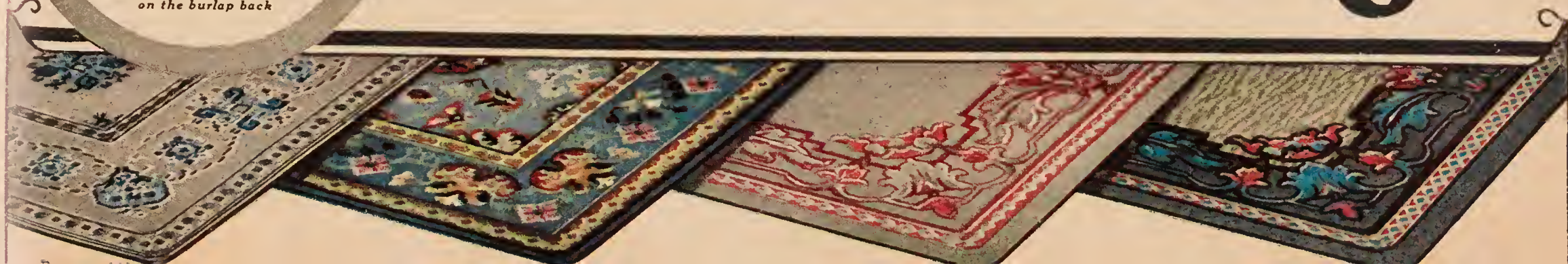
"RUGS OF
PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

Send for this book of colorplates today. It tells you what you can do right now to make your floors attractive at low cost and how you can *keep* them attractive with far less work. Send for it today. It's *free*.



Look for the
circle A trademark
on the burlap back

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs



This flame heats the kettle ~ not the kitchen

See how the focused flame of the Florence sends the heat straight where you want it!

COOKING heat thrown out into the kitchen means a three-times-a-day drain on your time and temper. Cooking heat that goes straight to the bottom of the kettle will give you the best cooking results in the least amount of time.

That's the working principle of the Florence—the oil range with *focused heat*. Specially designed burners send the heat directly into the cooking, where you want it.

Naturally, this more efficient stove helps you cook better meals. The certainty and the simplicity of the Florence cut out all the guess-work. You can have the right heat—where you want it—at the turn of a lever. To start the Florence you have only to turn a lever, touch a match to the asbestos kindler, and the range is ready to cook your dinner.

Florence kitchens are cool in summer

No use to hope for a cool kitchen if your cooking stove throws much of the heat out into the room. The Florence uses the heat for cooking and leaves the kitchen cool—a pleasant place to work on a hot summer day.

Your first glimpse of the Florence will tell a story of service and beauty. The sturdy frame is built for years of hard use; the shining enamel means just as many years of good looks. Here's an oil range that you, as a good housekeeper, would be proud to have in your kitchen.

Go see for yourself

Ask one of your neighbors who use the Florence to show you how convenient it is. How it lights at a turn of the lever and a touch of a match to the clean asbestos kindler. No wicks to trim. Let her tell you how reasonable the Florence is in its demands for kerosene—one of the cheapest fuels known, and one that is always easy to obtain.

Or—go to the nearest department, furniture, or hardware store and look the Florence over.

This cut-away view shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is *focused* just where you want it for quick cooking.



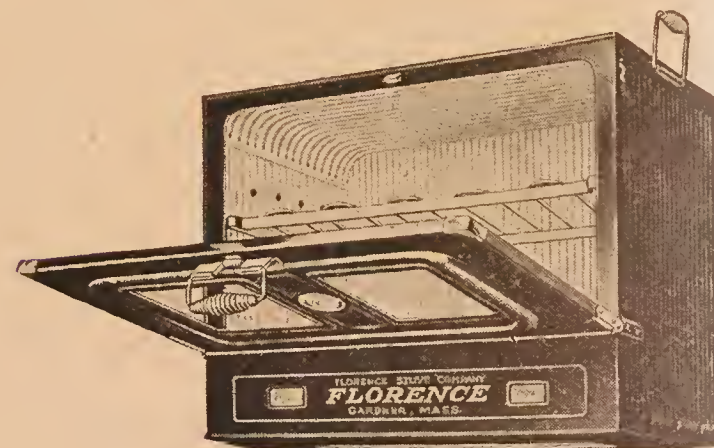
The Florence Leveler

is one of the Florence's many refinements—a device on each leg, which overcomes any unevenness in the floor. Just turn the screw to the exact height indicated by the spirit level on the feed pipe.



Florence Stove Company
Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.
DIVISION OFFICES
New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans,
Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Cleveland
Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence
Ovens, Florence Water Heaters, and Florence
Oil Heaters.
Made and sold in Canada by McClary's,
London, Canada

Just look at the oven. There's no other oven like it. The "baker's arch" prevents heat pockets. The patented heat spreader insures even baking. The asbestos lining holds the heat and saves time and fuel. A heat indicator on the oven door shows the amount of heat in the oven.



FLORENCE Oil Range

"Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'" is the name of a booklet that contains information about the Florence Oil Range, that is both valuable and interesting. If you will give us your name and address we will send it to you free of charge.



Stop Mistakes in Painting How to Know the Real Paint Store

KNOW it by *visible evidence* in the form of the Farm Painting Guide.

When you see a paint store that displays the Farm Painting Guide rest easy on the following points:

That store has the right type of paint, varnish, stain and enamel for every surface. That store will give you accurate counsel. That store will give you the same skilled service no matter who waits upon you — clerk or proprietor. That store will recommend good painters if needed.

The explanation is: That store, in securing for its customers the Painting Guide Service, has brought you the authoritative recommendations of Sherwin-Williams who specialize on surface finishing problems of every kind.

From the Farm Painting Guide select the correct type of material, just as you select the correct color from the color card. No uncertainty. *Save this copy of the "Guide" to use when needed.*

"PAINT HEADQUARTERS"

It is the store with the Farm Painting Guide

Write the S-W Dep't of Home Decoration. Ask for attractive free painting booklet B-450 and the set of fine color plates showing beautiful interiors. Send 50c (65c in Canada) for the 177 page book on Home Decorating—profusely illustrated with newest ideas in full color. Thousands of these books are being distributed. Write Dept. B-435 at address below.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FARM PAINTING GUIDE



SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARN, SILOS, OUT- BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint: S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (Wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
Metal Composition	Metalastic Ebonol			
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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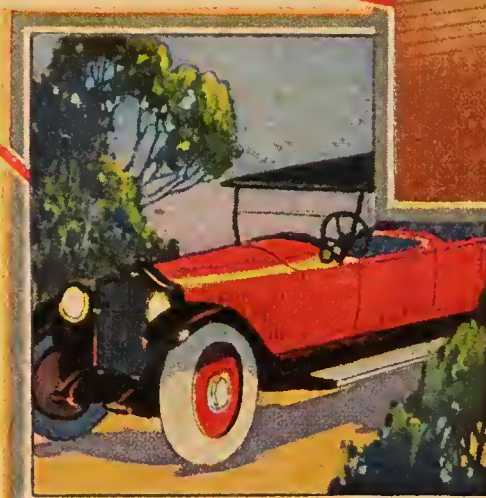
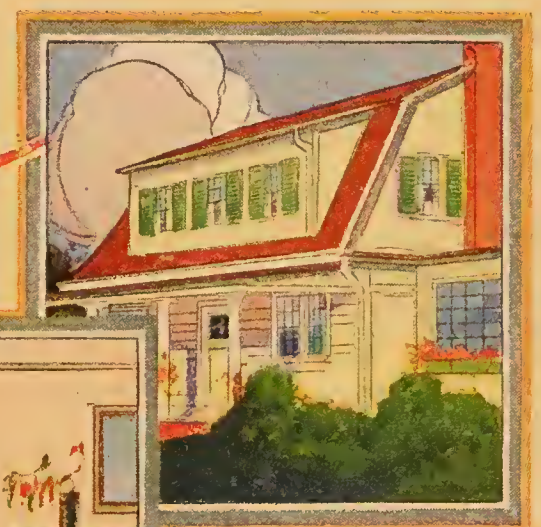
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New York Farm News

Western County Notes by M. C. Burritt

UP here in the western end of the Empire State along Lake Ontario's shores we are having a regular spring; cold cloudy days and warm sunshiny days, rainy days and clear dry days, with their alternate promise of an early and a late spring. But it is interesting because it keeps us all guessing. On the whole, the weather has been favorable and a spring somewhat earlier than the average seems certain now.

We got the plows started last week. We have one orchard all plowed, and the rubbish and leaves—and we hope this source of infection with them—all covered in good shape. We also have a good start on the oat and pea ground. A thirty mile drive back from Lake Ontario on the 12th showed plowing to be quite general. Certainly sixty per cent. of the farmers have made a good start on the ground intended for spring grain planting. Some have finished plowing for spring grains but I only saw one field which had been fitted. As far as I have been able to learn no sowing had been done on April 12th. A few farmers were plowing sod ground.

Getting Spray Rigs Ready

Fruit buds are making some progress on the warmer days. Men are tuning up their spray rigs for the battle with the scabs and bugs which is soon to begin. This consists chiefly of minor repairs for most growers are apparently trying to make the old rigs do another year. As far as my observation goes comparatively few new outfits have been purchased this year. After getting along with overhauling an old outfit for nearly fifteen years we have been compelled to improvise another. This we did by the purchase of a second hand wagon tank and a Ford engine and frame which we have had a local garage man hitch up to a standard pump. A short test indicates that the outfit is satisfactory. I shall have more to say about it as the experience of the season brings out the faults and good features of the combination.

A Good Home Garden Pays

The making of the family garden is also the order of the day on well conducted farms. This important asset of life on a farm is too often neglected and seldom made the most of. I shall never forget the impressions of farm gardens, par excellence, which I have received from trips through the Pennsylvania Dutch farmers' territory southwest of Harrisburg. To my mind they represent an ideal use of this farm asset. The thrifty growth of a variety of products, in neat rows, the scrupulous cleanliness, the enclosure in whitewashed fences, make these Dutch gardens stand out as the important part of the farmstead which it ought to be.

Bring Much Satisfaction

From a cold blooded farm management point of view it is sometimes argued that it is better to put the work on profitable field crops and buy the garden "sass", and from a dollars and cents standpoint there is sometimes justification for this view. Just now, however, when most farm crops are low in price and retail prices are high, this argument does not hold. In fact, the farm management men are now urging more and better home gardens. At all times the true garden lover rebels at this mercenary point of view for he wants his garden for its fresh, crisp, tasty, products and the satisfaction it brings him.

Son Has a Junior Project

This is Easter vacation week for the children in school. Son and I must build a small chicken house for his junior project. Sixty Rhode Island Red eggs are in the incubator, and will be transferred to mother hens about the

end of the week. When they hatch we must have a home ready for them. We shall build a house about 6x8 mostly from old lumber about the farm. Son buys the eggs and hires them hatched, pays for what lumber is purchased, and expects to pay this back by selling mother fat cockerels—our leghorns are poor eating—and eggs next winter. He will have his poultry experience and education earlier than his father did, thanks to the wise provision for junior project work by country, state and nation.—M. C. Burritt.

News from the North Country

THE sugaring season that came to an end in this section recently, proved to be one of the poorest in several years. On the average not more than half a crop was secured, though of extra good quality. The season opened early in the month of March, but owing to the windy, cold and much of the time cloudy weather that prevailed, it was very unfavorable for the free running of sap, though it did run at intervals until well into April.

The price received on the local market has been from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per gallon, with sugar at 25c per lb. though many of the large producers contract their entire output of syrup with some of the large tobacco companies. With the mild, moderate weather that prevailed throughout the last half of March, farmers were able to start their plowing, which is something quite out of the ordinary in this northern latitude.

Cows in most instances came through the winter in pretty good condition and are keeping up a fairly good flow of milk, which with the price received at present, makes the outlook quite encouraging at present for the Lewis County farmers.

Milk cows seem to be in good demand at prices ranging from \$60 to \$100 per head, the latter figure being received for prime young cows, that have recently freshened and are in good condition.—Charles L. Stiles.

Central New York Grangers Meet at Syracuse

ABOUT 200 Grangers from Central New York attended Grange Day at the College of Agriculture at Syracuse University on April 3rd. The program included addresses by Lieutenant Governor Lowman, Congressman John C. Ketcham of Michigan, State Master S. L. Strivings of the New York State Grange and Dean F. F. Moon of the College of Forestry of Syracuse. Other speakers were Raymond Cooper, lecturer of the New York State Grange and Professor R. M. Adams of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Congressman Ketcham was introduced by Dean Nye of the Syracuse College of Agriculture. He said that if this country is to experience general prosperity, farm produce must bring more satisfactory prices.

Lieutenant Governor Lowman of New York struck a very vital cord when he said, "We need a revision of the entire state tax system. A scientific levy on incomes is fairer for the farmers than a tax on property."

State Master S. L. Strivings reviewed the history of the New York State Grange. He said that the purpose of the Grange is broader than price determination, and has to do with the society and spiritual as well as the economic life of rural people. Professor Adams lent a humorous touch to the program. He gave many rhymes which he has written to teach his lesson in an amusing way. Dean Moon spoke of the importance of the farm wood lot. He emphasized its value as a source of revenue, and stated that it is too often neglected.

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The Hinman User gets CLEAN Milk

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his Hinman Milker is so simple that it's easy to keep it thoroughly clean. Many a Hinman Milker, in steady use for over fifteen years, is producing milk just as clean today as it did the first time it was used! We will be glad to give to any dairyman, the names of others who have proved this with their Hinman Milkers.

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to own a Hinman. Because it brings all the saving of time, hard work and money and maintains your same standard of high grade milk!

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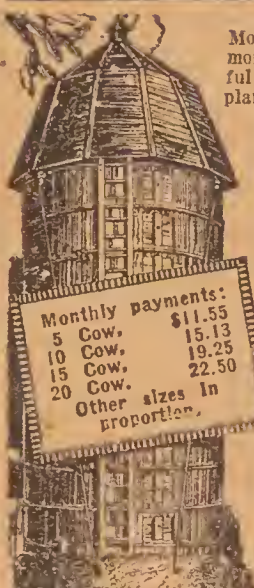
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Agents —
Write us about opportunities open

\$11.55 UPWARD PER MONTH



You can now buy your Green Mountain Silo with a part of the monthly milk check. A wonderful long-life silo, plus a buying plan that fits your own circumstances. Write now for full particulars.

The Green Mountain has heavy close-fitting, cross-hatched staves; extra heavy hoops with oversize threads. Doors made and fit like safe or refrigerator. Wooden ladder rungs—no iron to frost your fingers. Extra capacity red gambrel roof.

Special 30 Day Offer

To induce early orders, we will cancel entirely the first month's payment, if your order is received within 30 days from appearance of this adv.

Write today for booklet, payment plan, etc.

The Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.
343 West St., Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

DAIRY FEED \$8.00 PER TON WITH

PHILADELPHIA and New SCHLICHTER

Wood Stave
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construction for satisfaction, quality for service, door frames with doors that can not swell fast. Cash or monthly payments. Special prices now. Free Catalogue. Opening Roof: a full silo without refilling.

WOOD TANKS BARN EQUIPMENT

E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.

(Box A.A.) 10 S. 18th St., Phila., Pa.



er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

BABY

CHICKS

Quality Chicks at Reduced Prices

We offer high quality Chicks from 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment. Prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty-five years. Order from this advertisement or send for illustrated catalog, and free booklets on the care of Poultry.

Chicks Per	25	50	100	100 Eggs
Jersey Black Giants	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
"Barron" Leghorns	4.00	8.00	13.00	7.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Parks" Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Light Brahmas	6.50	12.00	23.00	10.00
Runner and Pekin Ducklings	9.00	17.00	33.00	9.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

Belgian Hares, New Zealand Red and Flemish Giant Rabbits at reasonable prices. We buy back all young Rabbits produced from our stock.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS



THESE PRICES EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST	50	100	300	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00	\$80.00
S. & R. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.50	9.50	26.00	42.00	80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English. Wh. Leghorns	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandots, BL Minorcas	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff and White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	52.00	85.00	
Mixed all varieties	5.00	9.00	26.00	42.00	80.00
Sil. & Gol. Wyandot, Buff & Part. Rocks, R. I. Whites, Blue Andalusians	50, \$8; 100, \$15; 300, \$43.				

from new European pest. Veterinarian's signature furnished to verify health. Thousands of pleased customers. Order light from this ad with full remittance. Ref. Geneva Bank. Only 18 hours from New York. GENEVA, INDIANA Box 12

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS.

WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS




Sumner Prices	50	100	300	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid price	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$29.00	\$48.00	\$95.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	6.25	12.00	35.00	53.00	115.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.75	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00

Order direct from this ad and save time. KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kerkersville, Ohio.

STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up



Varities	Prices	On:	Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120			
Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120			
& Buff Plymouth Rocks, B. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135			
Wymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145			
Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120			
Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00					



Don't take no chance. Order

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

PRICES CUT ON EGG BRED CHICKS



from vigorous, heavy laying expertly bred stock, mated for high egg production. Prompt, live delivery, postpaid. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Ada, Ohio. Catalog Free.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
S. C. Leghorns	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	45.00	72.00	140.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	62.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices. Reliable, satisfactory service. RUTLEDGE, ADA, OHIO.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-day and carefully inspected and selected.	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes				

Mixed Chicks, 100, \$12.00. 25% deposit books your order for future delivery. Reference: First State and Savings Bank. Only 18 hours from New York. THE HOWELL HATCHERY, Dept. 55, Howell, Mich.



BABY CHICKS

prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY

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Write for prices on BEST

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POULTRY GRIT

Sharp and Soluble

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Better Breeders Stronger Chicks

Cod liver oil prevents and cures leg weakness in chicks if it contains Vitamine D. Experts recommend giving this oil to breed-lug birds also to improve hatches.

COD LIVER OIL—HARRIS

is double-tested and guaranteed to contain this vitamine. Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen and experiment stations. The one brand you can be sure of. Avoid mixtures! Circulars FREE. The Harris Laboratories, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

1 pint	.....\$ .75
1 gal.	..... 3.50
5 gal.	..... 15.00
30 gal.	..... 55.00

Delivered Cash or C. & D.

How We Hatch Turkey Eggs

(Continued From Page 446)

If a number of hens are sitting at the same time, care should be taken to see that they get back to the nests properly and that no nest is left uncovered.

Both chicken and turkey hens, while sitting on turkey eggs, should be dusted with sodium floride, using a small inch under each wing, around the thigh joint, over the back, under the body and around the vent. In this way the hen is rid of lice and the poult at hatching times are not liable to be infested with the parasites.

—W. H. B., New York.

How I Feed Ducklings

THE best feed that I have found to start ducklings is composed of bread and milk. Soak the bread in the milk until it becomes quite soft, then squeeze part of the milk out until the bread crumbles well. Young ducks will thrive on this feed and very rarely will troubles due to digestive disorders be experienced when ducklings are fed in this way.

After a few weeks a feed of equal parts bran and cracked corn or cornmeal may be allowed and the ducklings can be gradually changed to this from the bread-and-milk feed.

Old mature ducks can be almost constantly upon the water and thrive well, requiring very little feed, especially if the water be of swampy nature and plenty of roots and minnows are to be had. Young ducks, however, are extremely tender and it is not best to allow them access to water, particularly when the weather is cool.

Hatch Later Than Chicks

It seems that the thrifter ducklings become the more susceptible they are to the effects of cold weather and water. For this reason it is advisable to hatch them later than chicks and when weather conditions are generally mild. At any rate they must be protected from cold, damp weather until well feathered, whatever the season. Heavy rains will drown young ducks just as quickly as young chickens.

Pasture of some sort is fine for ducklings. However, they should not be permitted to range clover or any other short pasture where bees abound, as considerable loss may result, for the ducks are sure to catch and swallow some of the bees. A quick, violent death results.

Young ducks are persistent insect hunters. Last summer we turned a bunch of ducklings into an alfalfa field a part of which was thickly infested with grasshoppers. The ducks were constantly chasing grasshoppers and it is needless to say that they grew rapidly on this diet of alfalfa and hoppers, in addition to the bran and cornmeal that they received. Incidentally grasshoppers were very scarce before the first frost came.

—VERNE MOORE, Ind.

Avoid Drafts Around Incubator

TO get a good hatch of strong chicks, commercial poultry keepers deem it essential to have the incubator in the right kind of a room, properly ventilated. A room that will hold an even temperature of 60 to 70 degrees is as important as having an incubator that will hold a temperature of 103 degrees.

If an incubator cellar is used, it should be large enough to provide for the future expansion of incubator capacity. A ceiling 8 feet in height is preferred, as it permits a layer of air to circulate over the machine and provides room for the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 13,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischer W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns, Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks, Fischer Strain W. Rocks	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Pom Barron-Vineland S. C. W. Leghorn hens mated to high egg type Hollywood Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140

Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid. NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA. D. N. Shanaman, Prop.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varities	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

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BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January. Send for circular.

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Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

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W. Leg., 11c. Rocks, 13c. Reds, 14c. Wyand., 15c. Mixed, 9c. Our stock better than ever. Live delivery guaranteed. Cat. and reference free.

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Over Twenty Years Experience

BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY

Per 100	Per 100
White Leghorns	\$14
Rhode Island Reds	\$16
Shepard Strain Anconas	15
Black Minorcas	18
Wh. & Barred Rocks	16
Silv. or Wh. Wyandots	18

Members International Baby Chick Association
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Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

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S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Quality Chicks at rock bottom prices. A hatch each week beginning March 10th. Send for booklet and price list.

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CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c.

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VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE.
America's Greatest layers. Order Direct.

Wyckoff, Tancred White Leghorns10c each
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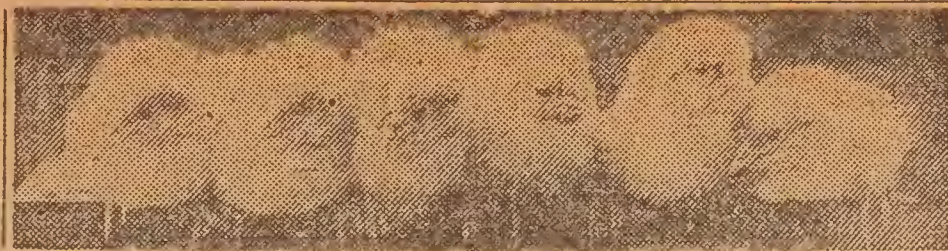
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Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. TROUP BROS. R.D. No. 3, Millertown, Pa.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. Telford, Pa. PIONEER FARMS.

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From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way. Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chick.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings; Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TO-DAY.

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LOW PRICES ON PEDIGREED CHICKS

Hollywood, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Assorted Broilers. Noted for health and vigor because they're bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. Rock bottom prices. Big discounts on lots of 500 to 1000. Get details of offer on Special Matings of linebred, trap-nested, pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue-blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Special offer on S. C. White Leghorns. Ask for our chick raiser's guide, and mention varieties you like best. Farm Service Company Tyrone, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1925

from pure bred stock of laying ability which is proven by our repeat orders from satisfied customers. Every effort is put forth to produce chicks of high quality and vitality. Our aim is "Good Chicks at Moderate Prices."

	Prices on 100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds	17.00	82.00	160.00
B. P. Rocks	17.00	82.00	160.00
Anconas	20.00	97.00	
W. Wyandottes	24.00	117.00	
Assorted	13.00	62.00	

May price—1c less per chick.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send for free circular and complete price list including special matings in above breeds. THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Dept. A, Sugar Leaf, N. Y. Member International Chick Association.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book



Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

White Leghorn Chicks

From a commercial breeding farm that know the kind of chicks you must have to make a profit.

Write for booklet A. A.

Eigenrauch & DeWinter Red Bank, N. J.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Chicks

MAY DELIVERY
\$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad, or send for catalog.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS,
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Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Anconas—16c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—14c each; Broilers—10c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

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WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct) S. C. White Leghorns

Bred for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

expansion tank and other fixtures found on most incubators.

The length and width of the cellar, of course, will depend on the size of the incubator to be used and the number of machines to be placed side by side. As a rule, an inside width of 12 feet is ample for a single machine and 23 feet if two machines are placed side by side. Windows, the 3-light cellar sash, are desirable on each side. They are placed preferably approximately 8 feet apart if the building or room is 23 feet wide and 10 feet apart if 12 feet wide.

While the incubator cellar is most commonly ventilated by opening the windows this method has serious objections. It is rapidly being replaced by the indirect method which provides plenty of fresh air at all times without drafts.

An Experience With Broilers

WHICH is the most profitable breed to raise for broilers? This question would probably receive as many answers as there are breeds of poultry. In this connection, the experience of a woman I know, a Mrs. Stetzel, may prove of interest.

On March 17, last year, 1700 chicks were taken from incubators on the Stetzel farm and placed in four brooder houses. Of this number, 450 were White Leghorns, which were placed in a brooder house by themselves. The remainder of the lot were almost equally divided between Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons and White Wyandottes, all of which, together with the Leghorns, were purebred stock. The chicks of the heavier breeds were mixed together in the three brooder houses.

These 1700 chicks were given exactly the same care and attention and were fed the same ration. During the first week in June, when the chicks were just a few days more than ten weeks old, Mrs. Stetzel went through the flocks and selected the largest of them to sell as broilers. She picked out 150 of the largest Leghorn cockerels, leaving the pullets, and from the heavier breed flocks she selected 390, including pullets as well as cockerels, and about the same number of each of the four breeds.

The Leghorns weighed 222 pounds and brought 32 cents per pound, or \$71.04, a fraction over 47 cents each. The broilers of mixed breeds weighed 430 pounds and at 35 cents per pound brought \$150.50, a trifle less than 40 cents each. Mrs. Stetzel naturally favors the Leghorns now.

The above is in no wise offered as conclusive proof of the superiority of one breed over another, so far as concerns their profitableness as broilers, but is simply given to show the results in one particular instance in which more than one breed was put under the same care, conditions and feed.

Do Not Forget Lime and Grit

JUST because spring weather is soon upon us, is no excuse for getting some of the essentials of the hens diet. Some folks have an idea that because the hens can get out they can get enough grit and lime without supplying them. We have found that this is a mistake. Thin shelled eggs have cost us quite a penny. We keep a box in one corner of the hen house full at all times. It is not necessary to have special boxes for lime and another one for oyster shells and another for grit and charcoal. We find it more convenient to get them already mixed up and in one batch and supply them with these essentials in the form of a succotash like mixture.—F. W., New York.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECLIPSE FARMS, Selinsgrove, Pa.

LAWRENCE P. UHL



THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1910, (when he retired), I was associated



with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio, making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have now decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	85.00	
Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00	
Assorted, Heavy Breeds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Assorted, Light Breeds	5.25	10.00	48.00	95.00

For quick action, you can order direct from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on extra select Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from above price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT. Only 18 hours from New York. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.
LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53 NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Sheppard Ancona	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Rocks and Orpington, Wh. Wyandot, R. C. and S. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandot, R. C. Reds	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorn and Barron Strain Wh. Leghorn	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Heavy Mixed, 100, \$13; 500, \$62; 1000, \$120. Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; 1000, \$95.				

All our personal attention. Free 1925 Catalog. Ref. Farmers State Bk. There is no risk. Old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio. 18 hours from New York



HOYTVILLE HATCHERY—"Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is pure-bred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Prices on (Parcel post prepaid):	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown S. C. Leghorns	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	..	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff & White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes			18.00		

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. "Ohio Chicks are Better."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 50, HOYTVILLE, OHIO



"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE"

Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varities	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$115.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, (Sheppard strain)	8.00	15.00	70.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00
This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are					

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO

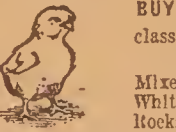


CHICKS FROM CHOICE FLOCKS

100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$58.00
Barred and White Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandots, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	75.00
Light Brahmas	9.00	18.00	85.00
Don't hesitate to order right from this ad.			

Don't hesitate to order right from this ad. Ref. First National Bank. Only 18 hours from New York.

R. J. HEITZMAN HATCHERY, Box 51 Gallon, Ohio



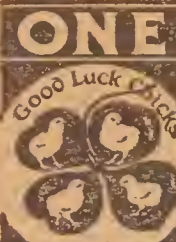
BUY NATIONAL GUARANTEED CHICKS.. They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$44.00	\$87.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	50.00	102.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58.00	117.00
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.00	150.00
Columbian Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00	185.00

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank. NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 404 GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. White Leghorns from pure bred healthy Hogan tested stock. All chicks now \$12.50 per hundred. 500 or more \$12.00 per hundred. Postpaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
H. E. KOSTER, Laurel, Delaware



ONE MILLION

INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK. Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW. Neuhauer Hatcheries, Box 47 Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Ref.

THE KENT BARRED ROCKS

Have led the Vineland Contest all winter. Eggs, Chicks. Laying pullets in August. Circular.

W. H. B. KENT, Cazenovia, N. Y.

CHICKS--5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
Buff Rocks	15.00
Broilers	12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

OHIO CHICKS & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make more for you. Write today. Dept. N, The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks

Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XXX.

From where he sat resting in a quilt in a big chair on his porch, Jim Taylor let his gaze rove lazily over the landscape. He wondered at the contrast of the quiet scene with the excitement at the fire of the night before.

The mellow haze of late Indian summer lay over the peaceful countryside. The sun was warm, but not too warm, and a gentle breeze drifted around the porch corner from the north. Across the valley, Jim could see a neighbor with his boys digging potatoes. Up and down the valley, fields of state corn cut and stooked, and buckwheat in the shock contrasted with the brown fall meadows. In some of the cornfields, Jim could catch the gleam of the yellow pumpkins shining in the sun.

"Kind of pleasant," mused the boy. "Even Dave Messenger might agree that it was peaceful here this morning."

As he thought of his friend, the sheriff, Jim smiled, and then quickly frowned.

"Hurts even to smile," he said slowly. He lifted his bandaged hands. "Wonder if there will be many scars. Must ask the old 'doc' the next time he comes."

"Funny about Johnny. Doc said he wasn't hurt much. The horse only knocked the wind out of him, and being under the manger saved him from being trampled on; then dragging him down low on the floor must have kept him from being burned."

Turning his head slowly and painfully where it rested on the back of the chair, Jim looked down across the fields to where Ball's big dairy barn had stood. Nothing was there but a black ruin over which the smoke still drifted.

"How blank it looks," he thought. "Oh, well, it might have been worse. They saved the house, and the barn and its contents were well insured in the Grange."

Thinking a little, but for the most part just resting and listening to the hens clucking about the yard, or to the energetic rattling of the dishes in the kitchen, the boy lay relaxed in his chair. He was tired and exhausted from his experience of the night before and there had been much excitement from solicitous friends that morning who had either come to see him personally or called to inquire about him over the telephone.

His experience at the fire now seemed like some ghastly nightmare. Of what had happened after he had gotten out of the burning barn, he remembered little. They had told him this morning how the sheriff had taken command of things, and how men had obeyed him without questioning as they worked frantically with every available quilt and blanket to cover the roof of the house to keep it wet. Few had stopped to realize where Ball and his hired man and Taylor were until Jim had disappeared in the stable and Dorothy had run back to the group of men at the house screaming for help. When she had once made the situation clear, the tall lawyer and the little sheriff and Dorothy had led the running men back to the north end of the stable where Jim had gone in.

Jim remembered how old 'Doc' Weston's face had shone with pride when he told him that morning how those three who had led the crowd back to the barn paused only for an instant to get disjointed information from Bill Mead before they had plunged straight toward the inferno in the stable where the boy had gone after the old man. Luck had been with them, for they found the two almost on the threshold of the door and had carried the old man and Jim, both of whom were now unconscious, into the air and to safety.

Jim had heard several times that morning, too, how Dave had gone back to his work of directing the saving of the Ball house, while strong arms had gently placed Ball and him in the sheriff's car. Jim also knew from the lips of his lawyer friend how Dorothy had insisted upon riding in the back seat with an arm

around each of the unconscious men and with a soft shoulder under each of their heads to protect them from the jolts of the car.

They had told him, too, that with the coming of early morning old John Ball had insisted that he was "as right as a cricket," and that he wanted to be taken home. So he had gone, and Jim had not seen him. Neither had he been conscious of the presence of the girl. After the doctor had gone and she had found that neither her father nor Jim were seriously injured, she had returned to take care of her mother.

As soon as Ann Jenkins had heard that Jim was hurt, she had come directly to take charge of his household.

"Wants someone with common sense around," she had said.

Under her efficient direction, things moved and Jim felt grateful. Some of the callers were not allowed to see him at all, others were "shooed" away in no uncertain manner, after they had talked to the boy for a couple of minutes.

"Ain't goin' to let 'em tire you all out,"

Suddenly he was aroused by the sound of loud voices in the kitchen, and then it was quiet again.

After a few minutes, a man, walking with a little limp, came sneaking around the house, and into Jim's line of sight. It was Bill Mead.

"Good mornin'," said Bill, in a low tone of voice, taking off his slouch hat and turning it around and around awkwardly in his hands. "How you feelin'?"

"Pretty good," said Jim. "How are you?"

"Oh, I'm all right, 'cept my lungs are a little sore from the smoke and I got a sore foot where the danged galoot of a horse jumped on me."

"Awfully glad it wasn't worse," said Jim.

There followed a silence, while Bill stood twisting his hat in his hand, looking first at Jim and then nervously over his shoulder, plainly ill at ease, but with something on his mind.

After a moment, Jim looked at him and smiled and said:

"Why don't you sit down, Bill?"

"Can't," said the hired man. "Old

right. I can't shake hands with you because of these darned bandages, but I kind of got a sneaking notion that you and I are going to stick by each other from now on."

The hired man's face broke into a grin. "You bet your bottom dollar we are. I'm goin' to stick by old Johnny, too. City wages can go to the duce. I know which side my bread is buttered on. Me and Johnny are goin' to have the foundation for the new barn started within a week."

Interested in his conversation, Bill had forgotten to watch over his shoulder. Suddenly he remembered and turned to find Mrs. Jenkins glaring at him ominously from the kitchen door.

"Good-by," he said quickly. "I got to go!" and he ambled off around the corner of the house, forgetting even to limp.

"Hate to pester you all the time," said Mrs. Jenkins to Jim, "but I declare these folks just won't let you alone."

"What's the matter now?" asked Jim.

"That county agent feller, Bradley, wants to know how you're feelin'."

"That's all right. Tell Bradley I'm fine; will be all right in a day or two."

Jim closed his eyes to rest again, but somehow the mention of Bradley's name made things less peaceful. He could not keep from wondering over and over again how much of an understanding there was between Dorothy and Bradley.

"They're probably engaged," he thought. And then he remembered his resolution to limit his friends to men and to put women out of his life. So he turned resolutely to other things and fell to thinking about what he could do to help elect Winslow to the county judgeship.

The peculiar put-put-put of a flivver coming up the road interrupted his thought again. He watched it lazily for a moment and then straightened a little in his chair as he saw it was John Ball, and that the old man was coming to a stop by his gate. Slowly and painfully Ball climbed out of his car and leaning on a stick that he had picked up for a cane, came up the walk toward Jim.

"Good mornin'," he said simply. "How do you find yourself?"

"Good morning," said Jim. "I'm feeling pretty good, and expect to feel better. And you?"

"Right as a cricket. Tired and lame, and feel as if I'd had a bad sunburn, but thanks to you, I'm still on earth and feelin' good."

"Good," said Taylor. "Come up on the porch and have a seat."

Ball came up and sat down, and for a while an awkward silence fell between them.

"Too bad about the barn, Johnny," Jim said finally.

For a moment the old man did not reply.

"I can stand the loss of the barn. It was pretty well covered with insurance," he said.

Then he turned his head away to hide the telltale quivering of his beard.

"But it was pretty tough to have the horses go that way."

Suddenly he turned almost savagely toward the boy.

"Jimmy," he said, "I've been a darned obstinate old fool, but I guess I've had my lesson if it did take all summer, and the burning of my barn to give it to me. This mornin' when I got back there and found how the boys must have worked to save my house, and how as I look at you and see what you went through to save my own worthless hide, I think I'm beginnin' to see what this idea of cooperation means that you've been talkin' about all summer."

Jim looked at the old man and was struck by the way he had aged during the past months.

He held up a bandaged hand. "Hold on, Johnny," he said. "I've been doing some thinking lately, too, and I concluded that I didn't know it all, either. You're right about there being no sub-

(Continued on opposite page)

What Happened in the Story Last Week

DAVE Messenger and Lawyer Winslow have been visiting Jim, discussing the recent trial, politics and the milk situation. During the evening a terrific thunder storm came up. The storm was as short as it was severe. Immediately after one particularly severe crash, too close for comfort, the rain and wind subsided. At this point Messenger and Winslow started to go back to the barn but on their way to the barn they noticed the flare of a fire not far distant. The three immediately hastened to lend a helping hand. Only a glance told Jim that it was one of the buildings of the Ball farmstead. They got there before other help had arrived. Jim delegated Messenger and Winslow to proceed to cover the roof of the house with blankets and bedding and then wet it down to prevent the sparks from the burning barn, which the lightning had struck, from setting fire to the homestead. When Jim failed to find John Ball and Bill Mead at the house, he realized they were in the barn trying to get out the horses and he rushed to their assistance. Groping his way through the smoke he found Bill Mead almost overcome and got him out of danger. Jim then plunged back into the horse stable which had already started to burn and fighting his way through the blinding and choking smoke searched for his old neighbor. He found him unconscious in a stall of one of the horses. Due to the crazed animal's plunging and rearing he was unable to get Ball out. By almost superhuman effort he covered the animal's head with his coat and lead it out only to have the maddened beast rush back into the stable when its head was once uncovered, to its death. However, the way was now clear to rescue the old man. By this time flames were licking the walls about him. The task seemed impossible due to the heat and unbearable smoke, but foot by foot he gradually drew the old man to the threshold of the stable and safety. Other farmers who had come to help saw him and rushed to his assistance. As help arrived Jim lost consciousness.

she said when Jim had protested feebly at her brusqueness.

Now she poked her competent head out of the door of Jim's kitchen. For a moment, the boy, half asleep, did not see her, while she stood in the door watching him. So Jim did not notice the look of sympathy and tenderness which shone for a moment in the woman's face.

"Jim," she said gently, "Caroline Hicks is on the 'phone. Wants to know how you are. What shall I tell her? I declare to goodness, I'm s'prized at that woman's nerve calling you up and trying to be friendly after all she's tried to do to you!"

The boy turned his head slowly around to bring Ann's face into his vision. A smile lighted up the tired face which was reddened and inflamed by the fire.

"Tell Caroline I am coming fine," he said, "and that all I need is a black cat!"

Ann's bulky form disappeared within the door and again the peace and quiet of the morning descended upon Jim.

'S'prize Jenkins' just chased me out of the back door of the kitchen with a broomstock, and I don't want her to catch me here—Besides, ain't fit to set with you."

"What's this?" said Jim, a little irritably. "What ails you?"

Bill swallowed another gulp.

"Ain't fit to set with you," he repeated. "Felt kind of sick this mornin', couldn't hardly crawl up here, but, by gosh, when I got out of bed this mornin', says I to myself, says I, 'Bill, you danged old fool, you done wrong and now you go to fix it,' but mebber it can't be fixed."

Jim looked at the big fellow who seemed to him for all his years to be just a big overgrown boy, and as he looked, he was not thinking of their fight that fall in the cornfield, nor of Bill on the witness stand. He remembered instead the night before when exhausted and almost strangled, the hired man had turned around on the barn floor after Jim had headed him for the door and had started back after Ball.

"Bill," he said, "forget it. You're all

COMING! A NEW SERIAL

"The Valley of Voices" By George Marsh

A new serial that will soon appear in *American Agriculturist*. A mystery of the great out-doors, a story of the Frozen North—the kind of story that holds you spell bound throughout the entire narrative. Watch for further announcements.

American Agriculturist, April 25, 1925
stitute for hard work. Young folks don't ever pay enough attention to old folks experience. Save a good deal of trouble, if they did. I expect I've been pretty disagreeable this summer. I still believe that we farmers have got to organize to sell our stuff, but that doesn't mean that we haven't got to work hard and use our brains and farm it well, too." So I guess you're not to blame for all the trouble that's been between us this summer."

The old man bent over in his chair and laid a hand on Jim's knee. Tears stood in his eyes.

"I've got to get it out, Jimmy; I've got to get it out. All summer I've been callin' you a name that don't fit at all, and I want to take it back. I said you were a trouble maker, and you ain't no trouble maker."

"I haven't meant to be, Johnny," said Taylor. "And I've been very sorry all summer that I seemed to be making trouble for you. Let's just forget it, and start where we left off."

"No, I want to do more than that," said the old man. "You've got your League sellin' scheme goin' and I'll admit it seems to be workin', although only the years can tell how well it will work out. But for a long time I've been sort of figurin' on a scheme, too. Guess that's why I was so mad when you got interested in this organization idea. I thought the way to work things out was by better farmin' right here at home."

"Got to do both," said Jim.

"You know," continued Ball, "I've always kept a good bull and I bred up some pretty good grade cows, but for a long time I've wanted to do better than this. Always hesitated though to take the jump because I ain't so young as I used to be. Wife and I have managed to save a little money, and you got the youth and brains."

The old man leaned forward again and put an appealing hand on Jim's knee.

"Let's put the farms together, rebuild the barn, and put in purebreds."

For a minute Jim looked at his friend.

"Johnny," he said, "this is mighty fine of you, but I think you are making this offer not so much because you are interested as because of what happened last night. And so you will have to forgive me when I tell you I don't believe I can do it."

The old man was hurt.

(Concluded next week)

Bootleg Milk

(Continued from page 447)

and illegal cream is brought, contrary to health regulations, in moving vans and in motor trucks without the name or address of the owner, on ferryboats from Jersey City, and distributed to retailers all over the city.

6. That tags, required by health regulations, are changed on this adulterated and impure cream in Jersey City, and that "bootleg" cream is brought into the city under ordinary tags, which tags are changed in this city.

7. That this adulterated and impure and illegal cream is stored openly in some milk warehouses in this city; and that the same adulterated and impure cream also is stored in breweries and other such places, in direct violation of the health regulations.

8. That, despite the known menace of typhoid carried by milk products, this adulterated and impure and illegal cream, sold over the city for adults, children and infants, is not only brought to the city daily by carload, but is "doctored" with preservatives; "doctored" to reduce its butter fat, and "doctored" by mixing with coconut oil.

This "adulterated, impure and illegal cream," the report continues, costs the wholesale "milk bootleggers" from \$18 to \$20 for a can of forty quarts capacity delivered in New York. The price paid to producers in the West and Canada is \$14 and \$16 per can, the report says, the balance of \$4 covering freight and other charges. Honest wholesale dealers handling pure cream, in accordance with health regulations, pay a minimum of \$24 for a forty-quart

Bringing a Giant to School

Teaching tricks to a giant is child's play compared to the problems met by the men who trained electricity to the service of mankind.

It took over a hundred years from the time Franklin first brought electricity from the clouds, before the electric light and power industry could make even its first crude beginning. But now, in less than half that time this industry has leaped from nothing to the service of sixteen million consumers.

The day in 1882, when Edison opened his first generating station in New York, marks the birthday of electric light and power service. It was 1884 before electric motors could be bought. The transformer without which the range and usefulness of electric power would have been forever restricted was brought out in 1885 by William Stanley. In 1890 the first long distance power line was built in Colorado, and water power development became a practical possibility.

Since that time cheaper production and wider distribution have been the problems on which the industry has concentrated. The steam and water turbine and the mercury boiler are making cheaper production possible. High power transmission lines and interconnection are daily broadening the territory served.

The task now engaging the best thought of the industry is electric service for the farmer. This is still the greatest problem of them all.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American

Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

can delivered in New York, the report declares.

The adulterated cream is brought to New York over five main line railroads, being transshipped to these railroads in New York and other Eastern states, according to the report. It is being shipped into New York from many Western and Canadian points, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Reedsburg, Wis., and Belmont, St. Thomas and Brownsville, Ont., it is charged. The illegal cream is stored in a midtown brewery and a cold storage plant, the report declares.

The report goes on to enumerate the provisions of the Sanitary Code which govern milk distribution, and which the document charges are being grossly violated. One of these provisions stipulates that cream must be sold to the consumer not more than three days after pasteurization, whereas the report alleges that the committee is in possession of tags showing that cream which was shipped from Reedsburg, Wis., has lain in a New Jersey freight yard seven to fifteen days after pasteurization.

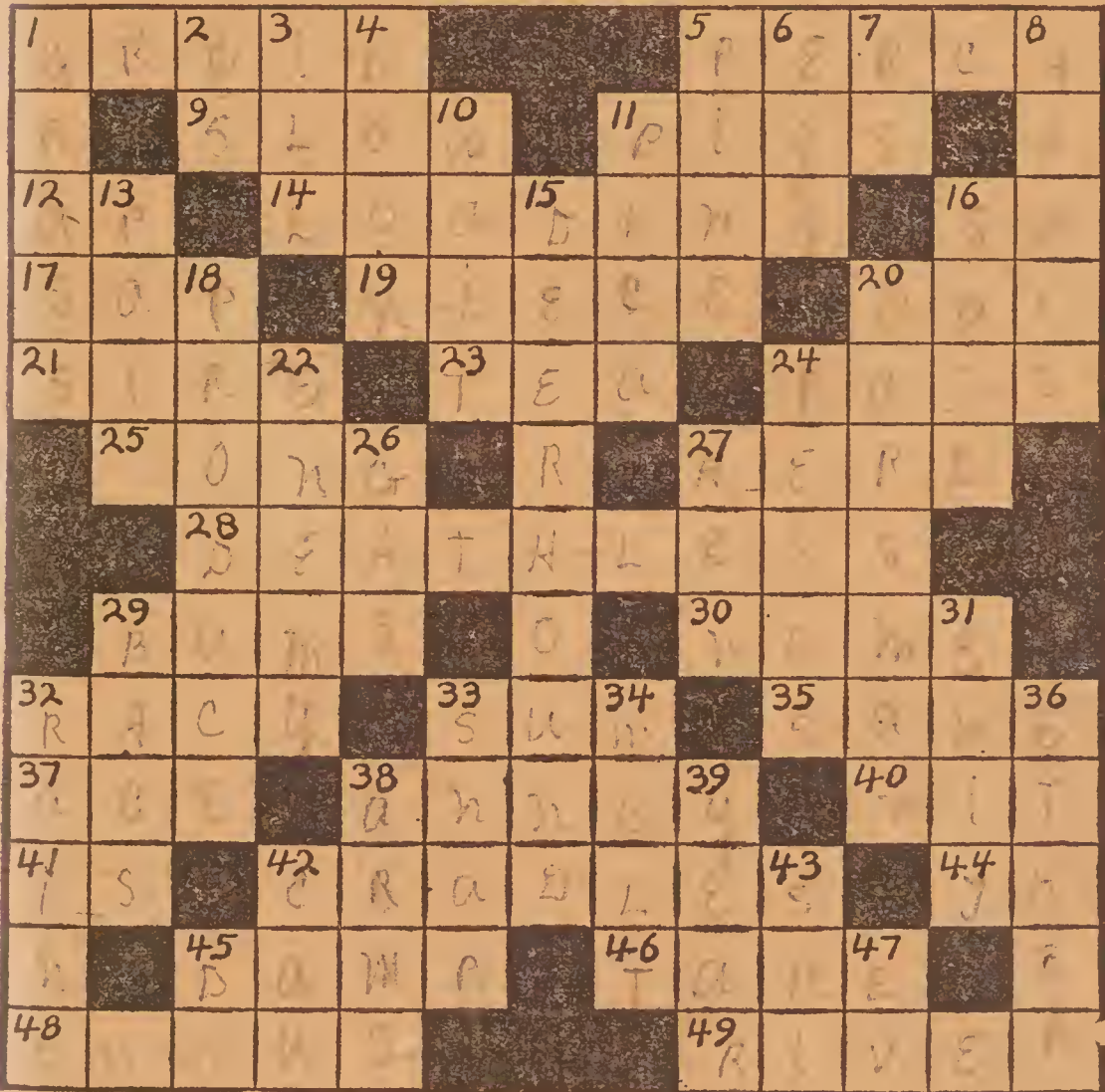
"In addition, the Department of Health is without power to enforce its regulations, or Sanitary Code, on milk-producing points in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states and Canada. What the Department of Health can do is to stop such shipments coming into the city, and this is not done," the report adds.

"On the contrary, this cream is transported about the city streets in motor trucks, is stored in regular milk warehouses where health inspectors come, is stored also in breweries, is "doctored," reduced in butter fat, mixed with coconut oil, preserved with alkalies, and finally distributed to retailers and sold in all parts of Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

"The facts given to the people of the city in this report form only a small part of the full story of the 'bootleg cream' industry flourishing in New York," the report concludes.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 10



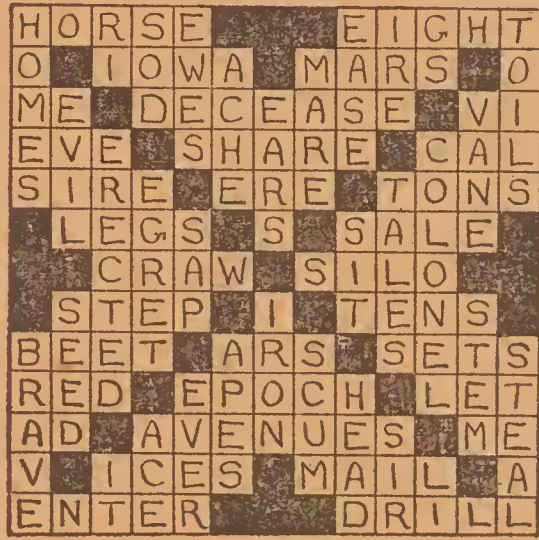
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HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 NO. 10 | 27 Flock of cattle | 1 What cattle eat | 24 Mexican dollars |
| 2 Kernel | 28 Not liable to die | 2 Like | 25 Used for light and heat |
| 3 Chicken roost | 29 Loafers | 3 Sick | 26 Rooster's wife |
| 4 Not speedy | 30 Alaskan city | 4 Midday | 27 Sacks |
| 5 Hogs | 31 Spicy | 5 Evergreen tree | 28 Sent forth |
| 6 Associated Press (Abbr) | 32 Total | 6 What a chicken lays | 29 Downpours |
| 7 Burdening | 33 Alike | 7 Recording Secretary (Abbr) | 30 Break suddenly |
| 8 Compass point | 34 To Grow Old | 8 Chicken's enemies | 31 To shed feathers |
| 9 Juice of a tree | 35 Pester | 9 Await | 32 Anaesthetic |
| 10 Relative | 36 Insect's egg | 10 Size of type | 33 Limbs |
| 11 Shade tree | 41 Part of "be" | 11 Milk container | 34 Period of time |
| 12 Male animal parent | 42 Baby's sleeping place (pl) | 12 Staghead | 35 Crow's call |
| 13 Afternoon beverage | 43 Thomas (Abbr) | 13 Granulated rock | 36 Kind of snowshoe |
| 14 Cooking utensils | 44 Moist | 14 Farm products | 37 Perform |
| 15 Lasting | 45 Carry off | 15 One who rows | 38 English viscount (Abbr) |
| | 46 Crystallized rains | 16 Foe | |
| | 47 Stream | | |

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



Aunt Janet Reflects On Housecleaning

Is The Spirit of Home Living Crushed In The Gears of Housecleaning

IF Aunt Janet could today look straight into every home where the A. A. goes, she would undoubtedly find the large majority of them in the throes of the Spring housecleaning—with all which that term implies.

A doctor said to me one May, "Truly once a year all the women go crazy. It's hard for even a doctor to get in if the good woman is cleaning house. Such a crazy uproar it does seem to a mere man!" And just so it does seem at certain stages of the process, and I wonder if it is absolutely necessary to do all the things that women usually do when getting rid of winter's dusty, grimy footprints and welcoming in beautiful Spring.

Sunshine is a Disinfectant

It is natural that we should want the blessed sun to shine into as many corners as possible and to expose all possible draperies, beds, blankets and rugs to its germ-killing rays; or that all washable curtains should get a well-deserved freshening; but just how far shall we carry all this business? Do we make a sort of fetish of the job at whose shrine we can worship periodically with the women of the neighborhood? If we were denied the privilege of saying to Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Hawkins, "I cleaned the whole attic today," or "I'm all through cleaning upstairs," or of saying at the next meeting of the grange "Such a washing this week! all the bedroom curtains!" the whole process would soon sink into the place where it belongs, a mere matter of routine, even though it occurs more seldom than the weekly cleaning.

It is quite possible to plan the house cleaning so that it does not call down—and sometimes justly so—the joking, rather caustic remarks of the masculine representatives of our race.

Planning Will Overcome Much Confusion

It has been said that the "brains-management" of any organization determines its success, and surely that applies to that most important institution of society, the home. To manage so that the greatest possible returns in comfort, convenience and happiness is truly the home-maker's constant job, and we all admit it is a very complex one.

Therefore, in this matter of the Spring cleaning, it becomes necessary to even more carefully systematize than usual. By planning ahead and having on hand a supply of cleaning materials, by having ready to hang the new draperies, by doing a part of the house at a time, shutting it off from the rest of the house so that the family has a place to live meanwhile, we may avoid many of the trials that harass already frayed nerves.

Duty Should Not Blind Us to Beauty

The unfortunate feature of the whole thing is that we women too often let the job interfere with our enjoyment of one of the loveliest seasons of the whole year. We become blinded to the fact that buds are bursting into leaf and flower, that the birds are making sweet harmony, that the grass is covering the earth with a magic carpet, and that this is a great old world after all. Life is very short, at best, and if we see it as a procession of household tasks to be done, we miss the finest aspect of living granted to human beings.

The household machinery should be merely the vehicle upon which the family rides in the pursuit of a "full and satisfying home and community life." Then the driver of that vehicle—the home-maker—must become as expert at the job of managing it as does her husband at the job of running the flivver or the tractor, so as to avoid the bumps and deep ruts which may otherwise

prove too great obstacles for smooth operation of the complex household machine.

Aunt Janet

"The Spring Fever"

THIS is a real spring day," remarked Mrs. Dunn as her neighbor, Mrs. Martin, led the way into the latter's living-room. "Makes one want to clean house, but I know from sad experience that there isn't any using doing that until we can let the furnace fires go out." She paused on the threshold, looked around, and then exclaimed, "Well, I declare! YOU HAVE been cleaning house, haven't you?"

Mrs. Smith laughed, "What makes you think so?" "Well," gazing admiringly about, "the furniture has been changed, the pictures don't look like the same, there is another rug on the floor, —and even the curtains and draperies

are different. What's the idea? Expecting company?"

"Sit down," invited Mrs. Smith, "and I will tell you how I fool my family and others, twice a year. "When I tear February from the calendar, and see March staring me in the face, I immediately begin to feel the housecleaning urge. Everything looks worn, faded and grimy.

Avoiding Bare Windows

"When I was first married, I used to pitch right in and clean,—then about the 1st of June have to do it all over again. Then I had a bright idea which I have since carried out about the 1st of March and 1st of December each year, with untold satisfaction. Gradually, as I could afford it, I bought inexpensive material, and made extra curtains and draperies for all the windows; when one set became soiled I could then immediately substitute clean ones, doing away with unsightly bare windows while hurrying to get the soiled curtains laun-

dered. Twice a year, on cleaning day I gave the house a more thorough cleaning than usual, rearranged all of the furniture, rehung the pictures, changed the living and dining room rugs, and after washing the windows, put up my nice, clean curtains and draperies.

"In the spring I remove all the winter bouquets, substituting pussy willows, gay artificial flowers from the "five and ten," or a pot of living primroses, and behold! the miracle is wrought. I defer all decorating, refinishing of floors or woodwork until danger of cold weather is past, and the furnace has breathed its last breath of soft coal smoke over my porches, then everything about the place gets scrubbed, scoured, painted or varnished."

The Idea Spreads

Mrs. Dunn arose and started for the door. "What's your hurry?" inquired Mrs. Martin anxiously. "I've absorbed your bright idea," grinned Mrs. Dunn, "and I'm going right home to put it into execution. I have a lot of old curtains, mended and laundered which I have been saving for the summer cottage; these I can put up in place of those grimy lace ones. Just you wait until you see my house with its face washed," she laughed as she closed the door.—Miss E. DuB.

New Uses for Old Blankets

THE time of year is at hand for the homekeeper's inventory. Especially do we notice with regrets if some of our prized blankets are too worn to last another year.

I have found that by encasing the blankets (double, of course), in a cheesecloth cover that they will last for years after they would be useless otherwise. All that is necessary is to sew the edges of the cheesecloth to the edges of the blankets, and to tack them like a comforter with, of course, only a few such knots.

I have known women to place the blankets between material, and make comforters out of them; but the comforters thus made are generally heavier than most of us like, and the blanket use is taken away, while with the cheesecloth covering, one still has one's blankets as such, and they really last for years.

Then, I have found such a wonderful use for blankets that are past using in any way for the beds that it really takes the sting out of knowing that they are gone. They make the very finest of rugs. They are easier prepared than most kind of rugs, for the strips are so long, and when they are made up they are almost as pretty as a Navajo blanket.

If the blankets are white they can be dyed the richest, warmest reds, yellows, and purples imaginable. The ones I made were tan, so I did not color them. I had an old red broadcloth dress that was worn out, and this I used for the border of the rugs, and they are truly beautiful.

The finest thing about a rug made of wool is that the dust easily shakes out of them, and they do not retain spots like cotton rugs do.—A. L. N.

When making the starch, and not yet ready to use it (but one wants it made and cool, ready for the crucial moment) thin the starch to the proper consistency for using and then cover tightly until ready to use. This prevents the scum or crust that covers the top of starch if it is left unused, if only for a short time, and every housewife knows how detrimental this scum is to a nice finish on the laundered goods. If one removes this scum, and throws it away it means quite a waste of good material. So, cover it and save it.—Clarice Raymond.

Easy Simplicity Marks the Season's Fashions

The styles given below may be adapted to slender or stout figures by choosing materials right in color or design. For the two dresses for adults either wool jersey, flannel or one of the heavy silks would be suitable with a tendency toward the dark, plain materials for the overweight woman, while her slender sister may wear materials lighter in color and more figured in design.



The circular flares or godets give extra walking space and make an attractive break in the lines of an otherwise severe pattern. White pongee with embroidery in black and red would be effective, or satin crepe, crepe meteor, crepe faille, or crepe de chine would be suitable. No. 2421 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material are required. Price 13c. The hot iron transfer pattern No. 730 (blue and yellow) costs 15c extra.



This practical jumper dress may be made of flannel, plain or plaid kasha, or of such cotton materials as rep or gingham. No. 2416 comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for the dress, with 2 yards of 36-inch contrasting material for the blouse are required. Price 13c.



This cunning little dress or play frock designed in pattern No. 2437 cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. It buttons all the way down the back, which makes it especially attractive as it will be so easy to launder. It might also be used as an apron to be slipped on over a cloth dress, for a few minutes of play. Plaid gingham, percale, dimity or cotton pongee would be suitable materials for this little frock. In the 4-year size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 18-inch contrasting are required. Price 13c.



The exceptional popularity of jumper frocks this season is shown in design No. 2417 which cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. This jaunty little jumper dress, which is made of one of those popular plaid materials, is also suitable for plain and striped kasha, flannel, wool jersey or gingham. For the 8-year size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material for the dress with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of binding required. The blouse pattern is included. Price 13c.



For wear in the gymnasium or to school under her light dresses, this combination bloomers and underwaist would be just the thing for the small girl. Of serge or twill it would be nice for cold days, and of gingham or cotton materials, it would be nice to wear under a dress or made to match the dress of a very young miss. The pattern No. 1439 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36-inch material for the bloomers and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch material for underwaist. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City. Prices of patterns now is 13c each.

Maple As a Food

Canny Ways of Saving---Clothes and Draperies

Editor's Note—Although new maple syrup and sugar are in themselves a delight to the palate, they may be used with telling effect as indicated in the delicious recipes given herewith:

Maple Tapioca Pudding.—Soak one cupful (pearl) tapioca in two cupfuls of cold water over night. Next morning, cook the soaked tapioca until it is transparent, using more water if necessary. Add a pinch of salt, a piece of butter, size of an egg, and three-fourths of a cupful of maple syrup, or one cupful of maple sugar. Bake about twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened with powdered sugar, flavor with vanilla and sprinkle with finely chopped nut meats.

Maple Cake.—Two eggs, one-half pound of maple sugar, grated, one half cupful of maple syrup, one cupful of liquid coffee, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, one fourth pound of seeded raisins. Mix in flour, and make a little thicker than for a sponge cake. Bake in moderate oven. Ice with a white frosting.

Maple Sugar Tea Biscuit.—Take one quart of sifted flour, one even teaspoonful of salt, three rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one large tablespoonful of butter, milk to make a very soft dough, sift together flour, salt, and baking powder, work in butter, and add milk, place on the moulding board, and make into biscuits, then spread each with maple syrup, or some grated maple sugar, roll up like jelly roll, in small biscuit form, bake and serve hot; eat with butter. They are delicious.

Maple Blanc-Mange.—Mix five tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, (level) with one cupful of milk, taken from a quart which was scalded, add one and a half cupfuls of maple syrup, a little salt, and a little soda. Cook twenty minutes. Serve in cups with whipped cream.

Maple Charlotte.—Soak one half ounce of gelatine in cold water to cover. Dissolve by standing it over hot water. Put three tablespoonfuls of grated maple sugar in a saucepan, stir till melted, add one pint of cream, let mixture boil gently to a creamy thickness, cool slightly, add yolk of two eggs, one tablespoonful of maple sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of cold milk, beaten till light. Stir in the gelatine, set aside to get cold, line a mould with sponge cake cut in slices. Pour in the cream, and cover the top of the mold with thin slices of cake, garnish with spun maple sugar and whipped sweetened cream, poured over the top of cake. This dessert should stand two hours on ice before serving.

Maple Walnut Cream.—Beat the yolks of three eggs, add gradually one cupful of hot maple syrup, and cook over boiling water, until thick. Remove from the fire, add one tablespoonful of gelatine, softened in one half cupful of cold water, stir until dissolved, place in a pan of iced water, stir until it begins to thicken, add three-fourths cupful of broken nut meats, fold in one-half pint of heavy cream, beaten until stiff; turn into molds and place on ice until firm.

Maple Cornstarch Mold.—Mix three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, with one half cupful of milk, add two and a half cupfuls of scalded milk, one half cupful of maple syrup, and one teaspoonful of salt. Cook until the starchy flavor has disappeared. Pour into wet molds and allow to cool. Serve with milk sweetened with maple syrup.

Maple Pudding.—One quart of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one cupful of maple sugar, grated, mix cornstarch with a little milk, heat the

milk, and stir in the sugar and moistened cornstarch. Cook in a double boiler.

—Miss H. A. L.

Ways of Saving

PROBABLY the outstanding economy in most families is taking advantage of really good sales, but one needs to know a bargain by sight even so. I know a man who claims the "dollar-day" bargains consist of material previously collected from the ice stores, and in some instances it does look that way. The mid-winter white sales and the midsummer sales are regular events staged for the dull season and it usually pays well to patronize these but not the "in between" sales with no logical excuse for existing. Remnant bundles often prove



A Dress For the Little Girl

No. 329-4 — Child's dress of lovely brick red tissue gingham, cross barred with white. Black and white French knots alternate in the line on each side of the flower sprays. In the flower sprays, a white daisy has a pale pink rose above and below it. The bow knot on the shoulder is white rope floss couched on with black. Red cross-bar tissue stamped for cutting outline and embroidery, sizes 4 and 6 years, with floss to embroider, \$1.00.

good investments when one needs that particular kind of remnants.

Another worth while economy is made by home dressmaking and making over. We often patch and darn when it is almost a question whether the saving is worth the labor involved, but unless one's time is very valuable, dressmaking certainly pays. Sometimes a long coat or cape may be ripped apart, washed, pressed, and made into a very pretty dress at almost no expense rather than the work. My best dress used to be a brown wool coat, but I made it into a long, straight dress, edged the neck with fur band trimming to match, faced sleeves and front opening with pale green silk, and finished the whole with two little silk rosettes with fur centers down the opening (at the side front) and one on each side at the low waistline there the slight fullness is caught up. The result is a pretty and fashionable gown at a cost of less than 50 cents.

A baby coat long since outgrown, and a few minutes, made daughter a pair of very "comfy" wool broadcloth bloomers, which she has worn to school all winter. My neighbor keeps her little girl supplied with bloomers made from her own wool serge skirts, for school wear.

One of the most satisfactory cooking economies I have learned lately, is buying a few cents worth of, suet every two or three weeks. I grind it through the food chopper and keep it on hand in cold weather for many purposes. When I warm potatoes, I put a big spoonful of suet in my frying pan, add a little chopped onion, and when the suet is hot slice in the potatoes. Chop fairly fine with a baking powder can or other chopper—I use an old chopping knife—and let brown nicely, stirring often enough to prevent burning. If they get too dry, add a bit

more suet. For a very good gravy melt a spoon of suet, add a small spoon of flour, and let brown richly. Now add enough milk to make the desired quantity of gravy and thicken to the consistency of good cream with a little flour mixed smooth with cold milk. Salt and pepper to taste. Any kind of meat or lean loaf is delicious baked in suet.

As long as fresh apples last, we use lots of apple sauce—it saves canned fruit and we like it very much, especially sweetened with home made maple syrup or sugar.

—MRS. E. M. ANDERSON.

About Your Window Curtains

AFTER washing curtains, fold them lengthwise down the center, and hang them thus on the line to dry.

Dampen without unfolding, pulling the hems out evenly, and they can be ironed very easily and quickly. The crease down the middle will not be noticed after they are hung.

Worn places may be concealed by dipping pieces of material like curtains, or net, in thin starch, covering the worn spots carefully, and pressing until dry with a hot iron.

Having hems the same width at top and bottom of curtains, prolongs the life of the curtain.

If you have a dark or sunless room, try using yellow curtains. Yellow cheesecloth makes sheer and satisfactory curtain material, or one can dip old white curtains in yellow dye.

When light cretonne draperies have faded, wash and boil them, then immerse in dye of the desired color. The color scheme of your rooms can be changed entirely by doing this. If the figures in the draperies remain distinct and the background is faded, do not boil but wash carefully before using the dye.

Take down curtains and draperies often and allow them to blow on the line, and the wear and tear of frequent laundering will be avoided.—Elizabeth B. DuBridge.

Little Economies

WHEN the roller in the clothes wringer wears out bind it with a long strip of cloth a little wider than the worn spot. Your wringer will continue to do service for a long time by replacing the strip as it wears out.

* * *

Cracked jars and crocks can have this mixture pressed into the cracks, then have a limber wire handy and wind it around them, draw tightly as possible and twist to fasten.—Clarice Raymond.

Any woman who has ever wished for an extra pair of hands will gladly welcome the extra help of Fels-Naptha Soap

Not only soap—but soap and naphtha

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WE GROW Trees, Fruit, Shade Ornamental. Flowers, Bulbs, Vines, Roses, Shrubbery, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grapes, Asparagus, etc. Honest goods. Catalogue free. A. G. BLOUNT, Hastings, N. Y., Dept. E.

Dahlia, 12 Mixed	.....	\$1.00
Gladiolus, 50 Mixed	.....	\$1.00
Iris, 15 Mixed	\$1.00
Chrysanthemums, 12 Mixed	\$1.00
W. H. TOPPIN,	Merchantville, N. J.	

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENT are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

PHINOTAS DISINFECTANT offers good earning possibilities to dealers and agents. Write for information. **PHINOTAS CHEMICAL CO.**, Dept. A, 237 Front St., New York City.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. **MADISON CORP.**, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Men and women. Sell wonderful new Health Book by America's most famous physician, Dr. Royal S. Copeland. Everybody wants it. Easy to sell. Fine commissions. Write today for proposition. **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Box 100, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

CATTLE

PRACTICALLY pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. **EDGEWOOD FARMS**, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled heifer calves, 3 to 6 months old, good calves, well shaped quarters, from heavy sire and dams. BANKSON BROS., Rousseville, Pa.

FEDERAL ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN cows and calves for sale. Excellent breeding, well grown, reasonable in price. Registered. **ROY E. RATHBUN**, Rathbuncroft, Cincinnati, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull and heifer calves, richly bred. Reduced prices. Federal accredited herd. Correspondence invited. **CLARENCE HARVEY**, Cincinnati, N. Y.

GET RID OF CATTLE LICE, ringworms and mange with **Phinotas Disinfectant**. Excellent for cleansing sores and wounds. For particulars and prices, write **PHINOTAS CHEMICAL CO.**, 237 Front St., New York City.

FOR SALE 15 choice purebred Holstein heifers; grand-daughters of **KING SEGIS AL-CARTRA PRILLY** and from our highest producers. Age 26-33 months. Tested clean. Price \$100. **GOBEL FARMS**, Annandale, N. J.

MILKING SIORTHORN Durham bull, registered, twelve months old, out of a 30 lb., 2 year old heifer. **IIOMER HAWLEY**, R. R. No. 1, Lysander, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls, 4 to 7 months old, May Rose breeding. Accredited herd. Write your needs. I can suit you. **EDGAR PAYNE**, Penn Yan, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

REDUCED PRICES on Shepherd pups, three, four and five months old, \$10, 12 and 15 each. **W. W. NORTON**, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION—My English and Welsh Shepherds are vaccinated against distemper. Attractive. Vaccination certificate with each. **GEO. BOORMAN**, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd pups, also Coon and Skunk dog pups. **E. A. BROWN**, Chester, Vt.

WHITE COLLIES—Farm raised, beel drivers, not a mere white dog, but a real collie with courage to protect flocks and home, fond of kiddies, \$15 up. **MABEL TILBURY**, Owego, N. Y.

GOATS FOR SALE—Fresh milkers, registered Toggenburg, pure bred and grade, \$20 and \$30. **T. CHAMBERS**, West Edmeston, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE & Welsh Shepherd Pups \$5.00 each. All bred from real heeling stock. Ship C.O.D. See before you pay. **MAPLE GROVE FARMS**, Pope Mills, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. **ARCADIA FARM**, Bally, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

PEAFOWL. Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild geese, Ducks. Free circular. **JOHN HASS**, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write **Walter Bros.**, Powhatan Point, O.

BARRONS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS EXCLUSIVELY. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. **BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM**, Department A., New Washington, Ohio.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and eggs; Pearl Guineas, stock, eggs; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. **LAURA DECKER**, Stanforville, New York.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100, postpaid. White Pekin Duck eggs 10 cents apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOSEPH KENNEL**, Atglen, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—8c and up, from pure bred selected flocks, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, etc. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. **Banker's Hatchery**, Dansville, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trap-nested stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. **NORTON INGALLS**, Greenville, N. Y.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. **DAVID M. HAMMOND**, Cortland, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

PRODUCTION BRED POULTRY—Both N. Y. Certified and uncertified Single Comb White Leghorns, hens, cocks, eggs and chicks. All stock large, vigorous, well bred and well fed. Value high, prices low. **ROY E. RATHBUN**, Cincinnati, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal-Dorcas Strain. Eggs from selected, heavy layers of large eggs, \$1.50—15; \$8—100. **R. HILL**, R. 1, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed, 9c up. If you are after good chicks, we got them and will fill orders as near your date as possible. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **JACOB NIEMOND**, McAllisterville, Pa., Box A.

FOR SALE—8 White Pekin ducks' eggs for \$1.00 prepaid. **H. P. SHERMAN**, Evergreen Farm, Alfred Station, Allegany Co., N. Y.

TEN CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs from pure bred, healthy and beautiful birds, securely packed, \$5. **GEORGE LEHMAN**, Amaranth, Pa.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN day-old chicks, eggs for hatching. **SUNNYSIDE FARM**, Emporium, Pa.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS! Stamp brings catalog. **ARTHUR SEARLES**, B-E, Milford, N. H.

MARCY STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS, hatching eggs, 15—\$3, 100—\$15. Healthy free range birds. **GEO. W. SCOTT**, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard Strain chicks, \$15.50-100, \$8-50, eggs, \$6.50-100, \$3.50-50 prepaid. **GEO. K. BOWDISH**, Esperance, N. Y.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, White Leghorns, mixed 9c up, free range. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. **W. A. LAUVER**, McAllisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT eggs for sale from fine, closely culled birds, \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Insured parcel post. **HENRY CHILDS**, Malone, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS hatching eggs, 50c; White Wyandotte hatching eggs, \$2 per 15. **D. WRIGHT**, Bayville, N. J.

STURDY CHICKS, Hatch yourself, from finest eggs, only 6c to 10c, see our Rhode Island Whites, Reds, Minorcas, Rocks, Leghorns, hatching chicks, 11c up. Seed corn, seed mixtures, cockerels, hens. Write us first. Quickest service. **E. C. BLACKWELL**, Nelson, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs from a fine flock, bred for utility and standard points. Winners at Schenectady and Rome Winter Shows, 15 eggs, \$2.25; 50, \$5 postpaid. **FAY COVENTRY**, Rome, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND turkey eggs, \$4 per doz. Geese eggs, \$3.50, prepaid. **H. A. HAIGHT**, Barker, N. Y.

SEMI-CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNs, hatched from two and three year old stock, 18c each. Selected S. C. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, 16c each; Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 17c each. All hatched from heavy laying stock. Circular on raising chicks free with order. **FRANK F. HALL**, LeRoy, N. Y.

CHICKS—Leghorns-Anconas 12c, Rocks-Reds 15c, Wyandottes 16c. Free range—pure bred flocks. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. **CHAS. TAYLOR**, Liberty, N. Y. Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

THREE THOROBRED BLACK JERSEY Giant cockerels for sale, \$5 each. Money order or cash with order. **MRS. HARRY E. WILLIAMS**, Schuylerville, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED hatching eggs, from large, healthy, dark red, very heavy laying hens, mated to New York State Certified males, 15, \$2; \$10 per 100; 200, \$18. 90% fertility guaranteed. Few eggs from New York State certified hens mated to prize winning Certified cock birds, \$3 for 15; 100, \$15. Few chicks, 25c and 35c each. **M. B. SILVER**, Route 4, Chateaugay, N. Y.

CHICKS—8c up, c. o. d. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed, 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS—Pape strain single comb Black Minorcas, also large choice cockerels and breeding pairs. **WM. H. WINEGARD**, Richmondville, N. Y.

25 VARIETIES BABY CHICKS, \$11 to \$16 per 100, 50 birds poultry, pigeons, pets, free folder. **J. A. BERGEY**, Telford, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS, started from certified stock, Hogan tested, free range, extra layers, guaranteed delivery. **MRS. I. MERVILLE**, Bliss, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK and Single Comb Rhode Island Red's eggs for setting, bred to lay. In the 300 class, the best money can produce, \$5 for 15, \$8 for 30. **N. F. OLES**, Waterloo, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb. Silver Laced Buffs and Columbian eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15 prepaid. **J. A. SANTEE**, Freeport, O.

BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$2 per 15; Pekin Duck eggs, \$2 per 12; also Giant cockerels. No larger or better stock. **A. L. YATES**, Whitney Point, N. Y.

FROST-PROOF EGG PRODUCERS—Rose Comb White and Brown Leghorns. Hardy-vigorous-profitable. Baby chicks every week. Catalog free. **J. M. CHASE**, Box 42, Wallkill, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS: Vermont Certified; accredited; dark Red; Pullet North American Contest has laid 5 eggs every week since Nov. 1. Chicks May 25c: 300, \$70; 600, \$130. Circular. **ASCUTNEY FARMS**, A. A. 10, Hartland, Vt.

BLACK JERSEY GIANT and Rhode Island Red hatching eggs, \$1.50-15, \$8-100. **J. D. HOUCK**, Venice Center, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Bradley Bros., Parks and Jules Francis heavy laying strains, \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100, hatched 75 per cent. Also Pearl Guinea eggs. **CLIFFORD BURLIANS**, Saugerties, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Chicks 40c apiece. Black Giants are the most profitable chickens you could raise—and these are the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy. America's heaviest-weight chickens. Mature early and lay extremely large eggs. Splendid winter layers. Finest market fowl. We are the world's largest hatcher of Black Giants. Prices, 25 chicks \$10; 50 chicks \$20; 100 chicks \$40. Only 25% deposit required to book your order, then you are sure to get the chicks when you want them. Immediate shipments. The fine booklet telling all about Black Giants sent free; or to avoid delay order from ad. **GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS**, 3026 Neilson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TOM BARRON PEDIGREE STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns exclusively, extra fine. Healthy May chix, \$18; June chix, \$15 per 100. 25% books your order. Safe delivery. Prepaid parcel post and satisfaction guaranteed. **PEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM**, R.D. 4, Clyde, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS—12 years breeding for egg production. Strong vigorous birds free farm range. 15 eggs \$1.50. **ARTHUR C. LENEKER**, Fort Plain, New York.

FANCY BARRED ROCK pullets laying, well marked vigorous, \$3 each. Exceptional opportunity. **Bradley Bros.** stock. **V. W. BRADLEY**, Lee, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. **FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY**, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later 250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position). **RAILWAY ASSOCIATION**, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL men-women, 18 to 65, wanting to qualify for Government Positions, \$140-\$300 monthly, home or traveling. Write, **OZMENT**, 253, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Married Milker to work in cow barn with registered Holsteins. Wages \$60 per month. Necessary to board two single men. We pay \$30 a month for board. Good house, modern improvements, usual privileges. Position open May 1st. If interested state experience and references. Sharpless milker used. **HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.**, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED AT ONCE—Man for all around farm work. Must be good dry hand milker, \$60 month, board, room, good home. State age and experience in first letter. **A. W. BRUMAGHIM**, West Cheshire, Conn.

WANTED AT ONCE—A farm hand, state particulars in first letter. **J. A. HERMAN**, Beaver Co., Pa.

WANTED a single man to milk in cowbarn. Wages \$60 a month and board. State previous experience and references. Position open May 1st. **HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.**, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

HONEY

CLOVER, 5 lbs., \$1.15, 10, \$2; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. Clover, \$7.50, Buckwheat, \$6, here. **HENRY WILLIAMS**, Romulus, N. Y.

HORSES

COULD YOU USE a purebred Percheron stallion, three in May, N. Y. State Fair winner? A grand Colt in every respect. **R. M. STONE & SON**, Marcellus, N. Y.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

HIGHEST QUALITY MAPLE SYRUP and sugar. Circular free. **HILLSDALE FARM**, Glover, Vt.

VERMONT maple sugar and syrup, direct from maker; write for prices. **R. BRIMBLE-COMBE**, Marshfield, Vt.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. **A. WITTHROW**, Syracuse, New York.

KODAK FINISHING, printed on Velox, velvet or glossy. Developing any size roll, 10c; pack, 25c. Prints, Vest Pocket 3, 2 Brownie 4, 1A 5, 2C 3-3A, 6 cents. Cash with order. **BAIRSTOW STUDIO**, Warren, Pa.

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial to the buyer's stable. They are right. Send for booklet. **WALLACE B. CRUMB**, A. Street, Forestville, Ct.

IF I GIVE YOU FREE a real profit sharing interest in big business, will you take orders selling \$40.00 value guaranteed all wool finely tailored suits for \$23.50? Get free certificate at once. Advance liberal profits. Complete sample outfit sent free by return mail. Advise **ABNER JONES**, 307 W. VanBuren, Department AB-100, Chicago.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting, 1 pound 45 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.20, 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. **VICTOR MFG. CO.**, So. Weymouth, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS**, Interlaken, N. Y.

American Agriculturist, April 25, 1925 MISCELLANEOUS

"IOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe Rec. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. **KENTUCKY FARMER'S ASSN.**, Paducah, Ky.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS PORTABLE Platform Scales at \$16.15 for the 500-lb. and \$18.90 for the 1000-lb. are really gold dollars at 50c, 25% under pre-war price. **THE PECK CO.**, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

EXCELLENT TONED HANDMADE VIOLIN, oil varnished, for sale. Bargain price includes fine bow, chin rest, music stand, canvas case and Fischer's Instruction Book. For particulars address **ETHEL ARCHER**, Ballston Spa, New York. Route 4.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write **C. G. ALDEN**, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

THE BEST Pennsylvania tractor oils, 33-gallon drums, \$18, freight prepaid; a grade for all tractors; satisfaction guaranteed; cash with order. **JOHN T. EAGAN**, Lebanon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Syracuse sulky plow, \$45; disc-harrow, \$20; both, \$60. **E. E. PERRY**, N. Chichester, N. H.

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY—Carrier or Carrier and Ives old fashion colored prints. Write me what you have. **HOWARD LEWIS**, 516 Dillaye Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

SAVE HARD WORK in the hay mow by using a Callahan Hay Guide. Write for free booklet about getting rid of your hardest haying job. **CALLAHAN DISTRIBUTOR CO.**, 27 Courtland St., Wellsboro, Pa.

PRINTING

DISTINCTIVE PRINTED Stationery! Stamp brings samples. **FRANKLIN PRESS**, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

30 ACRE FARM for sale—Near New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12 room house, large barn, cow stable, wagon house, garage, summer kitchen; also 200 fruit trees bearing, grapes, etc. Inquire 279 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.

LARGE FERTILE FARM—Heart of New England. \$15,000 down, balance easy. Modern buildings. Near large city. Write **GEORGE CHAPIN**, Ludlow, Massachusetts.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Good farm, 65 acres, good buildings, house for small family. **R. P. HUBBARD**, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—To hear immediately from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. State full particulars. **C. HAWLEY**, Baldwin, Wis.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road, 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. **R. J. WHEATON**, Killawog, N. Y.

2 FINE LARGE PRODUCTIVE FARMS—Extraordinary buildings, water and trees. Want to retire. Write owner, **ELBERT MILLER**, Valatie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two farms, 339 acres, one million and a half ft. standing timber; lath mill and power on lot; mill stands five rods from highway; logging conditions good down grade to station. Address Box 131, Jamaica, Vt.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. **JONES & WILSON**, Hall, N. Y.

RUSSET SEED POTATOES—Certified hill selected. Official yield 664 bushels per acre. Few Cobblers. Pamphlet. **WM. A. JONES**, Truxton, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS. 10 Million Frostproof Cabbage Plants for Sale—Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Copenhagen Market. Prices 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 Mailed prepaid. Express collect 10,000, \$15.00 cash. If you want Early Cabbage, and a Fine Crop, set our Hardy "Frostproof" Plants. Shipped Safely Anywhere. **J. P. COUNCIL CO.**, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

PEDIGREE POTATOES—certified Russets and Irish Cobblers, yields of 300 to 562 bushels per acre. Highest yielding strain at Livonia, N. Y. State Seed Test, yield 449 bushels per acre. First prize and Sweepstakes at Cornell Potato Show last three years. **GARDNER FARMS**, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, direct from growers to users. Write for prices delivered your station. **COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION**, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Early Golden Dent, strong grower, good germination. Planted, cut and husked by hand, \$4-60 lbs. **R. HILL**, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CERTIFIED FRUIT TREES—Write for our catalog and price list of fruit trees, grapes, berry plants, etc., today. **BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.**, Box 15, Yatesville, Conn.

FROST KILLED seed potatoes, **RURAL** **RUSSET-GREEN MOUNTAIN**, New York State certified. 99.4 disease free, grown in the North in a ninety day season. Average yield 325 bushels per acre. **WALTER MILLER**, Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y.

EVERBEARING—STRAWBERRY plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. **BASIL A. PERRY**, Georgetown, Del.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Hardy, northern grown, ten best varieties. Garden collection, 100 Dunlop, 50 Oswego, 50 Peerless, fullbearing, \$2.50 delivered. Price list free. **HEYWOOD & KLIMOVICH**, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain Type or Russets \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots send money order or check. **GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC.**, Hornell, New York.

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler and Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Grown on our own farm. Write **N. A. BAKER & SONS**, Fairport, N. Y.

(Continued on Page 448)

Service Department

Some More "Fools' Gold" Propositions

THE morning on which this is being written, the daily papers carried under big headlines, the news that a chemist by the name of Rodrian with headquarters at Gloversville, claimed to have discovered a process whereby he could produce pure gold from a certain kind of soil in the foothills of the Adirondacks. The newspapers state that the whole community is much excited and that many reputable local business men are backing the enterprise. Visions were had of another California or Klondike gold rush, and stock in the new company bid fair to sell like hot cakes. However, there came a considerable damper to all of the enthusiasm when Assistant State Attorney General, Borden H. Mills, arrived on the job and suspended the sale of stock and began a careful detailed investigation.

We never get over the feeling of wonder that there are such a large number of "suckers," in the world. It seems that there are few, if any of us, if a proposition is put up in the right way with big enough promises who will not "fall" for it. Mr. Morgenthau, the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, recently made the statement that he could open a peat bed on his farm at Fishkill and organize a company and within a week sell \$100,000 or more of worthless stock in it. We do not think this statement any exaggeration.

Agencies Working to Protect Investors

Fortunately, however, protective agencies are constantly doing more to save people from their own foolishness. For instance, it has only been a short time that the State Attorney General's office was equipped with authority and help to open immediately, an investigation such as the one mentioned above. Incidentally, the State Attorney General, ably assisted by such men as Borden H. Mills and Keyes Winter, are doing a lot in helping to stamp out stock frauds. Great credit should also be given for fraud preventions to such agencies as the Chambers of Commerce in the different cities and to the Better Business Bureau of New York City, managed by Mr. H. J. Kenner and the Vigilance Committees, representing Clubs and the Service Departments of farm papers.

Investment of Church Funds

"We have some money to invest (church funds) and we were talking of investing with the Commonwealth Bond Corporation of 50 East 42nd Street, New York City. Will you please give their standing and safety?"—L. W. P., New York.

THE mortgage bond company you name has a good reputation but we think that church funds ought to be put only in United States Government securities or if you can afford to take something not readily marketable a good first mortgage on property in your own locality which your own bank will recommend.

A Disappointed Boy

"I am enclosing herewith, a letter that my 17 year old son received, in answer to an add in a daily paper. Of course, I cannot convince my 17 year old son that the entire thing is a fraud, and that all they want is the \$4.85 and after receiving this, he would probably never hear from them again. However, I would not like to be unfair, and as you are always willing to render service to your subscribers, I would like you to send me any detail that you may be able to get on this matter."—Mrs. A. S. J., New Jersey.

THE letter which was enclosed from the Howard Land Association, had all the ear-marks of a fraud and because of its importance, we made a careful investigation. We took the matter up with the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York among others, and they in turn referred it to the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, who answered:

"You are probably already familiar with this method of disposing of real estate involving the hackneyed 'free' lot method. The realtor always using some pretense to make a profit on the deal, either charging a sum approximating \$50 to cover the cost of title search, attorneys fees, etc., or else requiring the free lot 'winner' to purchase a lot adjoining the one awarded.

Suckers' names are obtained from advertisements having a simple jumble of words which can easily be arranged to spell the name of a famous president. We have no sympathy with such methods of selling real estate."

We have printed these facts somewhat in detail because we want to emphasize the fact again that there really is never anything in these "something-for-nothing" advertisements and it would seem that after reading the above correspondence after reading the above correspondence and reports that our people would be less anxious in responding with their hard-earned money.

How About Copying Lists At Home

ANOTHER scheme that has been practiced in different ways for a great many years is that of fooling people into thinking that they can earn money at home by copying and sending in lists of names and addresses.

We recently had an inquiry along this line from one of our subscribers about the Consolidated Listing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota. In their literature which the subscriber sent us, it was claimed that this company would pay from \$1 to \$10 per hundred for lists of names and addresses. They gave an example of one man that had made from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars a year using only his spare time and they claim also to pay 10c each for all newspaper clippings "sent as instructed." To this inquiry we wrote in part as follows:

"We wish to advise that while we have known a good many schemes of this kind, we have never found one of them reliable. If they do not get anything else, they at last get the \$1. that you send them and we find that there is always something more that they want later. No reliable company has any difficulty in getting lists of names. If you stop to think a moment, you will realize that all anyone has to do is to take the telephone book, to which anyone has access, from which he can get all the names he wants."

However, we always try to be fair and to make an investigation before making final decisions so we wrote to St. Paul and found that the Consolidated Listing Company was not listed in the telephone or city directories.

Refused Revolver Advertising

WE recently refused to take a revolver advertising account from a reputable manufacturer of revolvers. One reason is that it is against the law for any citizen to carry concealed weapons without a permit. Further than this, we may be wrong, but we believe that a great many accidents and crimes result from the fact that revolvers are too readily available. With a real gun it is different. Of course, they also result in accidents but this is offset by the fact that a good gun is a pretty good companion for a farm boy, after he has reached some years of judgment and may do much to keep him interested in country life.

Do You Want a Blacksmith?

"If I am not asking too much, I would like to hear from you if you know of any good location for a general repair shop. By that I mean wagon repairing and general blacksmithing. I have run a horse-shoeing and general repair shop here for about twelve years and I have a good business but in order to have it pay I must do horse-shoeing and that is what I want to cut out for a time anyway. I know there must be a good location for such a shop and I thought you might know of some. I want a place large enough for business for two men at least."—J. D. B., New York.

IT seems to us that there ought to be a lot of communities in New York State, where a good blacksmith is much needed by the farmers. One of the unfortunate things from the coming of the automobile is the fact that the good old-fashioned blacksmith with real skill, is disappearing from the country.

When you read this, if you think there is an opening for a blacksmith along the lines suggested above in your community, write to us and we will pass on the information to the above correspondent.



A Bag of ALPHA CEMENT

used in that new building improvement that you are planning will give you service in 1975 as well as in 1925.

ALPHA CEMENT knits sand and stone, or sand and gravel, into substantial construction that grows in strength as it ages.

No rot, no rust, no fire-loss.

Alpha Portland Cement Company

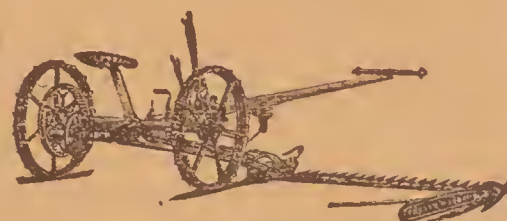
EASTON, PA.

CHICAGO, ILL.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Battle Creek, Mich., Ironton, Ohio.

The ALPHA Dealer
is the Cement-Service man
of your community
Call on him

Frost & Wood MOWER



One Horse and Two Horse Sizes

Popular throughout the world for many years. Thousands of satisfied users. Built for heavy crops and rough and hilly land. Roller bearings assure light draft. Its cutter bar strength and superior cutting mechanism give long service. The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop. Sizes 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

Write for catalog describing Frost & Wood Mowers, Dump Rakes, Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Cultivators, etc.

Guaranteed by us and our dealers.

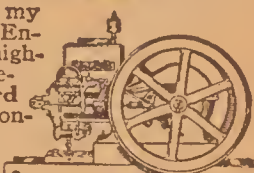
EUREKA MOWER CO.

Box 1500,

Utica, N. Y.

Simplicity FARM ENGINE

I want to send you free, my new book on Simplicity Engines—the lowest priced, high-grade engines made. A remarkable 20-year record for dependability and economy. Made in all sizes, 1 1/2 to 16 H.P. Magneto equipped; start without cranking; will burn kerosene or gasoline.



My New Special Offer

To celebrate my removal to new, modern factory at Cedarburg, I am making a very special offer. Get my FREE BOOK, Free trial offer and easy terms. I also have interesting news for old friends using Simplicity Engines. Write Lee M. Turner, Gen. Mgr. TURNER SIMPLICITY CO., Dept. M Cedarburg, Wis.

Saws Logs—Falls trees—
Buzzes Branches—
Does Belt Work
10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.
ONE MAN
Saws 15 Cords a Day!
—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use 4 H.P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Write for FREE Book—“Wood Encyclopedia”—today.
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Room 801-T Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

GOATS

SWISS-NUBIAN Real Milk Goats. Big Buck Cheap. Rabbit bound \$15.00. GOLDBOROUGH GOATERY, R. F. D. No. 2, Mohnton, Pa.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention the American Agriculturist



For Increased Profits
feed

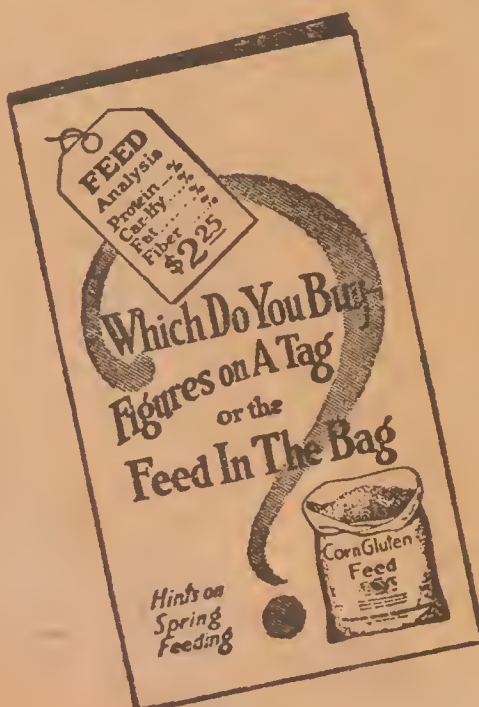
Corn Gluten Feed

on pasture
to your

Dairy Cows
Beef Cattle
Hogs
Sheep
Calves

Mail Coupon for
this booklet

—it tells how



Some Good Tips on Spring Feeding

The spring pastures will soon lure you into thinking that you have a new source of cheap feed. It will pay you to remember your past experiences and feed a good combination of feeds with your grass. You should buy a feed—not a tag. When you judge a feed solely by its analysis and price you may deceive yourself, but you can not fool the animal.

What the Tag Really Tells

State and Federal laws require all feed manufacturers to publish the minimum amount of crude protein, carbohydrates, fat, and maximum fiber contained in their products. They do this—on the bag and on the tag.

Some feeds may contain higher percentages than shown on the tag. All tags should give a list of the materials in the feed. But even these facts are only a limited guide in buying.

This is all the tag tells you and this information is good only up to a certain point. It doesn't tell you a thing about the quality of the ingredients, their safety, or how palatable or digestible.

You can't judge the value of any goods by the outside of the package. Let's forget analysis and price for a few minutes and think about what you GET for what you PAY. That is what determines values.

What kind of animals are you feeding? Do you know what kind of nutrients they are getting? Are they digestible, or locked up in fibre like nuggets of gold in the ground? What are you getting for the price you pay?

Feeding Methods Are Changing

Successful feeders now pay more attention to methods than to price tag and analysis. They are more interested in the health of their animals and in a program that insures better results from the right feed in the right amounts.

Successful feeders have quit buying feed to produce fertilizer and have learned how to feed a ration that is more easily turned into milk—beef—pork—mutton—eggs. They feed less—they make more.

This is due to a better understanding of feed values. A few years ago we thought that any kind of protein was just "protein", as salt is salt. Now we know better. There are several kinds of protein. Some are good—others are not.

We now know that when the cow stuffs herself with green grass she makes milk from her reserve strength. Grass is nearly 80% water and water alone won't make milk.

Be sure you feed the rations that actually make what you want—and at a profit to you. Use the right materials and mix your own rations, or buy a mixed feed from a manufacturer who sells quality.

Something That Can't Be Done

No manufacturer could stay in business very long by continually buying raw material in which there is a lot of waste. In manufacturing, practically all raw material is converted into something of value.

Your cows, steers, hogs and hens are machines. They can not produce up to a capacity set by the Great Designer unless you give them the right kind of raw materials.

Feed is the raw material which your animal machines convert into finished products. A cow may produce forty pounds of milk from twenty pounds of poor material, but she will do a better job with fifteen pounds of good feed.

You should buy the kind of raw material that the cow likes to handle. In other words the feed must be palatable. She must be able to turn it into milk with the least effort. It must be digestible.

As a food manufacturer—operating animal machines—you must have raw material containing the protein elements which are most easily convertible into finished products. Then you will increase your output and reduce your cost.

Your Safest Guide In Buying

No matter whether you are feeding dairy cows, steers, hogs, sheep or poultry your rations should contain the right amount of Corn Gluten Feed.

This pure corn concentrate is rich in the most needed proteins. In the processes of manufacture they become more digestible than the same elements in whole corn. This is why they make milk and meat instead of manure.

No other plant in the world has won as many victories in the feed lot as the corn plant has. Every great dairy test has been made with pure concentrated protein feeds—made from corn—as a large part of the ration.

Better still, corn is a safe feed. It is never used as medicine. It never caused a cow to slip her calf or become blind. Pure corn concentrates can always be depended upon to return their cost with a profit.

Your home-mixed ration should contain Corn Gluten Feed. Get it from your feed dealer or any manufacturer. If you buy a mixed ration be sure Corn Gluten Feed is in it.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

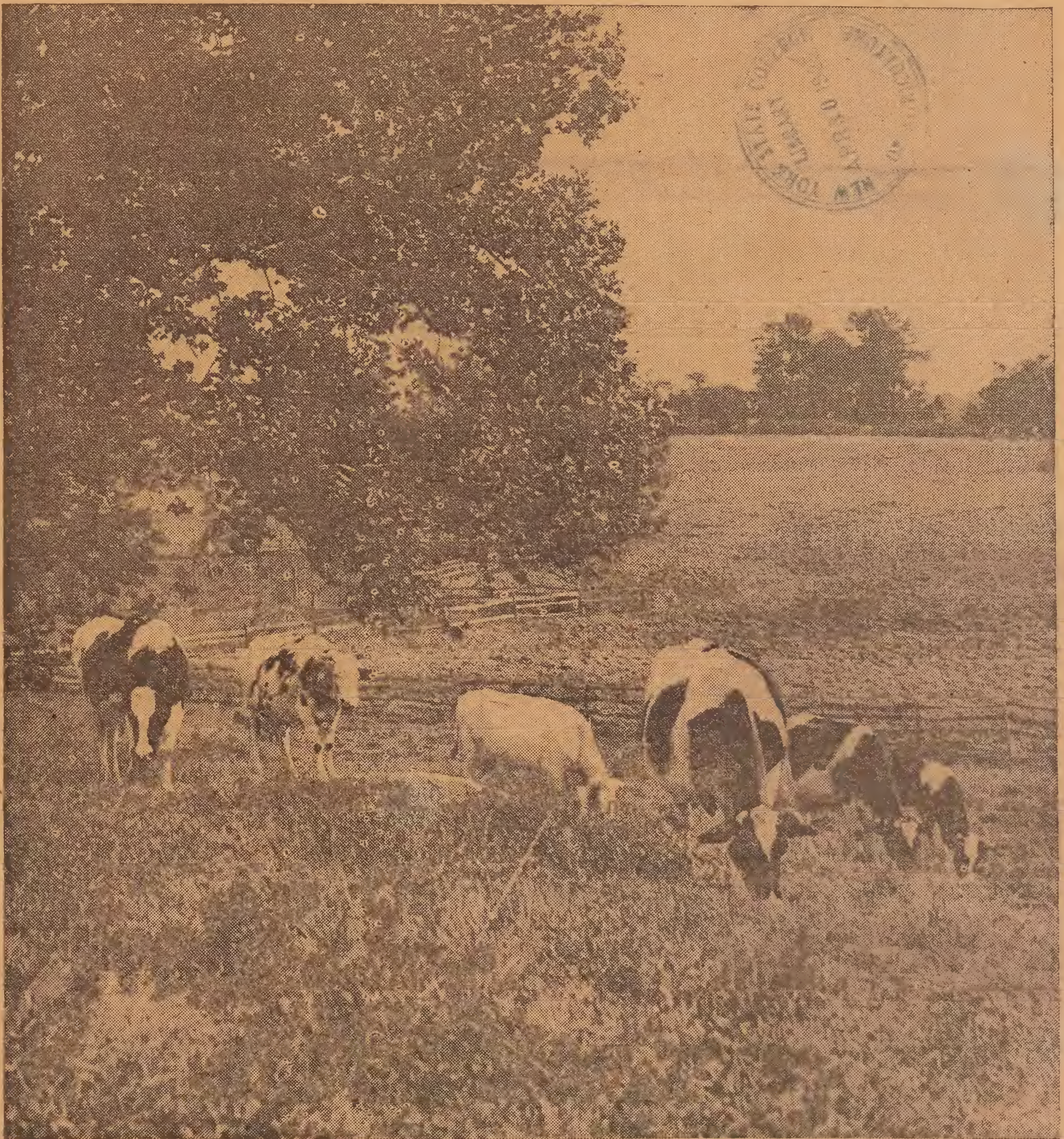
Feed Research Dept.

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Managing Director

729-208 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

NAME _____
R. D. or Street _____
TOWN _____
STATE _____
FILL OUT AND MAIL
ASST. CORN PRODUCTS MFRS.
729-208 So. La Salle
Chicago, Ill.
Send me free book
"Tag or Feed"
A. J. Axt.



After Seven Months in Jail



"Saving" Oil in your Ford is like trying to carry one more egg in a full basket

CARRYING one more egg in a full basket has been responsible for more broken eggs than many people would like to estimate. Of course, there's no necessity for dropping the whole basket, but when that *one* egg begins to slide, there's no telling where the thing's going to end—until it's "all happened."

It's like a Ford owner trying to save on cheap oil—the total possible gain isn't worth the risk. Suppose cheap oil would give as good mileage as Mobiloil "E"! Suppose your car would "get by" for a while without frequent repairs! Even imagine that it would continue to have lots of power and not quickly develop excessive carbon and fouled spark plugs! Even granting such fanciful claims, the saving—at best—could hardly amount to as much as \$5.00 a year!

But with poor or incorrect oil, no Ford *will* deliver the power, the smooth operation, the satisfaction and freedom from repairs and expense that the Ford Motor Company build into every car they make.

And cheap oil, as Ford owners have universally discovered, *doesn't begin to give the mileage of Mobiloil "E"*. Even those oils which cost less per gallon than Mobiloil "E" really cost more *per mile*—due to the much faster rate of consumption. *More miles per quart*, more miles of smoother, more powerful, expense-free operation—these are the surest guides to economy and satisfaction.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.



Let this sign guide
you to lowest cost-
per-mile.

Branches in principal cities

Address NEW YORK, CHICAGO or KANSAS CITY

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

What Readers Want to Know

Growing Potatoes For the Early Local Market

RATHER frequent inquiries for small quantities of good seed of early varieties of potatoes are sent to the College of Agriculture about this time of year. In other words, there is a specific demand for potato varieties which will mature sufficiently early to supply home requirements and small local markets during the summer months when late potatoes are not available and early potatoes grown elsewhere are relatively high in cost.

It is frequently not advisable to include potatoes in the list of vegetables to be grown in home gardens smaller than one-eighth acre in size because other more perishable and shorter season crops are more economical of space. However, in New York most farm gardens of larger area may well include varieties of potatoes which will produce a crop from early August to late September.

Early Varieties Not as Heavy Yielders

Although Irish Cobbler is the standard early variety from commercial production in New York State, it is not as early maturing as most other early varieties. Hence it has little advantage in this regard over varieties of the Green Mountain type which is classed as medium to late. The Cobbler sells well on most markets early in the season on account of its glossy white skin and excellent quality. This is the variety usually seen during July and August at store fronts in barrels covered with burlap, labeled "Red Star Brand from Virginia."

Prices of early potatoes usually vary with earliness of marketing. This is in response to the demand for the new crop when the supply of the latter is most limited and costly. Hence earliness of maturity in an early variety is very important. A point to be remembered, however, is that earliness and yield are generally inversely proportionate. Yields comparable to late varieties are not to be expected in early potatoes.

The Earliest Yielding Varieties

The earliest varieties of potatoes are those of the Early Ohio and the Triumph types. A fair yield of either of these can be obtained about two months after planting. Over most of this state this means that new potatoes can be dug by July 15 to August 1st. The Ohio type consists of such varieties as Early Ohio and Early Six Weeks, while the Triumph includes such varieties as Bliss Triumph, Red Bliss or Early Bliss and White Triumph, Norton Beauty or Quick Lunch. Early Ohio tubers are egg-shaped and faint pink in color. Bliss Triumph is similar to Cobbler in shape although shallower eyed and smoother and dark pink to red in color. White Triumph is similar to Bliss Triumph except it is white skinned. Both of these are of very good eating quality. The Early Rose is another early variety perhaps better known in New York, which is not quite as early as Early Ohio and Triumph. It is less popular than formerly on account of its long flat shape, many and often deep eyes, and pink skin.

Quality of Seed Is Important

The principal obstacle in the way of more general use of these earliest varieties for home use is the difficulty of getting disease-free, high yielding seed. Early Ohio, Triumph and Early Rose varieties are all very susceptible to the mosaic and leafroll diseases. The average strain of seed is badly diseased, and hence low yielding and unprofitable. Small scale production carried on under approved methods to satisfy local seed demands might well be undertaken by a qualified seed grower in at least a few counties of this state.

Where To Get Seed

The only supply of certified seed of Early Ohio variety produced in New York in 1924 is that of A. A. Grinnell Co., of Elba, N. Y. Similarly the Hickox-Runsey Company at Batavia is the only source listed for certified Bliss Triumph seed. Large or small quantities of certi-

fied seed of both varieties are now available from Wisconsin and Minnesota. Parties interested in sources of these varieties can be referred direct to growers in the above states, by inquiry of the Department of Vegetable Gardening. An ample supply of certified seed of the Irish Cobbler variety was produced in our own state last season. Those desiring such seed should inquire of either the local county agent, the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association at Ithaca, the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association at Syracuse, or the Department of Vegetable Gardening at your college of agriculture.

—E. V. HARDENBURG.

An Emergency Crop for Hay

Last year I planted some oats and at the same time sowed some clover and timothy, but there doesn't seem to be any coming on this spring. I am in for very little hay, especially for my horses. I have a silo and I can feed the cows ensilage, but horses must have hay. What can I sow for a hay crop, something that I can cut this summer?—G. B., New York.

YOUR immediate local and farm conditions, with which we are not acquainted, will determine in a large measure what would be the best procedure to follow. If your land and location are such that it would pay you to go into cash crops that could be marketed in a nearby city, it may pay you to plow up the meadow and put in these cash crops and hunt around for a piece of hay to cut on shares. In other words the return from your land may be greater by growing a cash crop and buying the hay for the cost of the labor to cut it.

The best man to guide you would be your county agricultural agent, or farm bureau manager. He is right on the ground and will be glad to call upon you and help you solve your problem.

If you decide to plant another crop to harvest as hay, perhaps the best choice you have is a mixture of oats and Canada field peas. Oat hay alone is very good but you add to the nutritive value by adding Canada field peas. It is advisable to use two bushels of oats to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Canada field peas.

Oats and Peas Most Desirable

Oats and vetch also make a good hay. If you have never grown vetch before it would be a wise precaution to inoculate the seed or inoculate the land before you sow it.

Millet is a quick growing crop and a crop that gives a fairly good amount of coarse hay. However, it is not wise to feed it to horses exclusively. For one thing, it has a strong reaction on the kidneys of a horse. Furthermore matured millet hay will sometimes cause trouble, the coarse heads creating internal disorders. Millet is a quick growing crop and could be mixed with a corn fodder in the ration. As a matter of fact there have been times when we had to feed our horses nothing but dried corn stalks and they come through the winter in good shape. We chopped the corn stalks up into short pieces and they apparently made good feeding. It is possible to plant corn heavily and get a crop of fodder. It is rather coarse, however, and does not compare however to oats and peas.

Thorough Mixing Improves Concrete

CONCRETE mixed two minutes is twenty to thirty-five percent stronger than concrete mixed only fifteen seconds. The two minute mix adds from 500 to 700 pounds strength per square inch to all ages of concrete. Resistance to wear is also improved.

It is the time of mixing, not the speed of the mixer that determines the strength of the concrete. It does not pay to sacrifice quality to speed of work. Mix at least two minutes.—Elmer Whitaker.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending May 2, 1925

Number 18

What You Pay for When You Buy Food

The Real Trouble Between Andrew the Consumer and Henry the Farmer

By C. E. LADD

ANDREW Davis lives in the city. He works as a mechanic and earns 90 cents an hour. Rents are high and he has two children to feed besides himself and his wife. Way back before the war Andrew worked on a farm in Central New York and earned \$45 a month with free house rent and two quarts of milk a day, potatoes and firewood furnished by the farm owner. But the superior attractions of city life drew him and a short apprenticeship developed him into a skilled operator of one of the almost human machines in a great modern factory.

He feels that he knows all about farming although he does not realize that folks and economic conditions have changed in the country during the past fifteen years to the same degree that folks and conditions in his city life have changed.

Where the Spread Went

Last winter Andrew paid five cents a pound for potatoes. Remembering that a bushel of potatoes weighs 60 pounds, he thought of this as \$3 per bushel and promptly kicked to his wife that farmers must be getting rich now-a-days with potatoes at \$3 a bushel. "When we moved into the city in 1910 we only paid \$1.50 a bushel for potatoes and farmers sold them for 50 cents."

Now let's see what Andrew paid for when he bought three-dollar-a-bushel potatoes. Andrew's brother Henry grew potatoes back on the home farm in Central New York. He received just 60 cents for them or 20 per cent of the retail price. The other \$2.40 went to pay for services by the local potato shipper, services by the railroad employees in transporting them, labor by the truckman and others in the city wholesale market and labor by clerks in the retail store. The potatoes traveled by the most direct route possible under present conditions from Henry's farm to Andrew's kitchen. On each pound of potatoes Andrew paid four cents for marketing services, largely to union laborers like himself and one cent to Henry, the farmer producer. Andrew didn't buy potatoes, he bought labor.

Henry Had Expenses, Too

If we want to go back one step farther, we may analyze the one cent per pound or 60 cents per bushel that Henry received. Henry, the farmer, is a capitalist in that he has money invested in land, buildings, livestock, and machinery. Henry, as an average farmer, is a laborer in that about seven-eighths of the work on the farm is done by himself and his family. The hybrid capitalist-laborer might reckon the cost of a bushel of potatoes somewhat as follows:

In producing one bushel of 60 cent potatoes, a man worked one hour, a horse worked one hour and machinery was used for one hour. Land was used upon which an interest charge of three cents should be made and one cent in taxes was paid. The fertilizer and seed cost of producing this bushel was 12 cents. If all other items were reckoned at actual cost there remains about 15 cents per hour to pay for the farmer's time. Yet the year 1923 was a better business year for the potato producer than was 1922 or 1924. In 1922 Henry received only 30 cents per bushel for his potatoes and this year he is only re-

ceiving 30 cents. Many of the things that he considers as necessities were thought of as luxuries in that earlier period. Andrew's class of workers has made a definite gain in standard of living and occupies a much more powerful position in society than they did twenty years ago. This is well. It is not only good for Andrew and his family but is good for all society and for the nation. Andrew is afflicted with that "Divine unrest" that makes for American progress and he wishes to have more comforts and luxuries and power.

Chasing Around in Circles

Andrew and Henry soon get to running in circles but they are two entirely different kinds of circles even though they are both true circles in that they make no progress.

Andrew strikes for higher wages because the cost of living is so high. The increased wage that he obtains must immediately be added to the price of the furniture that he helps to manufacture. But this furniture is purchased by the men who handle Andrew's potatoes in the marketing channel. Their increased cost of living must be reflected in greater pay for their work which will add to the cost of Andrew's potatoes and so the costs go around and around in the circle and get nowhere.

There is one thing that will justify a still higher wage for Andrew, his fellow workers and all the workers who handle the potatoes from worker to consumer. If each one of these men so handles his work that he produces more each day the gains that he makes in income will not be at the expense of other people. This extra daily production need not necessarily be brought about by more hours per day,

but may better be accomplished by more efficient work. Many of the workers who handle the farmer's product could increase their daily output of work to such an extent that society as a whole could afford to pay them more. This would help to break Andrew's circle.

Farmers' Circle Is Harder

Henry's circle is harder to travel. The present low price is the result of too large a supply of potatoes. Henry received about fifteen cents an hour for his work in 1923 and practically nothing in 1922 and 1924. Since all farmers are, in the last analysis, piece workers and since Henry as an individual can have little effect on prices, the only way that he can get a greater income is to work more hours and produce more potatoes. This, however, increases the bushels of potatoes produced so that the over-supply is maintained or

(Continued on page 469)



Only a small fraction of the price the consumer pays at the corner grocery goes to the farmer. By far the greater part goes to labor and service charges incidental to distribution.

ceiving 30 cents.

This particular problem is not peculiar to potatoes. Similar examples could be given in connection with milk, cabbage, apples and many other farm products.

If Henry was a tenant farmer he would quite likely move to town and get a job beside Andrew in the factory. But since he is a farm owner he will probably stick by in order to protect his investment in the farm and will hope for better times in the future.

Andrew is paying for a house. He owns an automobile and lives within a few blocks of an excellent school, hospital, library and theatre. He is not saving money as fast as he would like and there is always the possibility that he may be out of work for several weeks or months if business should become dull. If his children go to Normal School or College they will need to work a part of their way. Compared with men who did similar work twenty years ago Andrew is much better off. He has

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

425 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 6, 1924, at the Post Office at Elmira, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, three years for \$2, five years for \$3. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 115 May 2, 1925 No. 18

The New School Laws

GOVERNOR Smith has signed the Cole Rural School Bills, and they are now a part of the law of the State of New York. The Governor and the Legislature are to be highly commended and congratulated for giving farm people this legislation.

These Cole Laws do not require or force any consolidation, nor do they remove any local power over the schools now held by farm people. But they will bring about great relief in farm taxes, and bring it where it is most needed, to the poorer rural school districts. Furthermore this legislation gives farm people opportunity and encouragement to gradually improve the educational advantages for country boys and girls.

One unfortunate feature of the Cole Laws is that they will not become effective until after July 1, 1926. It will be some time before we can judge them on their merits. In the meantime, let no one confuse you by trying to misrepresent or belittle this new school legislation. All that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST suggests is that you first study the Cole Laws and then give them a fair trial, after which, such changes and amendments that experience proves necessary can be made.

In our opinion, this is the most important and far-reaching of any legislation affecting farmers that has been passed in a generation.

Another Contest

MISTAKES are not very agreeable things to talk about. It takes so much courage to confess a mistake that there are few people who will do it. This is unfortunate because mistakes are valuable. The child learns to stay away from the fire when he gets burned. Mistakes constitute experience and experience is about our only safe guide to the future.

Because we feel that errors are so interesting and valuable, we are going to conduct an unusual contest. For the best letter on the subject "THE WORST MISTAKE I EVER MADE", AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$5; \$3 for the second; and \$2 for third; and \$1 for all of the other good letters we can find room to publish. If any two letters are of equal interest, we will pay the same prize to each contestant. We do not care whether you write about a mistake out of your own personal life or from some business venture. Maybe it was in buying a farm, or loaning money,

or in the way you conducted some particular farming operation, or an unwise investment, or maybe it was something more personal in your life. Whatever it is, write it up in a letter not over 300 words in length and send it in. Sign your name of course, but all letters will be considered confidential. No names will be signed to anything published. Contest closes June 1, and letters will be published in one of the June issues.

Is Farm Labor Increasing

THE problem of obtaining farm labor and the price that it receives this year is a very interesting one to all of us on the farm. The amount of available hired men in the State seems to vary with locality. We receive reports from sections close to the cities where farm help seems to be very scarce, while in other communities there seems to be an over-supply. It is also reported that some of the hired men are asking for shorter hours and bigger wages this spring.

We would like to hear from our readers as to what the labor conditions are in their vicinities. How about the number of hired men available, both married and single, as compared to preceding years? Write us also about the amount of month and day help, the wages that are being paid for all kinds of farm labor, and the hours that the men work.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Prizes for Roadside Markets

LAST week we announced the prizes of \$10, \$5, and \$3 for first, second and third best letters on the subject "My Experience with the Roadside Market" together with a picture of the market. The letter may be from three to five hundred words in length and the pictures must be sharp and clear. The contest closes June 1st.

We are interested in this contest because we want to get material about and create interest in the roadside market. When conducted rightly this way of selling farm produce brings real results.

Plowing-in Potatoes

ON the home farm twenty years ago potatoes used to be the chief cash crop. Father and older brother usually rowed them both ways, although they were sometimes planted fairly close together and rowed only one way. One year on a piece of new ground, we plowed in the seed, dropping it in every third furrow as the ground was plowed. The next furrow covered them. We then dragged the ground repeatedly until the potatoes were ready to cultivate.

We have been in sections where plowing in potatoes is practical to considerable extent still. But that one experience at digging time was all we ever wanted of it. There was a big yield for the ground was new and fertile. But we earned every bushel of potatoes getting them out of the ground. It was like drilling a well as we went after each hill.

We do not think plowing in potatoes is a good farm practice. However there may be places where it is a cheap way to raise potatoes if one is satisfied with an average yield, so it would be interesting to get a few letters from farmers who have had experience in plowing in potatoes to know what that experience was and whether it proved satisfactory. Write us about it, and we will pass on the information to the rest of our readers.

Not Quantity But Quality Needed

R. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"Unless farmers insist upon a satisfactory standard of living and withdraw from agriculture when they are not able to maintain this living standard, prices for farm products adequate to provide such a standard of living cannot be hoped for."

This is just plain common sense and all of the talk about the danger of abandoned farms and the need of "back to the land" is nonsense.

In 1820, about 87% of those engaged in gainful occupation in the United States were in agriculture. In 1920, this had dropped to 26%. This great change was brought about mainly through the introduction of modern farm machinery. From a farm production standpoint, the movement toward the cities has been the only thing that has saved the American farmer who remained on the land. If there were even 10% more farmers than there are now, we would have an agricultural depression all of the time.

The only thing that we must look out for is to make farm life so attractive that the best of the young folks will stay. The fact that farming has become a great profession and a great business combined, requiring as much or more skill, training, and education for success as any other occupation, will automatically help to keep the best men and women on the farms.

Curry On The Job Again

THE many friends of Curry Weatherby will be pleased to know that he is recovering rapidly from his long illness and expects to be back on his job as Circulation Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in a few days. Curry has had a long, hard pull, ill with typhoid fever and complications since the middle of November, and so sick at times that we about gave up hope.

So it is with real joy that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff and all of his other friends will welcome him back to his work.

The Law Is A Poor Weapon

"Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser in fees, expenses and waste of time."—Abraham Lincoln.

THE above is a quotation in a speech which Lincoln once made on the law. We often think of it, particularly in our work with the Service Bureau, for it quite frequently happens that we are unable to settle a question by correspondence or personal interview so that the only resort left is legal action. Except in rare instances, when it comes down to a case of going to law, we advise our subscribers against it. There are times when it is necessary, when the amount is large, the cause right, and when there is no possibility of settlement in any other way. But in the majority of cases, any kind of a compromise which does not involve principles or right and wrong is better than a lawsuit.

When we were young and home on the farm, there was a disagreeable farmer in the neighborhood who was always threatening at the slightest provocation "to take the law to ye." About half of the time he was mixed up in some kind of litigation with the result that he finally lost most of his property and was generally disliked throughout the entire community. Many times he won his case "but lost his argument." He was a good example of what too much litigation will do for a man.

Eastman's Chestnuts

DID you ever notice how manners of speech, dialects and colloquialisms vary in different communities, even when they are not far apart? It is strange too that most of us have fallen into habits of slang and incorrect English that are often more awkward for the tongue to use and more unnatural to speak than are the correct forms. The negro in particular is amusing to listen to because of the way in which he "murders" the English language.

There is a story of an old negro whose worthless son was married secretly. The old man heard of it and asked the boy if he were married.

"I ain't saying I ain't," the boy replied.
"Now, you Rastus," stormed the old man, "I AIN'T ASKIN' IS YOU AIN'T; I IS ASKIN' YOU AIN'T YOU IS!"

Crop and Market Prospects

Read What Others Expect to Do and Plan Accordingly

Your Spring Business

THE following comments by Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, of the New York State College of Agriculture, are taken from a bulletin called "Farm Economics". We have selected just a few things that you can get in a glance and that are of particular interest and value to our readers at this time.

Better Prices

Prices paid to farmers in the United States for food during February are one point below

January, but are 29 points above May of last year. Food at retail is 11 points above May of last year. This indicates that prices paid to farmers can rise by a large amount and not have food at retail increase by a high percentage.

Little Wheat Carried Over

The amount of wheat on farms is very low as compared with previous years. Apparently little wheat will be left at the end of the year. The amounts carried over are normally so small in proportion

to the crop, that a slight change in the weather may more than offset variations in the stocks carried over. The acreage of wheat for next year probably will be increased sufficiently to offset any changes in carry-over, so that prices for next year will be primarily dependent on the weather.

Hay Market Bad

The amount of hay on New York farms is much higher than last year. In many parts of the State, hay is so cheap that it

would seem desirable to hold it over, in case there is barn room. It is, of course, impossible to foretell prices for next year, but if the barns are kept filled, there will surely be a year when they can be emptied to advantage.

What About Cabbage?

The acreage of cabbage usually has been increased about one-fourth following years of high prices, and has been decreased

following years of low prices. If, during the period from 1919 to 1923, five acres of cabbage had been harvested in years following high prices and ten acres in years following low prices, the crops would have sold for a total of nearly one thousand dollars more than would have been received if ten acres had been set in years after high prices and five acres after low prices. In recent years the yields have alternated so that the largest yields usually occurred when the acreage was largest and vice versa. This combination has made the great fluctuations in production possible from year to year. The yields are largely determined by the weather. Some of the difference in yields may be attributed to better care in years following high prices.

The cabbage acreage last year was about average. The large crop was due to the high yields. In New York state the yield was estimated at 11.4 tons per acre. This was the second largest yield ever recorded. Since cabbage prices have been low this past season, the acreage for 1925 is likely to be reduced.

The Potato Situation

Considering the supply, potatoes for the past six years have sold for less than formerly. It has frequently been pointed out

in Farm Economics that, when the general price level declines, wages lag. In such a period the demand for the cheaper foods, such as potatoes, is low.

Another reason for the decreasing demand for potatoes may be due to the changes in our population. Fewer persons are doing hard physical labor. More persons are employed at machines or at desks. Foreigners have not come to the United States in such numbers as

formerly. Whatever may be the reasons it seems that during the past few years, a potato crop of about 3.5 bushel per capita is all that can be used at the normal price. If the demand had continued to increase as it did for fifty years prior to 1918, there would have been a normal demand at the present time for about 3¾ bushels per capita. Since we are in a period when the demand for potatoes is less than formerly, it is probably best for one to be conservative about increasing his potato acreage.

The large production of potatoes last year was due to an unusually large yield per acre. The yield was 10 per cent larger than the next

Coming—"The Valley of Voices"

THE Trouble Maker" will cease to trouble you with this issue. So for some time the whole staff of American Agriculturist has been reading dozens of novels and stories to select another serial of the same high grade that we are used to publishing in American Agriculturist. I am sure we have found it in "The Valley of Voices" by George Marsh which will start in this paper May 16. It is one of the very best stories I have read in a long time.

Do you remember the serial which ran some time ago in American Agriculturist, "The Hound of the Baskervilles" by Conan Doyle? Thousands of our readers were greatly entertained by this story. "The Valley of Voices" is a similar story, a mystery of the great frozen reaches of the Canadian Northwest. It has something to hold your breathless interest every moment, and yet the novel is not overdrawn or untrue to life. We have insisted that in any story we publish in addition to the action and the live plot, there must be good writing. It must have high literary merit, and "The Valley of Voices" does have. Our staff has been hard to please in making this selection and we paid a high price for the serial rights. I am sure that we have something in this story that is worth much more than your subscription price. It starts May 16. Watch for it.—E. R. Eastman.

highest potato yield recorded, which was in 1912. The acreage last year was 6 per cent less than the average acreage for the ten preceding years. Potato acreage does not fluctuate from year to year as does the cabbage acreage, but there is a tendency for farmers to increase the acreage following years of high prices. Present potato prices would not encourage increased planting. With the high wheat prices, the Northwest may raise more acres of wheat in 1925 and less potatoes. The high bean prices may encourage some farmers in this state to grow more beans and less potatoes. If the potato acreage this coming year remains the same as last year, and if there is an average yield, the crop would be about 10 per cent less than 3.5 bushels per person. A crop 10 per cent below normal usually sells for 18 per cent more than the usual price.

Outlook for Tomatoes

Because tomatoes require a long growing season, they are commercially grown in New York State in those counties bordering on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The farmers on the best land near Lake Ontario usually have so many apples and peaches to harvest that they do not have the time to harvest tomatoes. Therefore tomatoes are more commonly grown on the less desirable soil types, where the orchards are small. The yield of tomatoes for a number of years on the Clyde

soils in the town of Newfane, Niagara County, New York, has average 4.0 tons as compared with an average of 7.2 tons on the best fruit soils. Because so many of the farmers on the Clyde soils grew tomatoes, the average yield for all farms in this area for the past 11 years was only 5.7 tons. This would indicate that the Newfane farmers probably averaged about 9 cents per hour for their time spent on tomatoes in 1923; 22 cents in 1922; 31 cents in 1921; 66 cents in 1920; and 34 cents in 1919.

Cycles In Egg Production

There is a tendency to move in cycles in egg production, nine years from peak to peak or from low to low. The curve is not so smooth as the curve for horses, hogs, and beef cattle, but is sufficiently definite to indicate the tendency for periods of over and under-production to last about four to five years.

Canning Crops

Judging from the yields and prices, canning factory peas paid well in Livingston County in 1919 and in all the areas given for 1920. The low yield in Madison County in 1922 was partly due to a total loss on two farms where the crop was drowned out. The yield on the other farms averaged 1,262 pounds per acre. Where canning factory peas can be substituted for oats or barley in the rotation they usually pay better.

Sheeping-Killing Dogs

IN the January 30th issue of your journal, the writer takes notice of an article concerning dogs killing sheep in Steuben County, New York.

Some fifty years ago while starting into the sheep industry, dogs made such trouble, I had to sell flocks, as once chased by dogs they never outgrow the trouble and had best be fitted for market. A very good way to catch a sheep-killing dog is to select their runways and build a square rail pen about four feet high, drawing the top together in part. This slanting side outside allows the dog to ascend from outside to the top of the fence which is wired together, to prevent his getting through. Take a chunk of fresh meat, drag it in the ground about the trap, at night hook up the meat out of reach and throw a strong lively sheep into this trap inside. Soon as a dog finds he is fast and knows nothing but to get loose quickly as possible, he will forget the sheep. When a dog is cornered his courage is gone.

In the morning take a neighbor along to certify as to whose dog this may be, evidence sufficient to call for your damages at once. Such sheep dogs will go miles to obtain more dogs to assist their works. I am one that lost a splendid flock of choice breeding ewes by dogs.—S. G., Clinton Co., N. Y.

Editors' Note: The above letter raises a question we have had in our minds some time as to whether or not the danger of sheep-killing dogs is growing less. In the last two or three years we seem to have heard less about it, and are therefore somewhat under the impression that fewer flocks are being destroyed. What do you sheep men think about it?



WOODCUTTER—Much obliged, folks, saves me about a half hour's work.—JUDGE.



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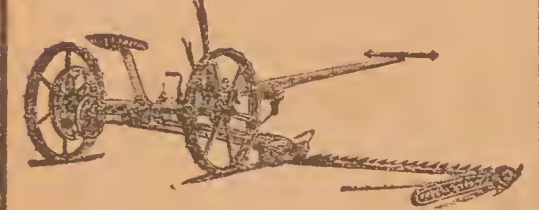
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Why Berries "Run Out"

What the Hill System Taught Me

BEFORE I got into the strawberry

By E. W. TOWNSEND

ties are still "running out" as of old. The

business I was connected with a company that grew and marketed strawberries on a large scale and it was here that I first learned of their behavior. Under my first system of breeding plants and growing berries—a system handed down to me—I soon found that a variety, newly originated and showing great merits of productiveness and strong hardy plants, would in a few years become less hardy and less productive. I was told by some of the oldest growers of strawberries that this was the case with all varieties. It was said that varieties were only good for a few years, that they all "ran out" and others had to take their places.

I took this at the time to be the truth, and was sorry to see some of my favorite varieties "go out", especially my old favorite the Klondyke. I was the first one to get the Klondyke in Maryland. I bought 10,000 plants and divided them with an old friend who was president and manager of one of the largest strawberry concerns in the country. He liked the Klondyke also. We spent many hours talking over the possibility of its "running out".

Starting the Hill System

I had begun to practice the hill system on a small scale. The first year I produced more berries on half an acre under the hill system than any of my neighboring growers did on an acre. And my berries were larger, better colored and better in quality. The next year I had two acres grown under the hill system and still doubled in quantity and quality. My next trial with intensive cultivation was along the more modern lines of today. Instead of growing in hills—that is, cutting off all the runners as fast as they appeared—I rooted about six of the first plants that were produced, and then kept off the remainder.

Started With Large Mother Plants

Under this system I produced 8000 quarts of Klondykes to the acre, which was about three times the production under the old, matted-row system. The plants that I used for mother plants or stock plants to grow under the hill system, and later the single hedgerow system, were specially grown for the purpose of getting large plants with which to start. I had selected the very largest plants I could find in the beds near the mother plant and had grown these plants on rich, new soil. They were well spaced so as to give them a chance to build up a large stalky plant the first year before being moved. As I learned later, this was my first move along the right line in order to build up a variety and prevent "running out."

I had grown a productive plant at the start and gave it plenty of space to grow and to develop into a large, stalky, well-developed crown plant. I caught the idea. I saw I had it. I was sure of the fact.

Method Requires More Effort But It Pays

I called in my old friend, Jeff Staton, one morning in May to look at my three-acre field of Klondykes, grown the "Townsend" way, as it came to be called later. Jeff looked at the rows of shining, large, red Klondyke berries. He went half way the length of the rows before he said a word. He turned short around and said, "Ern, what have you done? Are these really Klondyke berries?"

We sat down in the middle of the field and I explained in a few words what methods I had used to produce them. His first words were: "Do you think we can teach our growers to grow them in this way? If we can, it is the greatest way on earth to grow strawberries." However, I am sorry to say that after the growers have seen them and plucked the berries with their own hands, they have turned a deaf ear to the improved methods of growing strawberries. Most of them continue to follow the line of least resistance. Vari-

eties are still "running out" as of old. The stock plants are being taken from the middle of the rows to set new patches.

The truth, and the whole truth of the matter is: a plant may be as easily built up as it is run down. If selection of plants is followed and restricted as to the number of plants grown to the square foot, strawberry plants are no exception to other plants. If a row of cabbage seeds is sown thickly in the row and allowed to grow up, very small cabbage results. The roots must have room to grow, and the heads must have room to spread out to get their natural size. Just the same principles apply to the strawberry. No plants are different; no trees are different; all must have room. There is no secret about it; just plain horse sense. Yet 90% of the berries grown in the United States today, I am afraid, are grown under the old crowded, matted-row, haphazard system.

Few Appreciate Value of Good Plants

The fact remains that there are few buyers of strawberry plants at this time who understand the importance of quality plants, to the extent that they will pay a price that allows nurserymen to grow the plants in the proper way and make a reasonable profit. When the growers learn what real quality plants mean they will pay the price. And they will get plants that are worth the price. It has been said that if a man makes a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he live in the woods a beaten path will be made to his door. This is true with the better grade of plants put on the market. Growers in time will find them out and make a beaten path to the plant men who are putting out the better article.

I was amused last year by a letter I received from one of the largest growers of strawberry plants in the country, one who makes a specialty of strawberry plants only. I had ordered a few plants of a new variety and paid a very high price for them. When the plants arrived they were so very small that I wrote the seller I was surprised that he should send out such small, trashy plants.

Need Large Plants to Produce

I received a reply in a few days to this effect: "We do not try to grow large plants. We try to grow the best plants". I made no further reply to the gentleman, as I felt that we were too far apart in our ideas. It is my opinion, and I have fully proven it to my own satisfaction, that in order to produce the best productive plants you must have room to produce a large plant. With plenty of room to grow, the plant will build up its own fruit stalk and fruiting bud system.

Plants may be called high names, such as Thoroughbreds, Highbreds, or any other "Breads"; but in my experience it has always taken the large, well-developed plants, those grown in thinly matted rows in the nursery beds, to give the highest yields of perfectly developed berries.

Thin the Apples This Year

GOING over the trees and picking off apples when small seems to the imagination as a big job, but it saves work when picking apple time comes. It is enough easier to pick a bushel of big apples rather than a bushel of little ones to equalize the labor of removing the surplus. So much for the work, but think what will be the difference in the value of the fruit. One farmer who grew very fine fruit told me that his apples were in demand at the orchard at \$1.75 per bushel when others around were selling for \$1.25. I was given a basket of selected culls that were better than the average sold from the ordinary orchards about. It pays to produce quality no matter how you go about it, and thinning fruits is a very sure way to make overbearing trees yield good fruit.—L. H. COBB.

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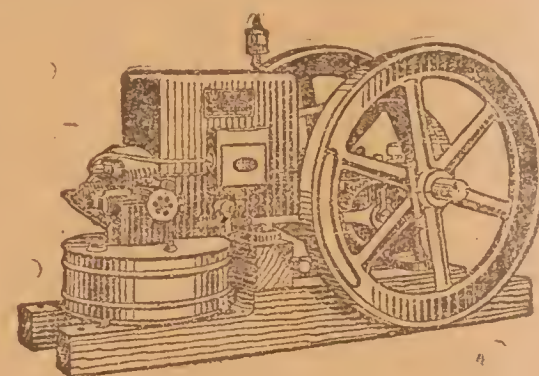
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Why Do We Grow Oats?

Farm and Home Talks

WHAT Riley said
about May ap-

By M. C. BURRITT

active imagination.
They are pictures

plies to April as well this season:
May—I jes' 'bominate its promises,—
Little hints O' sunshine and
Green around the timberland—
A few blossoms, and a few
Chip birds, and a sprout or two,—
Drap asleep, and it turns in
'Fore daylight and SNOWS agin!

We've had a wonderful week of spring—
April 12 to 18—brilliant sunshine most
of the time, dry solid ground, but cool
winds which have held back the fruit
buds, and now at the end we're having
a cold northeast rain storm with almost
freezing temperatures, and the ground is
covered with snow tonight! We thought
spring had arrived at last. We are rudely
reminded that the last killing frost date
average is twelve days ahead yet. It
doesn't pay to be in too big a hurry with
spring seeding. Better to be safe than
sorry.

Can These Circles Be Broken?

Can Henry do anything to break his
circle? Can Andrew do anything to
break him? All society is affected by
these problems. Henry's problem is
the more acute because his products are
selling for only 20 per cent above the
pre-war price while his labor returns
him less than two-thirds of the pre-war
return in terms of commodities pur-
chased. Andrew, on the other hand, is
selling his labor at more than twice the
pre-war rate, while his cost of living is
only 50 per cent above pre-war.

Andrew is able to give his family
many opportunities that men in a sim-
ilar line of work could not give to their
families a generation ago. He and his
family have more leisure for the enjoy-
ment of the better things of life than
they ever had before. They are better
off physically and can attain much more
education and culture than was possible
twenty years ago.

Same Holds True for Henry

The same condition is not true for
Henry and his family. On account of
the low returns of the past four years
and the piece-work basis upon which he
works, he and his family are already
laboring beyond their physical strength
for long hours, often 14 or 16 hours a
day. This is not well for them physical-
ly or mentally. It is not well for socie-
ty as a whole nor for the nation. The
open country has always produced a sur-
plus of boys and girls to replenish and
rejuvenate the cities. It is important to
the cities that this crop of young men
and young women who come to them
each year shall be raised under condi-
tions that will aid the healthy and strong
development of their bodies and minds.
The great trouble that confronts
Henry and his neighbors is that the
farmers of the United States are pro-
ducing more food than society is willing
to buy. There is a surplus of food and
our marketing machinery cannot handle
it efficiently. Apparently the only solu-
tion is for many of these producers to
stop farming and move to town until
such a balance is restored as will insure
a demand at a fair price for the food
produced.

Circumstances That May Help

There are many circumstances that
may help the situation. Better market-
ing, more efficient work by handlers of
produce, lower freight rates and a main-
tained or increasing price level may
help. The basic facts are there, how-
ever. The supply of city labor is less
than the demand and the price of labor
is high. City labor is well organized
and can work aggressively for a better
place for itself in the world. The sup-
ply of farm products is greater than
the demand and the prices are low. For
generations farms have been isolated, in-
dependent business units. They will not
organize as strongly as city labor is or-
ganized for years to come. Their great-
est hope for better prices within the
next few years is through a shortage
of products. Enough farm workers
must leave the farm and move to cities
to restore a balance between demand
and supply. The quicker this comes
about the better it will be for farmers
and the nation.

The farmer must receive more money
for his products if he is to maintain his
standard of living. It is important to
the nation that the farmer's standard of
living be maintained not only to pro-

(Continued on 474)

What You Pay For When You Buy Food

(Continued from 465)

even increased and the price remains low
or possibly decreases. This is Henry's
circle.

These pictures are not a result of an

WOLVERINE Comfort Shoe

June 6, 1924

Michigan Shoe Makers
Rockford, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Two years ago I bought
a pair of your Comfort Work Shoes,
size 7. I have worn these shoes for
every day steadily ever since. The
only repairs were the nailing of one
of the soles.

They are almost worn out now and
I wish to get another pair of the same
style and size. Very truly,

(Signed) FRED BASTING,
Bloomington, Illinois



Two Years Wear PLUS + a new comfort for the tender foot

It's the way we tan our leather

A work shoe can be made
to wear like iron and still
be as comfortable as a carpet
slipper. It's all in the leather.
You'll realize this the first
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Wolverine Comfort Shoes.
Thousands of men write us
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They say Wolverines actual-
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pairs. And you never knew
such comfort in a work shoe.

The secret of this combin-
ation is in our leather. We
select the best hides for this
shoe. And we tan them our-
selves.

We have a special process
that makes the heaviest leath-
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the thick sole leather bends.
It's soft and easy on your
feet. But it wears like iron.
You'll say there never was a
work shoe like it for sum-
mer wear.

We specialize on work shoes
only. And from the hides to
the finished shoes we do every-
thing ourselves. That's why
you'll find Wolverines differ-

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Try a pair of Wolverine
Comfort Shoes this season.
Feel the mellow pliable leather.
Soft as velvet but tough as raw-
hide. You'll see why it wears
so well. And still feels as com-
fortable as a carpet slipper
from the first day you put it on.

There's a Wolverine shoe
for every job. For lumber
camp, mine, oil field, factory,
and farm—and for every sea-
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log that will show you your
shoe—the one exactly suited
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Address

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My dealer is

Don't Let Down on Your Grain Feeding

just because the grass is getting green.

The increase in milk flow caused by early pasture is only temporary and is generally followed by a sharp setback from which cows do not recover until they freshen again.

A simple grain ration—which costs little and can easily be mixed in your own barn—will keep your herd in good shape and producing steadily, no matter whether this year's pasture is good or poor.

We have a ration card containing six different rations to be fed with various kinds of hay and home-grown feeds. *One* of these rations will fit your method of dairying. All of them are easy to mix, safe to feed, productive of milk and very economical. If you want one, write to

RATION SERVICE DEPT.,
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.,
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

40% Protein
100 POUNDS NET
CORN
GLUTEN MEAL
DIAMOND BRAND
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
MAKERS OF THE FEEDS
THAT ARE
IN
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
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EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION
23% Protein
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BUFFALO
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GENERAL OFFICES NEW YORK, N.Y.
PROTEIN MINIMUM 23.0%
FAT MINIMUM 2.0%
FIBRE MAXIMUM 8.5%
CORN-GLUTEN FEED

Why Does the Test Vary?

Is the Average Butterfat Content Decreasing?

I am writing for information concerning milk test. I have been sending my milk to the creamery, and have been doubtful concerning the test. On October 18, I had a test of 5.60. Two weeks later the test went down to 5.00; two weeks later it went up to 6.00; and two weeks later, down to 4.60, with the same feed and same cows.

I do not understand how they would make so great a change in so short a time. It is not on account of increasing of milk. We have less milk in the last test than we had in the one previous when it tested 6.00. I expect my milk will be more than double the amount in the next two weeks' test. What would you advise in such a case?—J. N. W., Pennsylvania.

THIS letter is typical of the many which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST frequently receives from dairymen who cannot understand why the butterfat test of their individual cows and of their whole dairy varies so much from time to time. The first and natural impulse is to blame the milk dealer for not giving a fair test. There are probably some instances where the dealers are to blame either through carelessness or from deliberately cheating. But such cases are becoming rare. Most of the dealers give an honest test.

Cow Test Associations a Check on Variations

The real facts are that individual cows and the whole dairy do vary considerably from time to time in the amount of butterfat that they produce. The large number of dairymen who are doing their own testing, either themselves or in cowtesting associations, have come to understand that variations in fat content do occur. Cowtesting associations have done much to clear up misunderstanding between local dairymen and their milk dealers on this point. If the dealer is inclined to be careless in making tests, he will not be with the dairymen's milk when he knows that those dairymen get their own information on testing from a cowtesting association; and the dairymen on their part know from their records that their cows are often to blame for the falling off of butterfat rather than the dealer.

It is not clearly understood as to why the same cow and the same dairy on the same feed fluctuate so much in the amount of butterfat which they produce. We will have to charge it to "just the nature of the beast." No one knows, for instance, why the Guernseys and Jerseys produce more butterfat per volume of milk than the other breeds. All we know is that they do. And the same is true for individual cows within the same breed.

Not Directly Affected by Feed

The amount of butterfat is not directly affected by the feed the cow eats; that is, you cannot directly increase the amount of fat by varying the quality or increasing the quantity of feed the cow eats. But the feed does have an indirect effect on the amount of butterfat for a cow kept in good condition will over a course of time have a higher test than she would if she had been poorly or unscientifically fed.

Every farmer knows, of course, that his tests will go down during the flush season when the cows are out to grass. He also knows that the test will increase toward the end of her lactation period. Most dairymen know also that the milk removed last from the udder is richest in butterfat. This is one reason why it is so important to milk the cow dry.

This whole problem of the production of butterfat is an important one. The

tendency of the market has been to pay best for low test milk. This has had its effect in generally reducing the amount of butterfat in milk to a dangerously low level. In talking with a man whose lifetime business has been handling milk, and who looks at these problems from the viewpoint of the farmer, he said:

"I think I can venture the assertion that the average butterfat test of milk throughout New York State has steadily gone down since the reduction of the minimum standard by law to 3% and 11.50 total solids, whereas it used to be 3.3 and 12% total solids.

"My recollection is that we had less trouble when the standard was 3.3 and 12% total solids with dairies that went below this than we do at the present time with the present low standard. Our average butterfat tests this spring seem lower than usual.

"There is really only one real good butterfat producing section left in New York State and that is the Delaware County Section. While this is a pretty broad statement, I think it is very true."

These remarks are something for every dairyman to think about, and they lead us back to the subject of this article, that is: "What causes an increase in the butterfat test?"

There are but two ways that will really increase the individual and dairy test, and those are, by using the breeds whose milk is rich in butterfat, or by paying more attention in all of the breeds to increase butterfat content by careful selection and breeding.

One Way To Success

ONLY one half of one per cent of all the dairy cows in the United States are being tested for production of milk and butterfat. The average yearly production of each cow in the United States is 3,627 pounds of milk. In Denmark 25% of all the dairy cows are in cowtesting associations and the average production of each cow is 5,666 pounds.

In the United States, Wisconsin leads in the number of cows in cowtesting associations. That state has 151 associations, which make about 25% of all there are in the country. This is no doubt one reason why Wisconsin has forged ahead so rapidly as a dairy state. Cowtesting associations lead to better methods and practices, better grain mixtures, better roughage and better sires, which taken all together, go a long ways toward putting dairymen on the road to success.

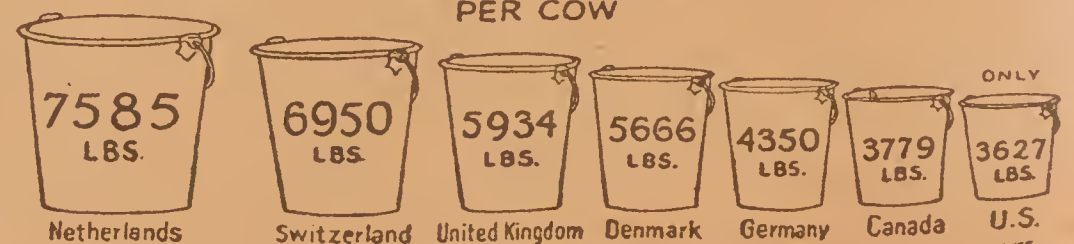
New York is the Leading Dairy State

NEW YORK and the Eastern states in general represent a diversified agriculture. Dairying is the chief farm business, but the fruit interests are among the best and largest in the world; poultry enterprises bring the Eastern farmers millions of dollars yearly; there is a heavy production of wheat and other grains, and New York and its surrounding states are leaders in the production of potatoes and other truck crops. This great diversification brought some prosperity to many of our farmers in 1924. Milk has not paid so well, and there was an overproduction of potatoes, which resulted in low prices, but when the fruit, poultry products, grain and truck crops were all in and averaged up, the general returns to a majority were fairly good, the best in fact in several years.

(Continued on opposite page)

AMERICAN COWS ARE LOW IN PRODUCTION AVERAGE

AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION PER COW



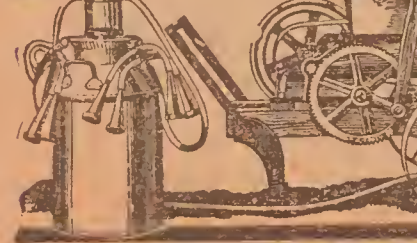
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New, Low, Easy-Pay-
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30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming,
easy turning and cleaning.
On our money-back offer.
Shipped from stock nearest you
Write for free catalog and low prices.
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Big Money for Tire Agents
Earn big profits selling REGAL TIRES (guar. 15,000 miles) Batteries, Radio and other Regal products—in spare time or full. Besides, **Tires FREE** get your—
No investment or experience needed. We furnish FREE sample outfit and sales guide to help you. Write NOW for lowest wholesale prices and big pictorial catalogue. Protect your territory.
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Now, with our Low Direct-from-Factory Prices and Easy Terms, any farmer or dairyman with 5 to 100 or more cows can not afford to be without the wonderful OTTAWA Milking Machine. Soon pays for itself milking only 6 cows. Saves money, time and hard work.

ALSO DOES BELT WORK
Cash or Easy Terms



Find out today about this milker that milks the human way; is a self-washer and has no pulsator; no pipes or rods; no springs or valves. Easier to use; easier on cows. Milks 2 or 4 cows at once, 18 to 40 cows an hour. No cost to install; comes all complete ready to milk. Small Down Payment—A Whole Year to Pay.

30 Days' Trial. Try the OTTAWA Milker on your own herd for full 30 days. Guaranteed for 10 years.

FREE! Before you buy any milker, be sure to get Free facts on the OTTAWA. Send your name and address on a postcard for "The Truth about Milking Machines" and other interesting and helpful information.

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Puts it Milking for You
Costs Nothing
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TRUTH
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MILKING
MACHINES

Unadilla Silos are Dependable

Dairy owners know from experience that Unadilla Silos will keep their silage in the best possible condition. They know they can depend on their Unadillas year after year, because of their sturdy construction. They are air tight, water tight, frost resisting and weather defying.

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And the liberal discounts offered for cash and early orders. Save money and still get the silo that is used by more dairy owners in the east than any two other makes combined.

Don't overlook this opportunity—write today

UNADILLA SILO CO.
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UNADILLA SILOS

Famous Swedish Treatment Stops Abortion

Foreign Treatment Now Giving Amazing Results in Herds Considered Incurable. Easy and Safe to Use.



JOHN W. FROBERG

Chicago, Ill. — Complete freedom from the ravages of the disease contagious abortion that costs American farmers over twenty million dollars yearly is now possible through the use of an old Swedish abortion treatment, according to statements from thousands of American users. They say the treatment completely stops even the worst cases and has saved entire herds through its remarkable powers.

John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden, introduced the treatment in this country 9 years ago when he used it to cure his herd after all domestic treatments had failed. Its fame spread by word of mouth and wherever used proved practically 100 per cent successful. The treatment is easy to give, gets quick results and cannot harm the animals.

Cow, Calf, Control (C. C. C.), the American name of this treatment is now available for farmers everywhere and is distributed under the absolute binding guarantee that it will stop any case of abortion and that every otherwise normal cow will deliver a healthy calf or the treatment cost is refunded.

Any reader of this paper having abortion in his herd can receive free of charge and without obligation full information about this treatment by sending a postal to the Froberg Remedy Company 14 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Indiana.

WANTED 100 MEN

to represent me in calling on dairy farmers in New York State and selling them a GUARANTEED product costing from \$6.50 to \$13.50 depending on quantity purchased. This work must be done during the next three months. A good opportunity for the young man who wants to earn money for his college course. If you are interested and mean business, write me for full details on how you can earn \$200 a month. Address JOHN L. STRICKLAND, 260 State St., Carthage, N. Y.

New York is the leading dairy state. In 1923 this state produced over 7,000,000,000 pounds of milk. This immense amount of milk is all produced within a short distance of the greatest fluid market in the world, and thus the Eastern dairymen are assured of a permanent and good market for their milk. Consumption is increasing, and more and more of this milk is being used in fluid form. In 1923, over sixty per cent of the production was consumed in milk and cream.

The recent low prices of milk have set good dairymen to weeding out their poor producers and to studying to put their business on a more economical basis. For men who do this, 1925 promises good. Already the pendulum is swinging back toward better prices for butter, cheese and fluid milk.

Through my contact with farmers at several recent meetings, and through correspondence, I have noticed that there is more hope and optimism all the way along the line than I have seen before in some time. If we can keep our feet on the ground and do not overdo the production business this coming season, but proceed on good common sense business principles, we will see steady improvement during 1925, bringing a fair degree of prosperity for the coming year and laying the foundations for a sound and prosperous agriculture for the next decade.—E. R. EASTMAN, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Treating Horns Against Growth

Please tell me the best thing to apply to young calves' horns to keep them from growing. At what age and how do I go about it? I have tried several methods but have not had perfect results. I have 5 young calves ranging from 2 to 6 weeks old and I am very anxious to keep their horns from growing. Cows do much harm with horns and I do not like to let them.—F. S., New York.

THE practice of experienced live stock men varies somewhat, but in general the following method will work entirely satisfactorily.

The best time to prevent the growth of horns on a calf is when the animal is about 10 days old. At that time the button-like lumps where each horn will later appear is first noticeable. The hair covering this lump is clipped very close with scissors. It is best to call in a helper or neighbor to hold the calf securely.

A stick of caustic potash or caustic soda, which can be procured at the local druggist, is used. It is important in this connection to wrap the end of the stick securely in paper so as to protect the hands during the process. The exposed end of the stick is now dipped in water and, holding it as you would a pencil, rub the skin over the lump until it bleeds at the center. Rub vigorously, especially on the highest part of the lump and for a space around it about the size of a dime.

The caustic liquid is very strong and care must be taken so that none of it is allowed to run down into the eyes of the calf. The stick must be wet enough to have the end thoroughly moistened but not dripping.

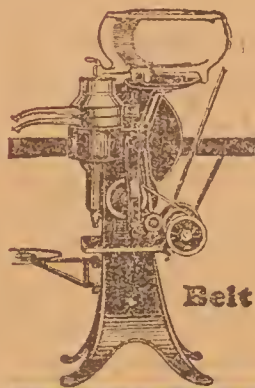
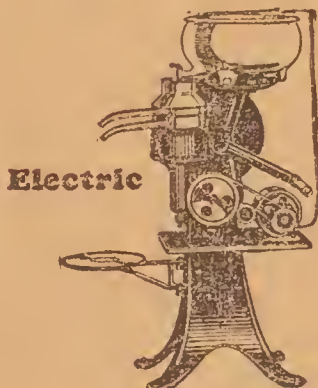
Treating Cow with Paralysis

I have a four year old purebred Holstein cow that came in about six months ago. She had a hard time and seems to be afflicted with partial paralysis. She is well at heart, gives about 40 pounds of milk daily but we have to help her up. I have consulted a local veterinarian and he has prescribed different treatments. A treatment of saltpetre failed to respond. (2) Nux Vomica—7 doses (3) a quart of coffee daily. Still she fails to respond or get perceptibly stronger. Have you any suggestions?—F. R. T., New York.

THIS is a case for a professional veterinarian. We would judge from treatments one and two that the veterinarian was prescribing for partial paralysis. This belief is strengthened from the fact that treatment three is grandmother's remedy for the same ailment.

Now, assuming that it is partial paralysis the only other thing that we would suggest is applications of a turpentine-ammonia liniment. This to be applied over the affected muscles treating part of the area at a time. These cases are frequently difficult to overcome.

See a De Laval its Superiority is Evident



1. Easy as One - Two - Three

2. Try Let it prove how much cream it will Save

7 Sizes

3. Trade in your old separator as Partial Payment

Of course everyone who buys a cream separator wants the best; no one would deliberately buy a separator which would not skim clean or one which would skim clean for but a short time.

If there is any question in your mind about which cream separator is the best, it is an easy thing to settle. Just compare a De Laval side-by-side with any other machine you may have in mind. That is enough for most people—the superiority of the De Laval is clearly apparent.

But if merely seeing does not satisfy you, go a step farther and try them in actual use. Not one person out of a hundred who does this ever fails to choose the De Laval.

After you have convinced yourself that the De Laval is the best, and you know how much more cream it will save, trade in your old separator as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write our nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.

De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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MILLIONS of sacks of Larro —and every sack the same

Millions of sacks of Larro are manufactured every year, by precisely the same formula, no matter what changes take place in the price of ingredients. Every sack of Larro produced in any year is exactly the same as any other sack—in weight, in bulk, in ingredients, in proportions, in quality, in feeding value. This means that feeders of Larro always get the same feed, and always can count on the same results, year in and year out.

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(Which is located 60 miles from Binghamton, 25 Miles from Utica, and 40 miles from Syracuse)

MAY 12 and 13, 1925

150 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

ALL FROM HERDS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION — MANY ACCREDITED — 60-DAY RETEST

Consignments from two dozen well known Herds—Also complete Dispersal of Two FULLY ACCREDITED HERDS.

The place to buy—

YOUR FRESH COWS—

HEAVY SPRINGERS

BRED AND UNBRED HEIFERS (fine foundation stock)

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YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE—several from 30-lb. dams ready for service

YOU CAN BUY good bred heavy producing animals in this sale at very fair prices—Buy this Kind—they are always the money makers at the pail—it will pay you to travel hundreds of miles to attend this wonderful offering of Proven producing Dairy Cows.

Write at once for descriptive folder to

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager
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BROOKFIELD FARM
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HEADQUARTERS FOR HEREFORDS
DURHAM, CONNECTICUT

We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well bred heifers, at attractive prices.
Write for booklet "A" "HEREFORDS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND WHY"

PHILIP J. RICH,
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ANDY CARTER,
Herdsman.

\$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Grandson of Jenny Linn Colantha

(30.95 lbs. Butter in 7 days at 4 years of age).

This young bull has a fine combination of high producing and transmitting lines, inheriting these characteristics from both sides of his pedigree. His sire is Hanger-veld Homestead De Kol who has a wonderfully fine line of large producing daughters in both short and long time work. He is from a 30-pound daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, Jenny Linn Colantha. Buy a son of a 31.99 pound cow.

"Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value."

Write for Particulars

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
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HORSES

FOR SALE A two-year-old registered Black Percheron Stallion. Sire weighed 2100 lbs. at 4 years. Dam, an imported mare, said to be one of the best mares in New York State. Price reasonable. Stallion must be sold to settle an estate. **FRED A. BLEWER, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.**

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Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

Accredited Herd

Oscar F. Kinney Clifford E. Greene
Owner Sup't

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN

We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Fresh cows and close springers. The kind that please. Registered females from T. B. clean herds. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH

Cortland - - - N. Y.

GRASSLAND FARM GUERNSEYS

We offer for sale three choice young bull calves out of tested dams whose A. R. records average 10,000 lbs. milk and 450 lbs. fat. Sires: Honoria's Sequel 2nd and Valentines Honorable Sequel.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE

GRASSLAND FARMS
TACONIC, CONN.

SHEEP BREEDERS

REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

We offer fifty ewes with lambs. Will be glad to have you come and see them. If you can not call, write us.

GRASSLAND FARMS
TACONIC, CONN.

Gossip from the Barns and News of the Sales Ring

H. W. BALDWIN

ACTING in accordance with a resolution passed by representatives of the five dairy breeds at a recent meeting in Washington, the trustees of the American Jersey Cattle Club have resolved not to recognize the 365 day test after January 1, 1926, but to accept the 305 day test instead. This new progressive move will be received with much satisfaction by breeders and dairymen who have the best interest of the industry at heart, for it will put testing on a much more practical basis and will eliminate the evils that may accompany the 365 day test.

* * *

The Brentwood National Sale at Brentwood Farm, Abington, Penn., April 30th and May 1st, will offer outstanding individuals from many of the leading Holstein herds in this country. The two day sale will be preceded by a show at the farm on April 29th. Among the sale entries are five animals that have been mentioned for All American honors.

* * *

At Trenton on May 15th will be held the dispersal sale of the herd of Langwater Guernseys at Beechwood Farm, Sharpsburg, Penn. The offering will include twenty-five of the offspring of Langwater Eastern King, one of the noted bulls of the Guernsey breed.

* * *

Hoppin Hill Dairy is the name William S. Fisher has chosen for his dairy farm at North Attleboro, Mass. Mr. Fisher, who formerly was with Meridale Farm at Meredith, N. Y., recently established his Jersey foundation herd.

* * *

The American Jersey Cattle Club testing report for the month of December shows that 54 cows in 15 New York herds produced over 50 lbs. of butterfat. Two cows owned by R. L. Bielby, Rome, and a cow owned by the N. Y. S. School of Agriculture at Farmingdale are tied for high production with a record of 72 lbs. of fat apiece.

* * *

The monthly report of G. W. Tailby, Jr., supervisor of dairy improvement associations in New York State, shows that for February, the Monroe county association led in number of 40 lb. cows. This association produced seventy-seven 40 lb. individuals. H. F. Thomson & Son, members of the boonville, Oneida Co., association had the high cow in both milk and fat. She is a Holstein with a record of 2345.5 lbs. milk and 79.8 lbs. fat for the month.

Commenting on prices, the report says: "At the close of the winter feeding period dairymen have the advantage of a continuing sag in feed prices. If milk holds its present level, current receipts will tend to offset the close margins that existed earlier in the winter. Oats and corn have dropped, but barley, gluten feed, and cottonseed meal show a slight rise. Nine of the common ingredients show an average drop of \$2.31 a ton. From now until pasture time buying should be on a hand to mouth scale."

* * *

Indiana county is now the leading bull association county in Pennsylvania, according to S. J. Brownell, extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. One of the outstanding groups is the newly organized Indiana County Holstein Bull Association, so far as is known the only abortion tested organization of its kind in the world. All three of the sires in the association, and the cattle owned by the members, are both abortion and tuberculin tested.

Of the three remaining associations in the county, two are Jersey associations and the third is a Guernsey organization. Records show an increased production ranging in value from \$1575 to \$2800 for the three associations.

PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire barrows and sows, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY
Lexington, Massachusetts.



HORSES are mighty important right now. Don't let a minor ailment lay up one of them for a single day. **Keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam** ready to apply. It's a wonderful remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Used everywhere for 41 years. Considered a positive necessity on thousands of farms. Won't scar or discolor hair. Easy to use. Full directions with every bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 N Free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$8.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Member Farm Bureau, also Chester White Swine Record Assn.

PURE BRED CHESTER PIGS

either sow, boar or barrow pigs, 6 weeks old \$9.00 each

FEEDING PIGS. Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$7.50 each; 10 to 11 weeks old \$8.50 each. All pigs are from Big Type Stock, are healthy and vigorous.

C. O. D. on approval.

SUNSHINE FARMS, R.F.D. 4 Carlisle, Mass.

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,

Woburn

Mass.

137--PIGS FOR SALE--137

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire cross all weaned and eating. Good, large growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. I will crate and ship any part of the above lot C.O.D. to you on approval. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery. Send in your order and get good quality stock.

WALTER LUX,

388 Salem St.,

Woburn, Mass.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words.

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pulverum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. I. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 437,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the () 50c regular size (or () \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Why We Stuck to Brown Leghorns

FOR several years when we first commenced housekeeping, 50 years ago, we had a flock of mongrel, or mixed fowls—black, white, checkered, large, small, smooth legged and winged legs.

We purchased a few here, more there; dressed those which were in condition to sell—kept those not fit for market; and they were the most mixed lot of fowls that I ever saw. Not only mixed in color, size, etc., but in disposition.

There were two tiny speckled hens that it was almost worth one's life to catch. They would fly straight for one's face, day or night, and to tell the truth we were all afraid of them. We resolved if any one of us could by hook or crook get hold of them, that the axe would tell the rest. And after several weeks of that exercise, we finally landed them. I know not what breed they were, but they "ruled the roost."

A Mixed Flock and a Mixed Product

But this mixed flock were great layers and I do not think we ever had as many eggs from the number of hens kept. But as the fowls were mixed, so were the eggs—all sizes and shades. At that time shipping eggs was not practiced to any great extent either by the individual farmer or the dealers, that is some 40 or 45 years ago.

Then shipping eggs began to be popular and dealers roamed the country for fresh eggs. After a little "white" eggs commanded the highest prices. Now it costs no more to produce "white eggs" than it does dark or tinted ones; and if one is producing eggs to sell—produce those that will bring the most money, of course.

Then we raised a flock of purebred White Leghorns. These were fine layers and one hundred of them, all so alike that I could not distinguish one from the other, made a pretty sight.

The Drawback with White Chickens

We usually kept around 100 layers, sometimes 120 and intended raising 100 chickens each year. Then came the drawbacks. It did seem as though everything that ought not to, saw those pretty white chickens and took their toll. Crows would fly down within four or five feet from our kitchen door and with the said door wide open and workers all about, and pick up the chickens and fly off with them. Sometimes by screaming at them, they would drop the chick and sometimes not.

We put up scare-crows—strung twine all over the hen yard and dooryard—starting it from the chamber window so teams could go underneath the net work. That helped some but still the crows had a lot of them each year and we thought something must be done.

Where Protective Coloration Worked

So we purchased a quantity of eggs of purebred Brown Leghorns and for many years we raised those. The color of the chicks were not so conspicuous, consequently we did not lose many. One year I remember I had 84 hatch and never lost a one. But usually "some" were missing.

We contended that the pretty Brown Leghorns were fully as good layers and their eggs as white and similar in size as were those of the White Leghorns and just as many of them.

Then too, the hawks did not pick up the brown ones as they had the white ones and we did not suffer as much loss with the hens. They seemed more tough to raise and the brown hens made "good" mothers, hatching and caring for their broods.

I have read so many complaints about the Leghorns leaving their nests while sitting and I am led to believe that lice and mites cause the trouble. We always guarded against that. We did not have either lice or mites in the hen houses, but sometimes in the hot weather, hens

(Continued on page 477)



Scene on a spring growing range—these birds get yeast in their wet mash each day

A ton of broilers in ten weeks

Amazing results are secured by adding Dry Yeast to the regular feed

BROILERS weighing 1½ pounds each at 10 weeks—that is the result secured by adding Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast to the growing ration. And out of 1491 baby chicks put into brooders at the start of the feeding period, 1368 were carried through to marketing age. *This was a mortality of only 8.24 per cent—less than half the usual loss experienced poultrymen have come to expect!* This excellent showing was made in severe mid-winter weather!

On the basis of mortality, Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast was directly responsible for saving more than 100 chicks and for helping carry them to market age. At the price received—55 cents a pound, or about 83 cents each—Dry Yeast feeding gave an extra profit of nearly \$100 over and above the cost of the Yeast!

These results are amazing—but the explanation is simple.

As soon as Dry Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added to the feed, it begins at once to ferment. (When fed in a dry mash, Yeast acts on the feed as soon as it is eaten.) It acts upon the feed in a way similar to digestion itself, breaking down the food elements of the mash (which must be broken down before they can be completely digested) and making them ready for easy, rapid absorption.

Three definite benefits

This better assimilation keeps the chicks in fine growing condition. Yeast makes chicks stronger and keeps them so. And its mild laxative effect prevents the digestive disorders which sometimes ruin whole broods.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast comes in 1 lb. and 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. kegs, and 100 lb. barrels. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us, enclosing check, cash or money order with the coupon below. And ask for a copy of our new bulletin—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York City.

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST



PRICES:

	Canada	Cuba	Porto Rico
1 lb. packages	\$1.00	\$1.20	
2½ lb. packages	2.00	2.40	
25 lb. cartons	18.50	22.00	
100 lbs. in bulk	69.00	82.50	

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-41
69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.,
or 314 Bell Street, Seattle, Wash.

☐ Please send me your new bulletin.
☐ Enclosed find \$..... Please send me.....
pounds of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, postage prepaid.

Name

Address

Dealer's Name and Address

A GOOD Stave Silo LOW in Price

Superiority of workmanship and quality of materials make Crasco Silos good for unusual service. Made of selected tongue and grooved stock and bound with steel rods. Doors close tight and open easily. Convenient door front ladder.

The result of years of experience in making superior silos such as the Craine Triple Wall. Write for complete information.

CRASCO SILO CO.
Box No. 180
Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO
STEEL RODDED
SILOS

Klutch holds False Teeth tight

Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth. A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Postpaid 60c; 2 boxes \$1.00. (Send \$1 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not more than satisfied, all your money back.

HART & CO., Box 5021 Elmira, N.Y.

Write for prices on BEST

2 in 1 Lime Crest POULTRY GRIT
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

You can be quickly cured, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering. "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5133 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.

GIVEN
Royal Fool'em with the Curver
This Genuine Leather Glove,
League Ball, Curver and expert
Instructions "How to Pitch"
all 4 given for selling only 20 bottles
of this assorted liquid perfume at
15c each. Large assortment makes
it easy. Send no money. Write today.
BELL PERFUME CO., Dep' J10 Chicago

Fancy Eggs Wanted

Best Prices Prompt Returns

Herschel Jones Marketing Service, INC.

127 Reade St., New York
Licensed and Bonded by
N. Y. State Dept. Farms & Markets

SHIP to the right house
M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags **EGGS**

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW

Ship-to

S. H. LIVINGSTON,

Successor to

Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.
For best results. Write for cash quotations and market report. Keep in close touch with us.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, Paducah, Ky.

FARMS FOR SALE

200 ACRES & BEAUTIFUL HOME
500 APPLES—22 CATTLE, HORSES
Gas engine, ensilage cutter & carrier, cream separator, full sugar equipment, machinery, tools; making money now, in one finest farming sections of State, few steps village, ready markets; excellent 18-room house for 2 families, porches, furnace heat, running water; big barns, silos, other farm bldgs. Low price \$6500 for all, only \$500 required from responsible party. Details also picture of pretty home and poultry farm for \$1100 on pg. 28 new 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains throughout the East. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., at 20th St., N. Y. C.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of May for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

These are April prices:

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The following are April prices, but it is believed the May prices will not change appreciably.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER RECOVERS STRENGTH

The butter market has come back to 47c for creamery butter scoring higher than extra, 93 score, while 92 score butter (creamery extras) is worth 46c. This upward turn in price was more or less unexpected. It came on the 17th. The market had been rather unsettled and easy, but with the development of improved demand and with a strong statistical condition in the market, the situation was good enough for operators to take on stocks with the result that the market started to gain. By the 22nd the price had reached 47c on the fanciest marks, a gain of 2 cents in less than a week. Receipts have been lighter than were anticipated and the indications are from advices received that they will continue to be so. This spell of cold weather has slowed up the make. With light receipts and the heavy consumptive demand, which has pulled very heavily on storage stocks below those of last year at the same time it is quite natural that we would see an improved market. Storage stocks have been reduced to a point where many are absolutely forced to buy fresh goods. A lot of the buying is for out of town business. On the 21st the demand absorbed fresh goods as fast as they were received. Many houses did not have enough stock to spare to the outside trade. Therefore at the moment the butter market has turned decidedly in the seller's favor. Marks, extras are worth anywhere from 37c for the lower grades to 45½ for 91 score, indicating that the lower grades are improving with the fancy marks.

FRESH CHEESE LOWER

The make of fresh cheese in northern New York has been increasing to the extent that prices have begun to ease slightly. Our last report stated that 24c was the top price on fancy state fresh flats whereas this week the fanciest marks will not bring more than 23c and a comparatively small amount of business is being done at that figure. The receipts of fresh state flats are increasing gradually and there seems to be a disposition to accept lower prices, thereby extending the outlets. Average run fresh goods are worth from 20½ to 21½c.

Whole cheese maintains its firm position. As a matter of fact most of the stock in storage is in the grinders' hands. There seems to be a shortage of white state flats which are bringing on the inside 26½c. It is only in exceptional cases that fancy colored held flats will bring this money.

EGGS ABOUT THE SAME

There is little or no change in the egg market from what we reported last week. There are very few fancy nearbys coming in good enough to warrant top prices. These are quoted as high as 37 to 38c, but this is very extreme. The bulk of the nearbys are selling at prices ranging from 32 to 34c. A few that are a little better than this are bringing 35c. Nearby eggs are decidedly off as far as quality is concerned and where they are real fancy the price is too high for storage. Nearby gathered whites are worth anywhere from 30 to 34c.

In view of low prices in the New York market, it is up to the producer to study the comparative markets very closely. If a man can get 30c in the country for his eggs as they come from the nest, he had better sit down and consider where he gets off if he ships to New York. By the time he takes out the small and poorly shaped eggs and then candles them for blood stops, there is not a great chance of coming out much ahead when he considers the price he gets for his culls. It is something to watch closely. If a man has got real fancy stock in quantity, then he is justified in shipping. But the market is not strong.

For the small man now is the time to put eggs down in water glass so that next winter he can sell his fresh eggs at more advantageous prices.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET GOOD

The live poultry market is holding up fairly well. Opinions in the market a week ago indicated that fancy fowls would be selling around 32c. However, due to improved conditions fancy fowls are selling for 34c while Leghorns are worth from 32 to 33c. The market on broilers is also very good. Receipts have been light and from all indications the market was going to hold its own for a while. Spring broilers are bringing anywhere from 45 to 65c, depending on the breed and color, fancy colored stock bringing the top of the market.

On May 30 we will celebrate Decoration Day and there is usually a very good demand for fancy broilers at that time. Poultrymen who have large flocks will find that it may pay them to point themselves for that market, when large broilers particularly are most in demand. The market days will be May 26 and 27. By the 28th we may find that prices will be easing off. It is always well to get in early, bearing in mind also that quality products will bring the highest prices.

OLD POTATOES TURN WEAKER

The old potato market has taken a downward turn. States are now selling anywhere from \$1.35 to \$1.65 in 150-pound sacks delivered in New York City. Maines put up in the same size sack are selling for \$1.50 to \$1.90. Long Islands are also moving slowly although very few are being shipped in. The trade has been very dull both at the piers and at 33rd street and values at all places are barely steady. The main reason for the weakening market is that Floridas have again turned downward and the fanciest marks from that state are selling at \$6.75, though most business is being done at \$6.50. With new potatoes selling at these prices both in the regular vegetable stores as well as chain stores, old stocks have very little chance.

Continued reports from the country indicate that the potato acreage is going to be lighter in the East this year, reductions in some sections being as heavy as 15 per cent. This is to be discounted by the fact that some will finally put in more than they originally anticipated.

MAY WHEAT UP SLIGHTLY

The wheat market has been very flighty during the past week. Prices have been up and down over a wide range. It is mainly a speculative market and reports one way or the other are sending prices up or down in sharp curves. On April 21st, May wheat closed at \$1.50, 5 cents lower than it was the week previous. Kansas has been experiencing abnormally high temperatures and this may lead to some crop complaints, which naturally has a decided influence on the market. The

southwest and northwest wheat sections have had rain which has eased the market in those sections.

New York Cash Prices

Following are the prices of cash grains, F O B New York City: WHEAT, No. 1 red, \$1.84 to \$1.86; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.65; No. 2 mixed durum, \$1.63. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.26 to \$1.30. OATS, fancy white clipped 60½ to 61½c; ordinary white clipped, 57 to 59c; No. 2, 54c. RYE, No. 2 western \$1.21. BUCKWHEAT, sound milling, \$2.40 per hundred pounds.

Local Buffalo Feed Prices

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed oil meals, we are quoting feed prices F O B Buffalo as of April 18, compiled by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets: Ground oats \$37; spring wheat bran \$31; hard wheat bran \$27.50; standard middlings \$36; soft wheat middlings \$34; flour middlings \$42; white hominy \$41.50; yellow hominy \$41.50; corn meal, \$45; gluten feed \$36.75; 36% cotton seed meal \$40.50; 41% cotton seed meal, \$43.50; 43% cotton seed meal \$45; 34% old process linseed oil meal \$39.

HAY MARKET STILL QUIET

With abundant receipts of low grade hay the market still rules weak. Barges bringing hay from the Hudson Valley are unloading a lot of No. 3 and sample hay and with only a quiet market to play to, it is natural that prices have not improved. No. 1 hay is still bringing \$25 but there is only a small amount of that on hand. Where arrivals grade No. 2 they are bringing \$22 to \$24. Lower grades are selling anywhere from \$10 to \$20 per ton.

What You Pay For

(Continued from page 469)

teet the nation's food supply but also to insure the well being of the surplus boys and girls that the farms produce for the cities.

If the farmer is to receive more money then the consumer must pay more. A large percentage increase in the farmer's price need result in only a small percentage increase in the consumer's price. To go back to potatoes again. If Henry should receive 30 cents more per bushel he would receive a 50 per cent increase in price. This 30 cents added to the price of potatoes in the cities is only 10 per cent on the price of \$3.00 per bushel charged by the grocer.

Andrew is not paying for food as the farmer thinks of food. Andrew is paying for services in bringing that food to his table in the particular form and at the particular time that he wants it.

There is no law to prevent Henry from moving to the city and obtaining employment in the factory beside Andrew or as a railroad employee or other workman handling the food which the farmer produces. Henrys by the thousands are doing this. Thousands more should do it until the demand for food catches up with the available supply.

Not until this migration has taken place sufficiently will the farmer begin to receive a price for his food that is on a level with other products. Then Andrew will still pay a small amount for farm food and a large amount for the services of union labor but that small amount for farm food will have increased just a little so that Henry will be receiving a fair return for his labor and capital.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

SWITCHES — Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

RUGS made from old carpets, any size, any color, from any kind of carpet. GEORGE E. PURCELL, Dover, N. H.

WOMEN'S WANTS
INFANTS SACQUES—Blue and white, pink and white, 95c each. ANNIE GREENLEAF, Jay, N. Y.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples, and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A,

Among the Farmers

League Announces March Pool Price

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announced a net pool price for March of \$2.26 per hundred pounds. This is the base price for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone. Prices received by individual farmers will of course vary according to the zone in which they are located.

This is the best pool price for March ever paid by the pooling association, and the League states that with the exception of the three war years, 1918, 1919 and 1920, it is the highest price ever received by dairymen for their March milk. There were no deductions for their certificates of indebtedness this month, and the deductions for expenses were reduced one cent a hundred pounds from the February deduction. Improvement in market conditions for nearly all dairy products is beginning to have its effect on prices received by dairymen for their milk with the result that there is much more optimistic feeling among eastern dairymen than has prevailed before in a long time.

Questions You Will Have To Answer to Get a Junior Operator's License

THE New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles is making arrangements to issue Junior Operators' licenses in accordance with a law recently signed by Governor Smith. It is believed that application blanks will be ready for the public during the week ending May 2. The new Statute provides that such motor vehicle licenses shall be issued solely by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, and Commissioner Charles A. Harnett, in accordance with the provisions of the new law, has prescribed the limitations under which licenses will be issued to minors, between 16 and 18, in rural communities only.

Applications for Junior Operators licenses require answers to the following:

- "Is the community where you reside served by bus, trolley or rail?"
- "Between what hours will vehicle be operated by you?"
- "Between what localities?"
- "Over what roads will it be necessary for you to operate?"
- "If operated in pursuit of Education give (a) name and location of School, and (b) the distance from your home or place of abode."
- "If operated to assist parent or guardian give location of creamery or market."
- "Give reasons why you believe a license is necessary."
- "If motor vehicle is to be operated in connection with duties assigned by parent or guardian state fully the nature of such duties."

The Junior Operators' license will expire on June 30, 1925. It will give the name, address and a general description of the person licensed, and will include this certification:

"This is to certify that the person named and described on the reverse side has been licensed to operate a motor vehicle for the year ending June 30, 1925, in the morning between the hours of and in the afternoon between the hours of and over the following highways for the purpose of"

The license is not transferable and the persons licensed are cautioned to report any accident to the Commissioner.

Persons who intend to fit themselves to drive motor vehicles should file notices of such intention with the county clerk of the county in which their residence is located and not with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Commissioner Charles A. Harnett of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles has received a large number of these misdirected notices.

I. E. Nathan Resigns Secretaryship of Milk Conference Board

I. ELKIN NATHANS, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, Inc., 110 East 42nd Street, New York City, since the organization of the Board in 1917, has resigned to become affiliated with the Brown & Bailey Condensed Milk Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., distributors of

milk, cream and condensed milk, on May 1st.

Mr. Nathans' connection with the Milk Conference Board has brought him in close touch with the milk distributing industry in New York and up-state cities. He was formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad, his services with that line covering a period of twenty-one years, of which the last five were as Milk Freight Agent. In that capacity he originated the long-haul milk traffic on the Pennsylvania and inaugurated the first all-rail milk movement to Brooklyn via the Pennsylvania's Hudson River tunnels.

The company with which Mr. Nathan will become associated is an old established and well known milk organization headed by Theodore G. Caldwell, one of New York City's most experienced distributors.

Mr. Nathans' successor as Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board has not yet been selected.

Eastern States Milk Producers Hold Annual Meeting

AT the Annual meeting of the Eastern States Milk Producers, Inc., which was held on April 16, Morgan B. Garlock of Utica, N. Y., was reelected president. The other officers elected are as follows: Charles M. Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1st Vice President; B. O. Wales of Middlebury, Vt., 2nd Vice President; Roscoe Sargent of Sandy Creek, N. Y., Secretary and Benjamin G. Van Alstine, of Canajoharie, N. Y., Treasurer.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Agricultural conditions in this section are getting to be serious. About one half of the farm houses are vacant and half the farmers who are living on their farms are working in nearby shops and factories. Many are selling their dairies. During the last week in March several dairies were sold near Dewittville to be resold to parties in other towns or to be shipped away. There are hundreds of tons of hay for sale in this section with no buyers.—P. S. S.

Ontario County—We have been having some excellent spring weather. Some farmers started plowing during the last week in March on high ground. Help is scarce and high, and hard to get at any price.—H. D. S.

Ontario County—We had some very fine weather during the month of March. At times it seemed more like summer. On the 26th the mercury went to 70 degrees in the shade and in the neighborhood of 100 out in the sun. We have paid for it since with freezes, high winds and snow flurries. Very little plowing was done up to the first of April. Many auctions have been held as there are lots of people giving up farming. Prices of potatoes, shortage of help, high taxes, along with the salary grabs at Washington have discouraged farmers. It seems that the one who pays the bill should have something to say in regard to raising of salaries.—E. T. B.

Note from Long Island

Potato growers are in the midst of their planting. Some have the job about completed and are getting land ready for other crops. The old potato deal is about over. There are few scattered sales being made but once the heavy planting season begins there is too much to do to bother with a few tail end sales. The poultry business promises to have a heavy boom on Long Island this year. A number of new farms have started, especially along the more heavily travelled highways to cater to the automobile trade from New York. The market garden business is gradually moving farther east. The farms around Hollis and Queens have all been bought up for real estate development. In fact thousands of homes are now standing where only a few years ago, potatoes, sweet corn and small vegetables of the truck garden type, were growing.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 4th Ave., New York City

Fighting Worms in Sheep

Will Have Less Trouble With Vigorous Stock

A DISCUSSION

By MARK J. SMITH

of the control of stomach worms in sheep is in reality a discussion of methods of management that will tend to maintain flock health. Healthy sheep are of course the profitable ones. It is the nature of sheep to lack the spirit of fight and resistance, but on the other hand, most well-managed sheep are healthy and taken as a class of livestock are exceptionally free from fatal diseases.

used in rotation employed by some of our breeders of purebred mutton sheep.

Change Pasture Often

Then in between these two types we have the vast army of practical farm flock owners who keep their ewes on permanent pasture the greater part of the grazing season but who see to it that the lambs have fresh feed after being weaned in the form of stubble fields, meadows or a patch of rape. These men also see to it that the pasture is changed as often as possible—every two weeks or better every ten days during the summer.

In this connection it is interesting to note a statement made by A. J. Knollin, a man who for many years has been identified with the sheep industry in a large way. He said: "Farmers of the future who will handle sheep successfully will cultivate the lands upon which their sheep pasture and follow a regular rotation, by this soiling process not only can sheep be kept thrifty but the land itself be enriched."

Why Most Treatments Fail

My first experience in treating sheep for stomach worms was about twelve years ago when I helped to drench a barn full of sheep with the old gasoline treatment. The mixture given contained 5 ounces of cow's milk, one tablespoonful of gasoline (or a little more in case of a mature sheep) and one tablespoonful of raw linseed oil. This treatment was given on three successive mornings. One great difficulty encountered in successfully ridding sheep of stomach worms arises from the fact that the worms are located in the fourth stomach and therefore all materials given strength when they reach the location of are apt to be somewhat weakened in the trouble.

The U. S. Government maintains a farm at Vienna, Virginia, which a few years ago when I visited it, was devoted entirely to the study of internal parasites in sheep. When asked by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to discuss this subject I directed a letter to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington asking for the latest developments. They have found that routine treatments with copper sulphate, appears to be the best control measure for use in the case of sheep kept under the usual farm conditions.

Copper Sulphate as a Remedy

B. H. Ransom, chief of the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry is credited with having done more than any other person in finding out facts regarding the stomach worm, its life, history and so on. In a letter, he says: "While we believe that pasture rotation should be practiced as far as possible, we have not found it feasible to control stomach worms in sheep under ordinary farm conditions by pasture rotation alone, and believe that routine treatments afford a distinctly more satisfactory solution for the problem of stomach worm control."

A one per cent solution of copper sulphate is used. This is made by dissolving one-fourth pound of copper sulphate (using care to use only clear blue crystals) in 1 pint of boiling water, and adding cold water to make a total of 2 gallons. Metal receptacles should not be used for the solution. Earthenware, porcelain or enamelware are used. The Government bulletin states that a dose that has been found satisfactory is about 3 fluid ounces for yearlings and older sheep, and half as much for lambs 3 months old or older. This may be given with a dose syringe or with a tube and funnel.

How to Drench Sheep

In drenching a sheep, it is best to back them up in a corner or against a wall and leave the sheep standing—the head should not be held too high but rather in a normal swallowing position—in this way there is less danger of getting some of the material down the windpipe.

Quoting from Farmer's Bulletin No. 1330 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "It has been found highly beneficial to dose sheep with copper sulphate solution once every three or four weeks throughout the year. Sheep thus treated showing no losses from stomach worms and making decided gains in wool and mutton over sheep kept under the same con-

(Continued on page 479)

Prevention is the important thing. Many



MARK J. SMITH

of the sheep that are being dosed for stomach worms are actually sheep with poor constitutions and low vitality,—animals that are hardly worth bothering with. A few years ago I helped to administer the blue vitriol treatment to a flock of dealer's culls owned by a man in eastern New York. The ewes were an unpromising lot either with or without stomach worms and I could not see how they could ever do the owner any good. Within a short time, however, I was pleased to receive a post card, on which there was a verse that in substance said: "My troubles now,—they are all over, for I have found my luck in a four-leaf clover." Added to this verse was the postscript "for I have shipped your old patients to Jersey City."

The Life History of the Worm

In order to understand the methods now used to combat stomach worms, we should know something with regard to the life history of *Haemonchus contortus*, or stomach worms of sheep. The worms of sheep are thread-like and about three quarters of an inch in length, are found in the great numbers in the fourth stomach of the sheep where the female lays thousands of eggs. It is believed that these eggs do not hatch out within the sheep but pass on out through the intestine with the feces. The period of time necessary for the hatching out of these worms, the investigators tell us, varies with the temperature. If the weather is warm, only a few hours are required and a much longer time if dry and cold. Dryness and freezing are both unfavorable for the development of the new worm-moisture and warmth being most favorable. When they arrive at the most infectious stage they have a great resistance to long periods of extreme heat or cold for they develop a coat or sheathlike envelope which surrounds them. When there is sufficient moisture from rain or dew the sheathed larvae is active and crawls up the blades of grass or other vegetation. When it is dry they are inactive. In this manner the young worms get into a position where they are swallowed with the grass by their host the sheep—arriving in the fourth stomach they develop and complete their life cycle.

Develop Fastest in Warm Wet Weather

Obviously, from the above, we would expect more stomach worm trouble during a wet season than during a dry one and we know from experience that this is the case. Well-fed mature sheep are fairly resistant to stomach worm infection. The more serious trouble is with the lambs especially during the hottest summer months after the lambs are weaned. It is then they need fresh feed. Fortunately New York State is far enough north so that stomach worm troubles here with sheep are not so serious as in the case in some other states. Most middle-aged men can remember when stomach worm troubles in sheep were hardly known.

A most important thing is to keep the lamb as free from worms as possible during the first year of their lives—after that, if well fed they are better able to withstand them. As a measure of prevention we have the extensive ranges of the west where one sheep has so much range that the infection is apt to die out before another sheep comes along. The other extreme is the method of seeded forage crops

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S.S.W. Legh's	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
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Why We Stuck To Brown Leghorns

(Continued from page 473)

will develop them when sitting unless precaution is taken.

When our hens wanted to set, we let them set on the nests where they were for 3 or 4 days, until we felt sure they meant business, then we prepared nests in clean (scalded and dried) boxes by themselves away from the henhouses with the nests made of fine hay. They do not scratch that around so badly and then under the hay we had the lox bottoms well covered with freshly slaked lime and over the hay sprinkled a full handful of the flour of sulphur. That does not injure the eggs, but will prevent lice.

Not Much Trouble With Stolen Nests

Mrs. Northrup spoke about her Brown Leghorns, laying promiscuously everywhere and anywhere. Our's never troubled us to any extent, only in early spring, after being confined all winter and when given their liberty would forget to go back into the houses to lay, but scratch and lay right along, wherever they happened to be. But after a week or two, would go back in the houses to find their nests again—few ever making their nests out of doors.

We liked the brown hens and thought them more profitable than their white sisters. There is surely good money in hens and eggs when hens can run at large. But it means a lot of arduous labor to keep henhouses clean and free from mites and lice and if they are not kept thus, no hen can lay very much. They surely cannot lay and be subjected to bloodsucking and irritating marauders. Keep the hens free from lice and mites, feed and care for them well, keep their quarters clean, give them plenty of clean pure water and all the milk they will consume and the egg basket never will be empty.—Clarice Raymond, New York.

Get the Broilers Off Early

REMEMBER that the price of broilers is higher in the early part of the season. Therefore get the cockerels on the market as soon as possible, both to save on feed and to take advantage of the better price. Separate them from the pullets, keep them confined, feed them a fattening ration, and sell them when they weigh from a pound to a pound and a half. Some chicken men plan to have the cockerels pay all costs of growing the pullets up to the time the broilers are sold.

How I Fatten Leghorn Cockerels

DISPOSING of the young Leghorn cockerels is often a problem to those who wish to raise poultry especially for the egg market. At the age when the young cockerels from the larger breeds are bringing fancy prices as fry, the young Leghorn is running his head off in search of food, and is too lean and lank to make delectable eating. Then the owner often begins to wonder what on earth he is good for and what would be the best thing to do with him. Let me tell you of a profitable way I have found of handling these young Leghorns.

Let them run and eat until they would be about as large, if they were fat, as a Plymouth Rock fry. Meanwhile make ready some crates. First nail some boards together so as to make two end pieces 1 foot square. Then take boards either 6, 8 or 10 feet long, according to

(Continued on next page)

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Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
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White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
White Wyandottes & Black Minorcas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

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Mating A White Leghorns	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
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Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
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Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.50	195.00
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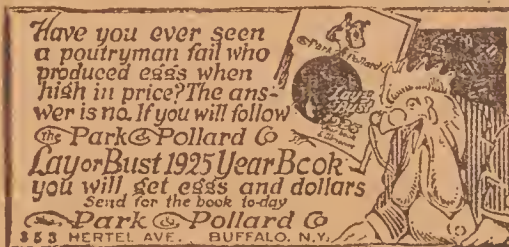
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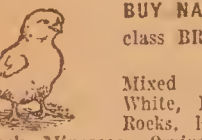
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Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50 straight. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Order now from this ad. Ref. Farmers and Merchants Bank. Fine Free Catalog.

THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., E. E. RUPP, Mgr., Box 19, ARCHBOLD, OHIO.

BUY NATIONAL GUARANTEED CHICKS. They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.




Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$44.00	\$87.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	50.00	102.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58.00	117.00
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.00	150.00
Columbian Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00	185.00

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.

NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 403 GRAMPIAN, PA.

Dr. Brand's Chicks




Our many years as an expert in the BUREAU OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE has qualified us to produce the highest quality in pure bred, heavy laying fowls and Chicks. SUMMER PRICES NOW.

100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$95.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	58.00	115.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandots	7.00	13.00	63.00	125.00
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	68.00	135.00

Mixed Chicks same prices as Leghorns. GUARANTEED FREE FROM NEW EUROPEAN DISEASES. Order direct from this ad. Ref. Dayton Savings Bank and Trust Co. Member I. B. C. A.

DR. BRAND'S HATCHERY, R-15-A DAYTON, OHIO

YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE—SPECIAL MAY PRICES



Chicks postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on:	100	500	1000
White Leghorns		\$11.00	\$50.00	\$98.00
Barred Rocks, Rose & Single Comb Reds		12.50	60.00	118.00
Buff Orpingtons & Wh. Wyandottes		13.00	63.00	

This hatchery owned and operated by men with a number of years' successful experience in hatchery operation. Flocks carefully selected and culled for egg production and breeding. Our chicks are healthy. Order today by check or money order. Ref.: Farmer's State Bank, this city.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, DEPT. C HICKSVILLE, OHIO

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS



Sturdy, Strong, Vigorous

Per 50	100	500	
S. C. W Leghorns \$6.25	\$12	\$55	
R. I. Reds.....	7.75	15	70
Barred Rocks.....	7.75	15	70
Heavy assorted.....	6.25	12	55
Mixed.....	5.25	10	46

Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Keystone Chicks are profit payers. Order right from this ad. Bank reference.

KEYSTONE MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Herndon, Pa.

PEEP-O-DAY CHICKS



S. C. White Leghorns exclusively

Selected yearling hens mated to cockerels from winning pen on the 1923 New Jersey egg-laying contests (211-egg average), produce chicks that will please you in every way.

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid and circular upon request.

PEEP-O-DAY FARM, Stockton, N. J.

CHICKS WITH PEP



Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHIX



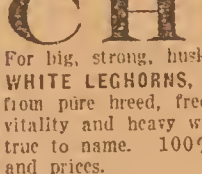
From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$10.00	per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00	per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	8.00	per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

CHICKS



For big, strong, husky farm chicks write us. We have WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS from pure bred, free range stock of health, strength, vitality and heavy winter layers. We guarantee chicks true to name. 100% live delivery. Send for Catalog and prices.

PIELL BROTHERS, Box A. A., PITTSBURGH, N. J.

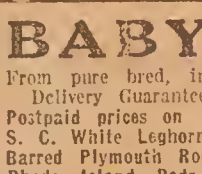
OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY



Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White & Buff Rocks, E. C. S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make more for you. Write today.

TO SEASON The Ohio Hatchery, Dept. N, Decatur, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS



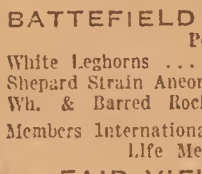
From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay

Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 302 Mingoville, Pa.

BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY



Over Twenty Years Experience

Per 100	Per 100
White Leghorns	\$14
Shepard Strain Anconas	15
Wh. & Barred Rocks	16
Silv. or Wh. Wyandots	18

Members International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM
Gettysburg, Pa.

the size of the place where you will keep the crates, and nail them to the end pieces, thus making the back of the crate. Mark off the back boards into spaces of 1 foot each and nail a partition on each mark, the same size as the end pieces.

Make the front of lath nailed far enough apart so that a chicken can easily thrust his head through. Along the bottom of the front, place a trough divided off in such a way that in front of each compartment there will be a place for food and a place for drink.

The bottom of the crate should also be made of lath nailed about an inch apart so that the crate need not become filthy. On the top should be separate doors for each compartment and they can be fastened on with leather hinges and a piece of leather caught over a nail may be used to fasten them shut.

Now place the crate, or crates into a small shed or any handy building. Set them on a couple of carpenter horses, or brackets or any way so that the bottom is left free for the droppings to fall through.

When the cockerels are large enough, I place one in each compartment and keep a supply of a good fattening ration in the trough all the time. In this way, the young birds are compelled to be perfectly quiet while eating the most fattening food and so cannot run off the fat as fast as it is put on.

In about a week or ten days they will be ready for market and will make the most delicious fry you ever ate, as the meat, when fattened in this way, is much finer grained than that of the larger breeds, also the birds are much fatter and finer than the larger breeds taken directly off the range.

If you have a town near by where you can sell directly to the consumer you should be able to find plenty of customers at good prices because any one who buys them once will buy again.—Mrs. M. Wirth.

Editor's Note: Turn to the Market page and see what broilers are bringing and you will realize that it pays to fatten the broilers early.

Parcel Post Rates on Baby Chicks Increased

THE new postal law which went into effect on April 15, carried with it a provision that parcels entered as fourth class material shall have a payment of 25 cents for special handling charges, receiving the same expeditious handling, transportation and delivery that is accorded first class matter. This 25-cent special handling charge is required on all parcels containing day-old chicks.

In view of the fact that this means a heavy increase in expenses to poultrymen, Harry R. Lewis, President of the National Poultry Council, G. R. Spitzer, President of the International Baby Chick Association and "Vic" Aubry, Managing Director of the Association, together with a number of operators of hatcheries, went to Washington, before the new postal rate went into effect, and held a conference with post office officials. The baby chick men were not opposed to the increase but they did object to its going into effect in the middle of their shipping season.

In spite of many good arguments that the hatchery men placed before the officials, nevertheless the ruling was not changed. The post office officials pointed out that there are literally hundreds of other industries appealing for a delay in the enforcement of new rates and if one is allowed through all the rest would expect the same treatment.

1887 CHIX 1925
BABY

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way.

Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.


Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings; Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TO: DAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A
Ransomville N. Y.

LOW PRICES ON PEDIGREED CHICKS



Hollywood, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Assorted Broilers. Noted for health and vigor because they're bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. Rock bottom prices. Big discounts on lots of 500 to 1000. Get details of offer on Special Matings of linebred, trap-nested, pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue-blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Special offer on S. C. White Leghorns. Ask for our chick raiser's guide, and mention varieties you like best.

Farm Service Company
Route A2 Tyrone, Pa.

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, fine bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns,				
Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks,				
Fischel Strain W. Rocks.....	10.50	20.00	95.00	195
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C.				
W. Leghorn hens mated to				
high egg type Hollywood				
Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00.				
Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.				

NONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.
D. N. Shanaman, Prop.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS

Will Fill Your Pocket Book




Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS

From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

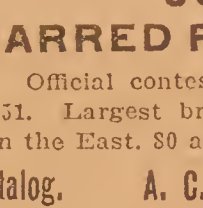


White Leghorns	.....10	cts.
Brown Leghorns	.....10	cts.
Barred Rocks	.....12	cts.
Rhode I. Reds	.....12	cts.
Mixed Chicks	.....9	cts.

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Richfield Pa.

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

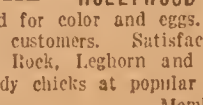


Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

LAI PARKS ROCKS

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS 4 1-2 MOS.



Bred for color and eggs. Won prizes. Half chicks go to old customers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sure to please. Get Rock, Leghorn and Ancona Catalog FREE. Vigorous, sturdy chicks at popular prices. Member I. B. C. A.

Member I. B. C. A.
SEIGERT BROS., Box A, Elizabethtown, Pa.

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

STOP LOWER'S LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference, Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Box 10 Bryan, Ohio

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. After May 1 prices for heavy breeds will be 12c, light breeds 10c. June and July prices will be 8c for light breeds and 10c for heavy breeds.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

200,000 LARGE HUSKY CHICKS FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Order direct from this ad or write for catalogue. S. C. W. or Brown Leghorns, per 100-\$11. Barred Rocks \$14. H. B. Broilers \$11. L. B. Broilers \$8. Special price on lots of 500 or more. Free catalogue and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

HOUSEWORTH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Port Trevorton, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

LOW PRICES Leghorn Chix from Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders on free range. Live postpaid delivery.

	100	500	1000
May Chix	\$16.00	\$75.00	\$140.00
June Chix	14.00	65.00	120.00

Eight Week Pullets—June and later delivery \$1.25 each, \$100 per 100.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns10c
S. C. Brown Leghorns10c
S. C. Barred Rocks 11c. Mixed 8c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad, or write for free circular. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,** Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. R. I. Reds 14c. Mixed 10c. Postpaid, 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from advertisement, or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY,
McAllisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS

From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. **MARVEL POULTRY FARM,** Georgetown, Del.

DAY OLD TURKEY HATCHING EGGS from our Mammoth Bronze Breeding Flocks that have been certified \$6 for 13; \$45 for 100. Literature on request. A turkey book that is complete in every subject on turkey raising of natural and artificial methods. \$1 postpaid.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS
Plymouth, New Hampshire

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. Broilers 10c. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed.

NEVIN STUCK,
McAllisterville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Fighting Worms In Sheep

(Continued from 476)

ditions but not treated. This appears to be the best control measure for use in the case of sheep kept under the usual farm conditions."

Preventative measures are highly important and many old sheepmen who are good feeders and not over stocked with sheep will belittle the importance of so much fussing. They will say give them a few more oats. It is a fact that a man on one side of the road will be an expert on drenching and various remedies for the ills that beset sheep and investigation will show that his sheep do really have all the symptoms. At the same time a man living on the other side of the road who is little interested in remedies will have an apparently healthy flock of sheep.

Among the preventive measure in addition to feeding the flock well, changing pastures, the growth of forage crops and so on, there are numerous materials fed with the salt such as Tobacco Dust, using 2 parts salt to 1 part tobacco dust. Turpentine is sometimes put in the salt. Harley Sherman says that a few hemlock boughs fed every day in winter will kill the worms. He says also to take equal parts of salt, charcoal and sulphur, mix it on the barn floor, place in boxes and keep before the sheep winter and summer. This winter I mixed up some salt, charcoal and wood ashes and placed it in a box where the sheep could get it.

There are numerous commercial remedies that are very helpful.

A Lamb That "Came Back"

We must not overlook the fact that a vigorous sheep has great resistance to withstand the ravages of stomach worms. A ewe lamb on a stomach worm infested farm was so weakened and run down that she was considered worthless and was given to the boys on the adjoining farm where there had been no sheep for some time. On the fresh pasture the lamb picked up and gained so rapidly that she got with lamb that fall and had a good lamb as a yearling.

Hill pastures are considered less liable to stomach worm infestation than bottom land pastures. As time goes on there will no doubt be more and more interest taken in methods to prevent and rid sheep of stomach worms because the unthrifty sheep even if they do not die are unprofitable.

RELIABLE CHICKS

From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	\$ 8.00	\$4.25	\$2.25
W. Leg.	10.00	5.25	2.75
B. Rocks	12.00	6.25	3.25
Reds & Wyan.	14.00	7.25	3.75

Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

Squab Book FREE

Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated freebook, how to make money breeding squabs.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
434 H St., Melrose High., Mass.

CHICK PRICES SMASH

Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. **TROUP BROS. R.D. No. 3,** Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns10c
B. Rocks, ..12c Mixed, ..8c
100 Delivery guaranteed. Circular free

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks S. C. Barred Rocks11c
S. C. R. I. Reds12c
S. C. White Leghorns 10c and mixed 8c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. These chicks are from our utility bred-to-lay stock. Order from this ad or write for free circular. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,** Box 49, McAllisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. **ECLIPSE FARMS,** Selinsgrove, Pa.

Parks Pedigreed Strain Barred Rocks Direct-blood. None Better. Chicks 12c ea., Special Matings 18c. 2000 per wk. Hatched Strong. 100% del. & Satisfaction guaranteed. Bank ref. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE. America's Greatest layers. Order Direct.

Wyckoff, Tancred White Leghorns	.....10c each
Parks Barred Rocks, Owens S. C. Reds	.....13c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas	.....12c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes	.....14c each

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.

W. D. SEIDEL, Box 17 Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS

Quality Chicks at Reduced Prices

We offer high quality Chicks from 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment. Prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty-five years. Order from this advertisement or send for illustrated catalog, and free booklets on the care of Poultry.

Chicks Per	25	50	100	100 Eggs
Jersey Black Giants	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
"Barron" Leghorns	4.00	8.00	13.00	7.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Parks" Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	8.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	8.00
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	8.00
Light Brahmas	6.50	12.00	23.00	10.00
Runner and Pekin Ducklings	9.00	17.00	33.00	9.00

Breeding Stock and hatching eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

Belgian Hares, New Zealand Red and Flemish Giant Rabbits at reasonable prices. We buy back all young Rabbits produced from our stock.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS



Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in American today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	.....\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00	
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00	
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00	

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Bidders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS.

—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Box 214, Grampian, Pa.



CHICKS SINCE 1906

ONE OF THE OLDEST HATCHERIES IN OHIO. During all these years we have supplied a long line of satisfied customers year after year. OUR CHICKS are from High Egg Record and pure bred flocks, culled and mated for Egg production. Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Chicks from free range thoroughbred hens. Order direct from this ad for immediate shipment and take advantage of these extremely low prices. Interesting Catalog will be sent free. Ref. City National Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	.....\$2.25	\$4.50	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 80.00	
Buff and Black Leghorns	2.50	5.00	10.00			
Barred and White Rocks	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00	
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50		
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	4.00	8.00	16.00			

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B **TIFFIN, OHIO, Established 1906**

UHL HATCHERY THE OLD RELIABLE BED ROCK CUT PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 10TH. Buy your Chicks now and have success with them.



Postpaid or Prepaid Express. Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$ 90.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas	3.50	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, S. & R. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00

Lt. Brahmas, 25, \$5; 100, \$18. Odds and Ends, 8c straight. Order right from this ad. Bank Reference. 25th Annual Catalog Free. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

UHL HATCHERY,

Box 25

NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

PRICES CUT ON EGG BRED CHICKS

from vigorous, heavy laying expertly bred stock, mated for high egg production. Prompt, live delivery, postpaid. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Ada, Ohio. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	48.00	72.00	140.00
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Barred and White Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00
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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	55.00
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B. P. Rocks, Anconas and Black Minorcas	14.00
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The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

"JIMMY," he said, "nothing that I can do would make any start on the debt I owe you for last night, so don't you believe an old man when I tell you that for years I've been thinkin' about this purbred business and sort of hopin' you and me might hit it off sometime. I know you are interested 'cause I've heard you talk about it lots of times. The only reason you didn't do it was you didn't have capital enough to start it. Now let's go to it. We'll get started, and then we'll get some of the best farmers in the neighborhood interested and in a few years, by jiminy crickets, we'll have them comin' from all over the county to buy stock from this here valley."

Once more there was a silence while Jim looked over across the valley and visualized again the old phase:

"The cattle on a thousand hills—"

Only this time, he saw those cattle in the pastures of his own native hills, and they were large and sleek, of straight back and clean limb, with well placed udders big as pails, and in their veins there flowed the blood of generations of breeding.

"It's a go, Johnny," he said simply. "I'll do it."

"Good boy," said the old man, getting briskly to his feet. "And now I must be moscyn' along—"

"Oh, by the way, Jim, Dorothy said to tell you that she was comin' up after a spell."

And with his beard lifted to a cheerful angle, the old man limped down the sidewalk, climbed into his flivver, and drove away.

CHAPTER XXXI

The rural church at North Speedtown had taken on a holiday appearance. In fact, not in the memory of the oldest inhabitants had it been decorated so gayly. Long streamers and brightly colored banners stretched from corner to corner. The old tarnished brass chandelier in the center was so bedecked and beribboned that it could hardly be recognized. Massed in front of the pulpit, around the chancel rail, and in every window were great bunches of flowers, the last wild flowers of the year supplemented by choice house plants from homes in the neighborhood.

Neighbors and country folks for miles around, all dressed in their Sunday best, filled the church to overflowing. While they waited, the women talked in low tones, but there was a joyful lift to their voices. Outside, on the church porch and in the yard, men stood in groups and visited, and laughed and joked with one another.

After a time, the hour for which they had waited approached and they drifted into the church and crowded into the little standing room which still remained.

They had not long to wait before a door that led to the Sunday School room opened and Mrs. Simmons, the organist, came in. It was her pride that for almost half a lifetime she had played the church organ and led the choir without missing a Sunday. Now she went directly to the organ, pulled some stops, and began to play.

Instead of the usual somber hymns, there now came from the old church organ, first softly and then swelling into great tones, a lilting, mysterious melody. It was Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

As the old melody increased in intensity and filled the church with its volume, the whispering ceased and nothing could be heard in the church except the music, and the shifting of the people in their seats as they turned to look backwards toward the rear of the room with a happy, expectant smile upon their faces.

So, most of them, looking the wrong way, did not see Jim Taylor, accompanied by his friend, Dave Messenger, who entered from the Sunday School Room and walked the few feet across to the chancel rail.

When the people did finally notice Jim

and Dave, they gave them only momentary attention, for a bridegroom never counts in a wedding—and according to Ann Jenkins, not much afterwards!

The door to the little room at the rear of the church opened and a young girl, dressed in pale blue, stepped into the room and started slowly down the aisle. An instant only the eyes of the crowd rested on her, and then shifted to the other girl who was coming back of her—a tall girl, all in white, with a great long veil falling in soft folds to her feet.

The bride was Dorothy Ball. In one arm she carried a bouquet; the other hand grasped tightly the arm of her father. Both of them proudly and joyfully lifted their feet in time to the beat of the march.

Reaching the chancel rail, behind which stood the minister, they came face to face with Jim Taylor, the bridegroom, and his best man, Dave Messenger. John Ball released the hold of his daughter on his arm and stepped back a little, while Dorothy took her place by Jim's side.

It was very still. All that could be heard were the very soft tones of the organ. Then came the calm, cheerful voice of the minister.

What Happened in the Story Last Week

Jim Taylor was confined to his home following his experiences incident to his rescue of Johnny Ball from almost certain death when the latter's barn was struck by lightning and burned. It was with difficulty that Ann Jenkins kept anxious neighbors from visiting Jim. His condition was such that the doctor ordered absolute quiet. However, Bill Mead managed to get by Ann's guard. When he saw Jim, his manners and efforts at conversation showed clearly that he was thoroughly repentant for his actions and statements before and during Jim's trial. Old Johnny Ball also came to visit Jim. He, too, had seen a different on affairs when he looked upon Jim's bandages and thought of what the boy had gone through to get him. He then realized what cooperation meant. During his conversation with Jim he proposed a plan whereby he and Jim were to become partners, combining their farms, going into the pure bred cattle game and expanding their business in general. Jim felt that Ball was making the suggestion and offer out of gratitude for what he had done for him. Jim did not wish to hurt the old man's feelings by refusing, but under the circumstances felt there was no other way out, and said so. Jim's reply was rather unexpected and it was plain to see that "the old man was hurt."

"Dearly beloved, we are assembled here in the presence of God, to join this man and this woman in holy marriage; which is instituted of God, regulated by His commandments, blessed by our Lord Jesus Christ, and to be held in honour among all men. Let us therefore reverently remember that God has established and sanctified marriage, for the welfare and happiness of mankind. Our Saviour has declared that a man shall forsake his father and mother and cleave unto his wife. By His apostles, He has instructed those who enter into this relation to cherish a mutual esteem and love; to bear with each other's infirmities and weaknesses; to comfort each other in sickness, trouble, and sorrow; in honesty and industry to provide for each other, and for their household, in temporal things; to pray for and encourage each other in the things which pertain to God, and to live together as the heirs of the grace of life.

"Forasmuch as these two persons have come hither to be made one in this holy estate, if there be any here present who knows any just cause why they may not lawfully be joined in marriage, I require him now to make it known, or ever after to hold his peace."

The minister paused. Then he lifted his head, and all bowed their heads, while he asked the Guide of all human destinies to watch over this partnership which he was about to sanctify.

"James, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife, and wilt thou pledge thy troth to her, in all love and honor, in all duty and service, in all faith and tenderness, to live with her, and cherish her, according to the ordinance of God, in the holy bond of marriage?"

Like many another man who has stood in the same place, Jim was nervous; but after a gulp or two, he managed to stut out:

"I will."

"Dorothy, wilt thou have this man to be thy husband, and wilt thou pledge thy troth to him, in all love and honor, in all duty and service, in all faith and tenderness, to live with him, and cherish him, according to the ordinance of God, in the holy bond of marriage?"

The answer was low, but everyone in the church heard the girl when she said: "I will."

Then the minister, looking directly at Ball, said:

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

The old man reached forward, took his daughter's hand and placed it in the hand of the minister, who then gave it to Jim.

To many of those in the audience who looked on at the simple ceremony, the high point was reached when John Ball gave his daughter to the trouble maker. But they had little time to think of this, for the service was still going forward.

"I, James, take thee, Dorothy, to be my wedded wife; and I do promise and covenant, before God and these witnesses, to be thy loving and faithful husband, in plenty and in want, in joy and in sorrow, in sickness and in health, as long as we

Great joy and great sorrow are closely akin. The high tides in the lives of their friends helped them to live again for a moment their own experiences, and led them to wish that all the ideals, the hopes and aspirations that filled the young hearts at the wedding rail might come true.

Joyous laughter and talk filled the church as the friends crowded forward to congratulate the bride and groom. Among the first of these was Caroline Hicks, and a little ahead of her in line was Ann Jenkins. Caroline waited her chance, and slipped ahead of two or three of the people in front of her to take her place directly behind the broad back of Mrs. Jenkins.

She put a skinny hand on the other woman's arm to attract her attention.

"Say, Ann," she said. "The bride looks pretty nice, don't she? How much do you s'pose that dress cost?"

Mrs. Jenkins did not hear the remark, or else she did not want to. Anyway, she made no reply, and Caroline repeated the last part of her question. Ann turned around surprisingly quick for such a large woman and faced Caroline with a belligerent eye.

"Caroline Hicks!" she said loud enough so that all those nearby could hear, "I don't know what it cost, and what's more, I don't care what it cost, and anyway, it ain't any of your bizness! All I know is that Dorothy's one of the prettiest and nicest girls that's been married in Speedtown in many a long day."

A very tall man, dressed in a swallow-tailed coat, carrying a high silk hat in his hand, turned his kindly smile upon Ann.

"That's right, Mrs. Jenkins," he said, "and the best of it is, the boy she is marrying is just as fine as his bride."

About this time this particular group was near enough to the front so that their remarks were overheard by Dave Messenger, standing in the receiving line not far from the bride and groom.

He reached out a hand and yanked the man with the swallow-tailed coat out of line to a position beside him, and then he addressed himself to the little group within sound of his drawling voice in general, and to Caroline Hicks in particular.

"Perty good testimony, Miss Hicks, perty good testimony. Mrs. Ann Jenkins says the bride is the nicest, and new County Judge Winslow says the groom is the finest. That means that we, the jury, will have to agree."

"Make the sheriff let go of me," appealed Winslow to Mrs. Jenkins. "I want to shake hands with the bride and groom."

Mrs. Jenkins reached out a heavy hand and snapped Winslow back into line. A moment later, he stood in front of Jim and Dorothy.

Jim grasped his hand.

"Judge Winslow," he said somewhat self-consciously, "let me introduce you to my wife."

It was the first time he had used the term.

With all the stately grace of the gentleman he was, the tall man bowed low over Dorothy's extended hand. Then he straightened and with a little whimsical smile and still holding her hand, he said to her:

"My dear, both you and I have acquired new responsibilities. I at the election the other day, and you during this great hour of your life. My wish is that I may be as worthy of my responsibility as I know you are going to be of yours. I do not need to wish that you and Jim will be happy, for I know that you are going to be."

The simple words, brought tears to the eyes of the girl. While she struggled to answer, he turned and bowed formally to Jim. Then with his silk hat carried in one hand, and with the other carried in characteristic manner behind his back, he passed down the aisle, nodding to friends

(Continued on opposite page)

here, and speaking a word there on his way, and out of the church.

Of all those who pressed forward with their best wishes and congratulations that day, only two stood out afterwards in Dorothy's confused memory of the hour. One was of Judge Winslow and his prophesy for her happiness, and the other was of Jim's best man and friend, Dave Messenger.

Dave waited until most of the others except the relatives had gone. Then he moved over to where Dorothy stood by her husband and took her hand. For a little space he stood looking at her. When he finally spoke, there was a little hitch in his drawling voice.

"For quite some spell, little girl," he said, "I've been lookin' for a place where a feller could settle down and take it easy. Been pretty nigh discouraged about ever findin' a peaceful country, but now," and for a moment he paused while the few left in the church suddenly became quiet, and the girl noted that he looked old and tired, "but now mebbe since we have a new county judge and since you have tamed the 'trouble maker', we can all settle down and get to be real nice, quiet, peaceable citizens."

* * * *

That evening, the evening of their wedding day, Jim and Dorothy sat for a little while on Jim's porch—only it was now Dorothy's too. The excitement was over, and their friends had gone. For the first time since they had said the words which had made them husband and wife, they were alone together.

The long spell of Indian summer was drawing to a close, and there was a little warning in the air of cold weather soon to come.

They sat together, with her hand in his, looking at the stars and dreaming the long, long dreams of the road which they would travel together. For some time neither spoke. Their happiness seemed to make words unnecessary.

Suddenly the girl dropped to her knees and put her arms around the man in the chair.

"Oh, my dear, my dear," she whispered, "I am so happy. Why can't all of our days be like this one?"

Jim bent over and put his arms around her and stood up, lifting her up with him.

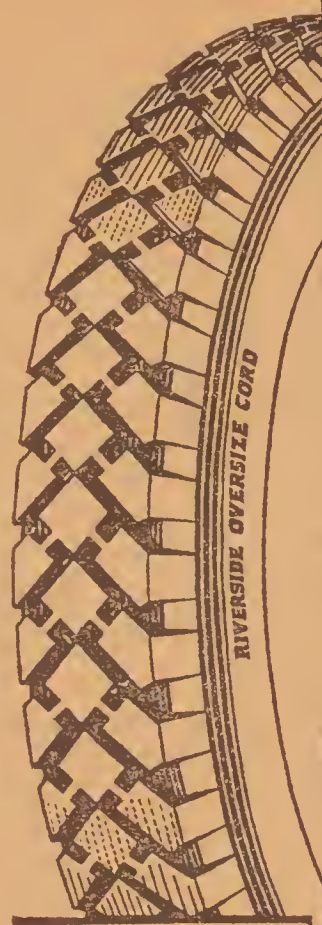
"So near as it is in my power," he answered her, "to make the days come like this one for you, sweetheart, they shall be," and somehow that promise made to her alone in the darkness seemed more sacred to him and more binding than the marriage vows he had repeated after the minister that day.

Dorothy lifted her hand and put it on his cheek.

"Only one thing I could wish undone tonight, Jim, dear," she whispered. "I would give anything in the world almost if I had not failed in my faith in you this summer."

"In your heart you did not fail," he answered, and Dorothy was comforted for some way she knew that he was right. There had always been something that had held her back from final judgment.

"Anyway, my dear," she said solemnly, "this I know for the truth, that never as long as we both shall live will I fail to



A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!
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Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds

of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, *why pay more?*

Greater Protection Against
Skidding

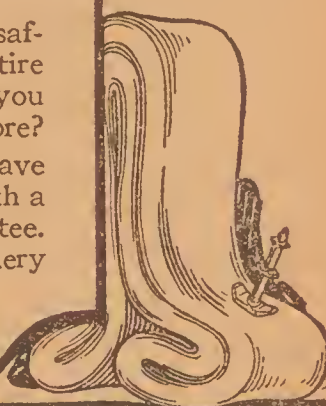
Big heavy blocks of live rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

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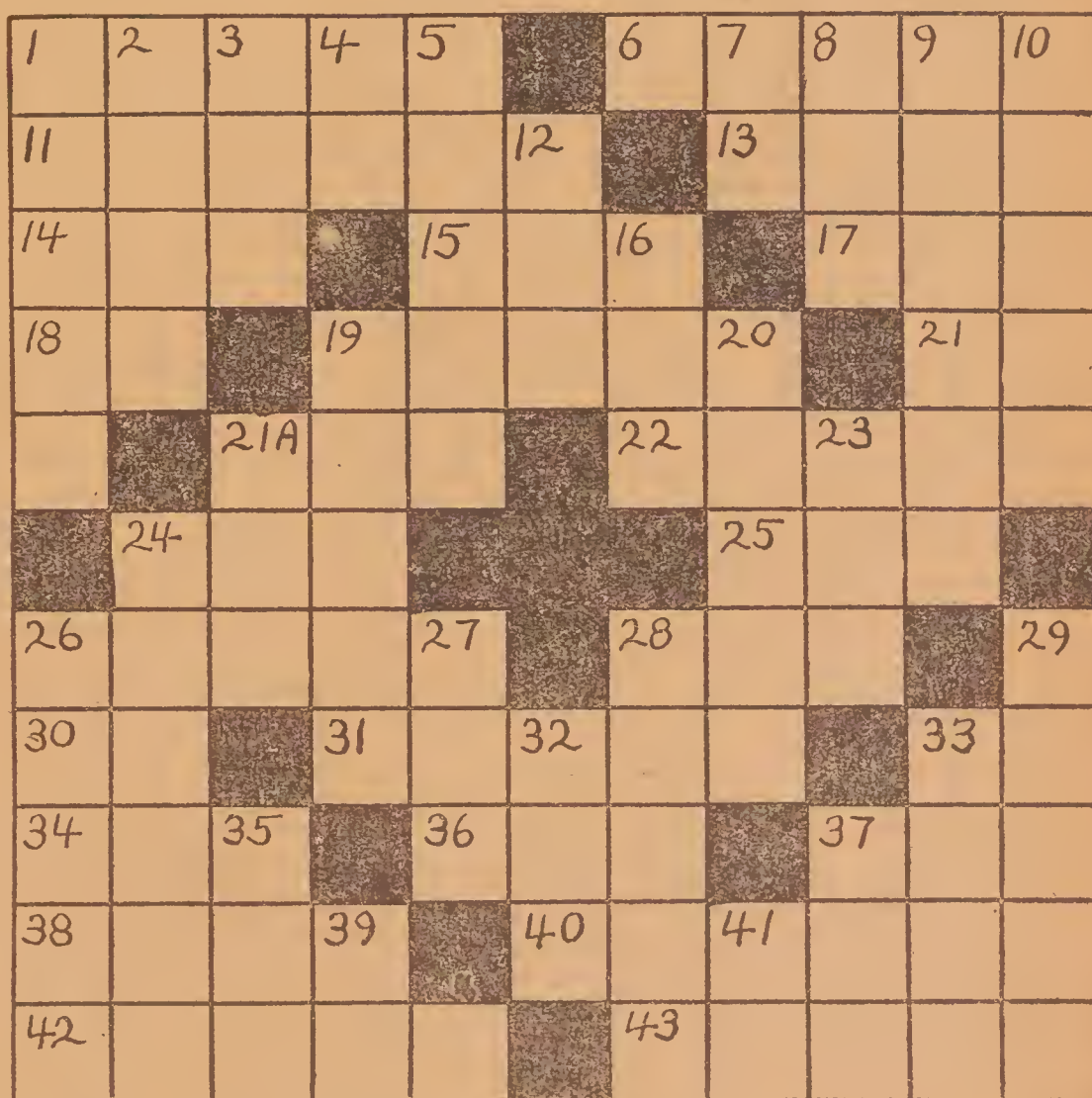
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American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle Series 2, Number 11



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HORIZONTAL

- 1 Common cereals
- 6 Fruit of peach-tree
- 11 Showered
- 13 Male animal parent
- 14 Conjunction
- 15 Fire-arm
- 17 Color
- 18 Peck (Abbr)
- 19 Food in general
- 21 Agriculture (Abbr)
- 21A Lowing of a cow
- 22 Adhesive mixture
- 24 Cutting-instrument
- 25 Small deer
- 26 Fruit of apple-tree
- 28 Moisture
- 30 British India (Abbr)
- 31 Preserves
- 33 Nickel (Abbr)
- 34 Peculiar
- 36 Male sheep
- 37 Dollar (Abbr)
- 38 Blood-vessel
- 40 Vegetable
- 42 Build
- 43 Nominates

VERTICAL

- 1 Fruit of grape-vine
- 2 Place in a grade
- 3 Assistance
- 4 Within
- 5 Black man
- 7 Ellis Scotch (Abbr)
- 8 Atmosphere
- 9 Originate
- 10 Fence of bushes
- 12 A debt
- 16 Short sleep
- 19 Large handleless cups
- 20 Challenges
- 21A Detailed diagram
- 23 Plant with seed
- 24 Web-spinning insect
- 26 On top of
- 27 Organ of hearing
- 28 Evil spirit
- 29 Storage places for grain
- 32 Large container for liquid
- 33 Short letter
- 35 Expire
- 37 Female animal parent
- 39 Southern State (Abbr)
- 41 Mother

believe in you again, for what you have suffered, I am going to make up to you."

She reached up, put both her arms around his neck and pulled his face down to hers. Clinging to him thus, she kissed him. Then they turned, and with arms around each other, they went in and closed the door.

THE END.

Do You Remember the Chestnut About the Chronic Complaint?

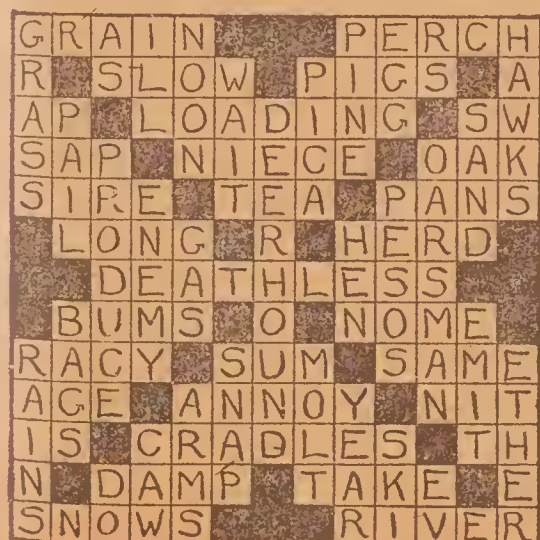
I HAVE been a subscriber to your valued paper, THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for a number of years, and I can say truthfully that I like it. I read it more than any of my other farm papers and enjoy the Editorial Page very much. I have just read this Saturday night the whole page and enjoyed it very much, especially Eastman's Chestnuts. I was so pleased I had to wake up my good wife and read it to her. You ought to have seen the expression on her face when I told her that was the chronic complaint that I had been suffering with for a good many years.

The Quotations Worthwhile hit the nail right on the head.

That article that you wrote so ably "Should Women Help with Farm Work" was very interesting. My wife always has, for the forty years that we have been married. She is 61 and I am 63 years old and she has always helped me milk the cows and tie up grape vines in the spring. She was always field boss with the grape pickers in the fall and picked nearly as many grapes as the best one of them. Years ago when we had so much hay and help was scarce and we could not get the hay all in our barns, she would rake and bunch hay and help me on the haystack.
J. F. H., New York.

Sneeze into your handkerchief, not into the community; you get just as good a sneeze, and the community may avoid an epidemic.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



NO matter what model you buy, a Perfection Oil Cook Stove is mechanically the leader in oil cook stove construction.

Easy to clean and keep clean, as fast-as-gas, and—when it comes to cooking—

Why, just ask any housewife who cooks with one.

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Summer-Blooming Bulbs

From the Familiar Gladioli to the Magic Lily

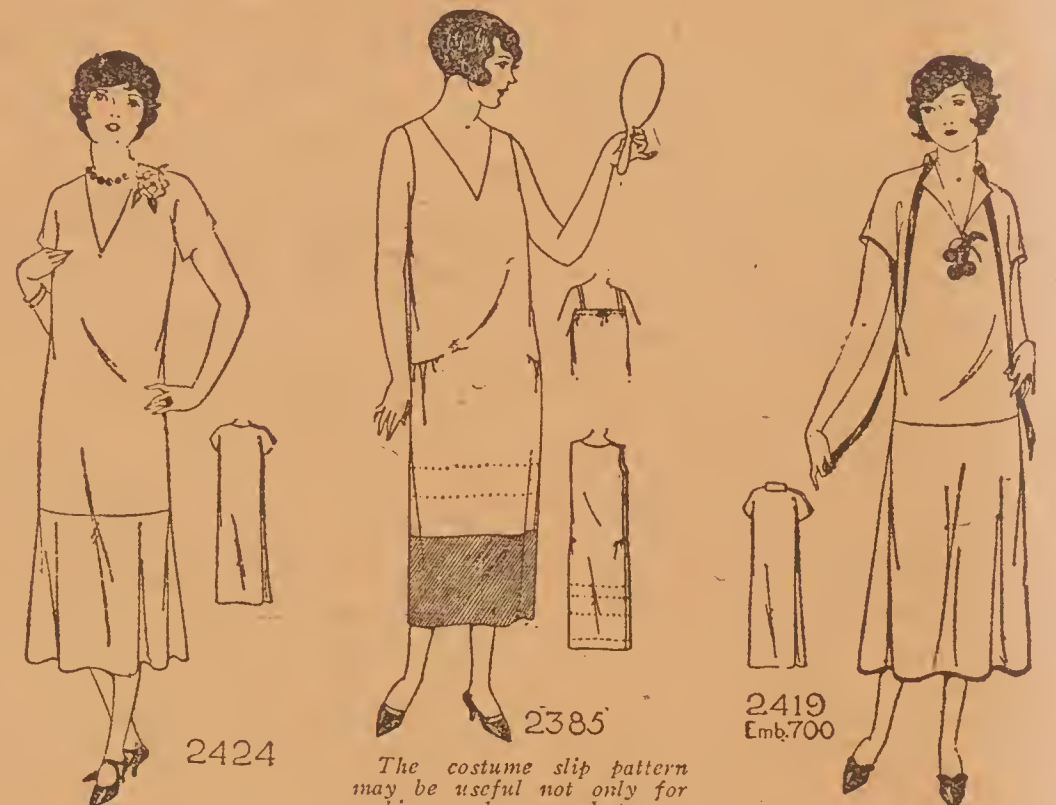
FOR the amateur gardener, for those having temporary homes who want quick results and who do not wish to rely entirely upon annuals, and for those having summer homes, the summer flowering bulbs are a great boon. The flowers are in the bulbs and all that one has to do is to get them into the ground properly to be sure of having an abundance of blossoms. They come into bloom so quickly after being planted that even if one does not get them into the ground until late in the season, they will yet afford much pleasure.

Of all such bulbs the gladioli are the most popular and satisfactory. There is a wealth of color and form to choose from. The hybridists have developed some wonderful types in recent years, including the plain, orchid flowered, giant and ruffled varieties. The colors are exquisite and if one's purse will permit he may have great masses of separ-

from April to July a succession of blossoms is assured. Frequent waterings with liquid manure, being careful not to use it too strong, and an occasional light top dressing of nitrate of soda will prove beneficial. When in blossom the flower stalks should be supported by light stakes to keep them from blowing over.

For decorating the house they are wonderfully satisfactory. When the first buds are bursting into bloom, cut the spikes with a sharp knife to avoid bruising the stems; put them into water and they will bloom in the house. Each morning remove the wilted flowers and cut the ends of the stems on a slant and replace in fresh water. In this way they will bloom clear to the end of the spikes. In the fall they should be dug, dried off and allowed to thoroughly cure, and then be stored in shallow boxes in a cool place but where they will not

Flaring Lines Add Grace and Comfort



This one-piece dress with modified front flare introduces a new note to the silhouette. Blonde colored crepe satin with a brown flower as the only trimming would be very chic. Crepe de chine, printed silk, georgette or crepe faille would also be suitable materials. The pattern No. 2424 cuts in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards 36-inch material. Price 13c.

The costume slip pattern may be useful not only for making underwear, but may provide a base for tunic blouses by having the upper part of a lining silk or of satine or cotton goods, and the lower part of material to match or harmonize with the tunic. No. 2385 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, so that you may choose from them according to the length of the tunic you will wear with it. For the 36-inch size, 2 3/8 yards of 32- or 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting, are required. Price 13c.

The new expression provided by a straight back and circular flare in front, may be carried out in crepe satin, crepe de chine, flannel or linen. No. 2419 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c. Hot iron transfer, No. 700 (blue only) 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City. Price of patterns now is 13c each.

ate colors in the choicest named varieties. However, most of us have to count the cost of our garden expenditures and so it is well to buy the collections of unnamed gladioli offered by reliable seedsmen. These have an element of surprise when they bloom, and sometimes real treasures are found among them. The gladioli enthusiast will also find great pleasure in growing them from seed. It requires patience, but the delight of having grown something entirely new and "different" will more than repay him for his trouble.

Gladioli are of the easiest culture and they thrive in almost any good garden soil. The ground should be carefully prepared and should be enriched with well rotted manure or some good potato fertilizer. The bulbs should be planted about four inches deep and about eight inches apart. Solid borders of gladioli are effective and they are also charming when planted with shrubbery or mixed with other harmonizing flowers. By planting them at intervals of two weeks

freeze. Before putting them away they should be cleaned and all roots and bulblets removed.

Montbretias are also satisfactory summer flowering bulbs with graceful flowers in shades of red and yellow. The blossoms are similar to those of the gladioli, but are much smaller and are placed on wiry stems about two feet in length. They require about the same culture as the gladioli.

The Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil is a summer flowering bulb that is not so well known as the gladioli, but a few of them will add greatly to the beauty of the garden. They have large, pure white blossoms somewhat resembling amaryllis in form and are deliciously fragrant. The bulbs should be planted in June and taken up in October when they can either be stored for blooming another year, or after a rest can be potted for the window garden.

Another bulb that is not common is the Magic Lily of Japan. Its proper

(Continued on opposite page)

Neuritis and Its Treatment

It Is Well to Know Its Causes and What Will Relieve It

Neuritis and Its Treatment

NEURITIS, or inflammation of a nerve, must be distinguished from neuralgia or pain in the nerve. Both terms are generic names for several diseases, which people use to express their interpretation of their pain-symptoms of any one of the morbid conditions from which they are suffering and which involve the nerves. Neuritis may be traumatic in its origin, or it may be caused by the absorption of some poison. The resulting inflammation may involve a single or many nerves.

Among the toxic causes of neuritis are chemical poisoning from lead, arsenic, mercury, alcohol. The infective diseases such as diphtheria, measles, chorea, cholera, leprosy, tuberculosis, beri-beri, malaria; also, the septic infectious fevers such as scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever; or malnutrition, marasmus, rheumatism, cancer, and senile decay, all are productive causes of neuritis.

Keep the Kidneys Active

Sluggish kidneys over a long period of time, whereby the elimination of poisonous products from the blood-stream by way of the kidneys is reduced considerably below their normal output, diseases of the kidneys, decayed teeth, pyorrhoecia—which is a disease of the gums giving rise to the formation of pus—diseased tonsils, adenoids—with the resultant overgrowth of the bones entering into the formation of the nose and giving rise to a purulent discharge which drops back into the throat and is swallowed—sinus infections, antrum or mastoid disease, chronic constipation, chronic appendicitis, or other intestinal derangements whereby the poisonous by-products of digestion are retained in the body—anyone of these conditions may so seriously undermine the health as ultimately to result in neuritis.

Sudden Climatic Changes Are Bad

Prolonged exposure to damp cold, sudden and extreme changes in temperature, injury to nerves by sudden violence, or from persistent pressure as when one sleeps one the arm night after night, or from exhaustion from over-use of a set of muscles and nerves, as in writing con-

tinuously followed by a writer's cramp, or from the protracted pressure due to tumor growths, may cause neuritis.

Obesity, too, may produce neuritis either by crowding the tissues over sensitive nerves, or more probably because the excessive fat interferes with a normal oxidation of the blood, causing a defective sequence in the chemical changes within the body with the resultant formation of noxious poisons within the tissues and fluids of the body and, by absorption, to bring about inflammation of the nerves.

The characteristic symptoms of neuritis are boring, or stabbing pain along the

teeth have been thoroughly cleansed—which should be done after each meal—the teeth and gums may be painted with tincture of Iodine, care being taken not to use it often enough to blister. Any excess of Iodine may be removed by rinsing the mouth with water. Much stress thus is laid on the care of the teeth and gums, since they are among the most prolific sources of neuritis.

Treatment For Neuritis

The home medication of patients suffering with neuritis should be simple—something that will be safe to take without medical supervision, but under no circumstances should these cases be neglected, and the severe forms should have the best medical care available.

Narcotics are strictly taboo in the treatment of these patients, because the treatment would need to be so long continued that the formation of the habit would be almost inevitable. Where the heart is in good condition, and the patient is overweight, or plethoric, the saline (alkaline) laxatives should be taken in sufficient quantities to insure a loose movement of the bowels each day and to keep the kidneys active; in addition to this treatment, ten to twenty grains of baking soda dissolved in a glass of cold water may be taken between meals and at bed-time. If the patient is anaemic and under-weight, with a weak condition of the heart, only a gentle vegetable laxative should be used.

Briefly and concisely, the treatment is this: Remove the cause where it is possible to do so. Relieve pain with hot packs or dry heat. Take the necessary rest until the nerve has had time to recover its function wholly or for most part. Avoid sudden changes of temperature and undue exposure. Dress warmly just short of inducing perspiration. Sleep in dry, warm, well-ventilated bed-rooms. In severe cases, secure the best available medical aid. See that the general health, adequate elimination by way of the bowels and kidneys, and adequate rest are maintained at all times. Remember that neuritis is prone to recur and may be attended by disastrous results, if neglected.

—ALICE M. SMITH, M.D.

Summer-Blooming Bulbs

(Continued from opposite page)

name is *Lycoris Squamigera*, which is enough to kill any flower and perhaps is one reason that it is not better known. However, anyone who has once seen this lovely flower will want to add it to his collection. Early in the spring it throws up attractive green foliage which grows until July when it ripens and disappears. Those not familiar with its habits would think that the bulb had died, but about a month later, as if by magic, the flower stalks two to three feet high appear, each crowned with from eight to twelve beautiful lilac-pink flowers three to four inches across. It is entirely hardy and will bloom for years. It should be planted about four inches deep and in a place where it will not be disturbed. It is especially effective with a background of shrubs or with plants with a delicate foliage.—Adelaide Utter.

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course and distribution of the nerves involved. They will be found sensitive to pressure, and motion is painful. The inflammation of the nerve may spread up or down, but usually it goes upward and involves the larger trunks of the nerves. Paralysis followed by atrophy, or wasting of the muscles may ultimately occur.

With so many factors entering into the development of a case of neuritis, the most rational thing to do for a person suffering from this trouble would be to go to a competent physician for a thorough physical examination and diagnosis of all the physical defects and diseased conditions to be found in the body; not neglecting to have the teeth and gums examined and an X-ray of them taken, if there be unsound teeth in the mouth, or pyorrhoecia present. When such an examination has established the probable causes of the neuritis, the logical procedure would be to remove them and to institute such treatment as shall relieve the pain and restore the function of the nerves involved and to establish a practical system of personal hygiene to the end that there shall be no recurrence of the trouble.

Bad Teeth May Cause Neuritis

If the X-ray films show the teeth to be at fault, no time should be wasted in having the diseased teeth removed and, if pyorrhoecia be present, have the gums treated until they are well, or if treatments prove unsatisfactory, have the teeth extracted, the gums scraped clean of diseased tissue, and in due course of time, be fitted to an artificial set of teeth. Where the gums are red and swollen and bleed easily, a good home treatment is to clean the teeth with common table salt. A good strong tooth-pick wound with absorbent cotton and used instead of a tooth brush is far more sanitary than to use a tooth brush, unless the brush has been sterilized each time before using. The carefully covered point of the stick may be pushed well down on the roots of the teeth and the gums be more thoroughly cleansed than is possible with a brush. Once daily, or several times a week after



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VEGETABLE PLANTS—Ready now. Seedlings, \$3 per 1,000; transplanted plants, \$8 per 1,000; Potted plants, \$30 per 1,000; \$3.25 per 100. Tomato varieties—Langdon's Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Chalk's Jewel, Stone, Dwarf, Champion and Ponderosa. Pepper varieties—Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Worldbeater and Long Red Cayenne. Egg Plant seedlings, \$5 per 1,000, transplanted, \$12 per 1,000, potted, \$30 per 1,000; Black Beauty and New York Improved. Asters and Scarlet Sage in pots at same price. Send for free list. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, tomato varieties Bonny Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore all canners favorites, will be ready May 1st, 500—\$1.50, 1000—\$3.50, 5000 and over \$2.00 per thousand express and postage prepaid, cabbage varieties Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston and Early Jersey wakefields same prices as tomatoes, Suhrs Danish Cauliflower 100—75c, 1000—\$5.00 Ruby King sweet peppers same as cauliflower, place your order for May delivery. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

DAHLIA COLLECTION—Dozen tubers, mixed varieties, labeled, no two alike, \$1.25. MRS. MURRY M. MOOSE, Dahlia Specialist, Wayland, N. Y.

SPECIAL—Now is the time to set Columbians for the big boom in raspberries. Thousand plants, twenty dollars; hundred, three dollars. Washington Asparagus, thousand, eight dollars; hundred, dollar. Circular free. A. B. KAT-KAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS now ready for shipment. Tomato plants in season, by express, \$1 per 1,000; by mail prepaid, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.25. BEARDIN PAINT CO., Omega, Ga.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (five varieties) \$1.60 postpaid. W. G. SEUBERT, Camden, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—Special offer to make new customers and friends. Will send 15 strong Dahlia roots, labeled, no two alike, for \$1.15 postpaid, if ordered direct from this ad. Worth at least \$1.50. Mixed tuber, unlabeled, while they last, 3 doz. for \$1.15 postpaid. Order now. Catalogue free. MRS. R. B. WITT, Overback Farm, East Greenbush, N. Y.

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FOUNDATION HAMPSHIRE—Some of finest in East. Pigs, gilts, sows, service boars, young and old. SETH WHEAT, Whitney Point, N. Y.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

GOOD, ALL ROUND MAN, 40, wants steady work, poultry farm or private estate. Can do carpentering and painting. Excellent experience. Box 344, care American Agriculturist.

SWINE

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE pigs, big type, best blood lines, from large litters. F. B. KIMMEY & SON, E. Greenbush, N. Y.

O I C PIGS. Selected boars and sows for breeders, five weeks old, typical to breed, growthy and quick maturing, price, \$10 each, \$19 per pair. Registration free. CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, large litters, best of breeding, either sex, \$10 registered. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

(Continued on page 474)

Service Department

Working a Farm on Shares---New Seed Law

"What are the general rules for working a farm on shares? If the owner furnishes everything to work with, cattle, horses, and even the household furnishings all in first class condition, what would be a fair share for the owner? When a person works or rents a farm on shares, does the owner ever pay for transportation of the farm produce to market if the renter draws the milk, etc., himself? Would it be usual, or seem fair when furnishing everything as before stated, to have half the income from the products and pay half of the farm expenses? In this case, wouldn't it also be right for the renter to pay half the taxes and half of the telephone bill? Some around here say they never heard of the renter paying half the taxes, but neither is it usual, I believe, for everything to be furnished on the farm. What is the usual way and what do you think would be the fair way in this case?"—C. E. D., New York.

FARM rental contracts vary so widely from region to region and from farm to farm that it is very difficult to give any general rules that apply to all conditions. The usual supposition underlying the share rental contracts is that the rental of the farm is approximately equal to the contribution of the tenant. Ordinarily, the landlord furnishes the farm while the tenant furnishes all man labor, horses and farm equipment. The common system is for the landlord to pay taxes, insurance, upkeep of buildings, while the tenant pays for all man labor, horseshoeing and machinery upkeep. Other expenses such as feed, fertilizer, threshing and other general expenses are shared equally. If cows are kept they may be furnished half by the tenant and half by the landlord, or in some cases, all furnished by the landlord.

Labor Shortage Has Its Effect

Under present conditions, the scarcity of labor on farms enables tenants to get much better than ordinary terms. The difficulty with the usual share rental contract is that it is very rough approximation at best. Since the tenant furnishes all of the labor and gets only half of the returns he is interested primarily in growing extensive crops such as hay, of which the labor cost is a relatively unimportant part.

On the other hand the landlord is interested in getting as large an acreage as possible of intensive crops such as potatoes and cabbage. The result is that the tenant and landlord too often higgie in order to get the advantage of the other and sometimes sacrifice their own returns in order to beat the other fellow. The proper point of view seems to me to be what sort of farm organization will be best for the farm and then arrange a lease that will divide these returns fairly between landlord and tenant. Neither can prosper long at the expense of the other and both will be better off under a fair division of returns under a system of farming arranged to give a maximum profit for the farm as a whole.

Ways That It May Be Done

The writer would suggest an agreement in which the tenant and landlord share all receipts and expenses. This is an excellent plan if both of them are the type of men whom one would wish to have as a partner. The usual procedure in this plan is to put a fair valuation on the contribution of the landlord and a fair valuation upon the contribution of the tenant. All farm expenses are then paid from the undivided farm receipts, after which the tenant is paid a specified wage for his labor. The landlord is then paid a fair rental for the farm and any surplus remaining is divided equally. Under this agreement taxes, insurance, buildings, upkeep, all hired labor and all expenses would be paid out of the undivided farm income. This has the advantage of taking the guess out of the division of income, making sure that if any income is received, it will be divided fairly between landlord and tenant.

When the landlord furnishes everything—farm, horses, cattle and household furnishings, the more usual system would be to hire the tenant outright. All returns would go then to the landlord. If it were advantageous to both, the land-

lord might give the tenant a third of the farm receipts.

But one can scarcely be called a tenant unless he contributes something more than his own labor. In the latter case, he is merely a hired man who would get either a cash wage or a share of the crops. The share rental agreement usually provides that the tenant shall deliver the landlord's share of the crops to market without compensation. A tenant who got half of the income from a farm, the owner of which furnished everything, would certainly be fortunate, if the farm were a good one. About the only suggestion I can give is to figure out as closely as possible what the expenses and receipts would be under the most desirable system of farming and attempt to divide these receipts fairly between landlord and tenant.—W. I. MYERS.

New Seed Law in New York

GOVERNOR SMITH has signed the amended seed law which provides for State inspection of vegetable seeds in addition to the inspection of farm crop seeds as at present. Under the provision of the new seed law, all vegetable seeds, whether sold in packets or in bulk must bear a label showing the kind and variety of seed, the year in which it was put up and the name and address of the person or firm who put up the seed.

The law provides for publication by the proper authority of the results of analysis of vegetable seeds collected by the state inspectors in the open market. The purchaser may then learn which seedsmen are consistently putting out high-grade goods and which low-grade. All reputable seedmen have already endorsed the provision of the new law which goes into effect on September 1, 1925.

"Bankers Shares" Restrained

THE Better Business Bureau of New York City, which works constantly to prevent fraud, states that dealers in "Bankers Shares," represented by stock of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., have been enjoined "from further perpetrating a fraud upon the people of the community," by Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan of Brooklyn. This decision was rendered an April 1st, and applied to Philip L. Wing, operating under the name, "The Continental Company," and to Arthur and Virginia Marshall, operating under the name, "Marshall & Company," both of New York City.

This decision was the result of proceedings instituted by Attorney General Albert Ottinger, through his deputy William H. Milholland. In his injunction the Justice said:

"The whole scheme indicates a desire to trap the unwary or those who have not had an opportunity fully to analyze the meaning and effect of the misleading literature issued by these defendants."

The Court pointed out features of the scheme, including the prominence given in circulars to the name of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, use of the term "subscription privilege," and the claims of large returns to be realized from the investment of a sum of \$100.

Likes the Service Bureau

"I received my pay for the turkeys. They gave me \$48.85 and I am certainly very thankful to you for getting it for me. Surely every farmer should take your paper. The Service Bureau alone, is more than worth the price of the paper."—G. A. F., New York.

Collected Fifty Dollars

"I am writing to tell you how thankful we are for your collecting our debt of \$50.00. He claims it was a mistake but I had written him so I can't see how it was. I had read so many times about your collecting for people in the paper so I thought I would write you about it. If there are any charges please let me know about it."—C. D., New York.



A Carrier for all the nation

One out of seven car loads of freight shipped in this country moves over the New York Central Lines.

This twelve thousand mile railroad system, in addition to serving thousands of communities on its own rails in the rich, industrial territory between the Mississippi Valley and the North Atlantic ports, is a carrier of products from every section of the country.

Forty percent of the freight carried by the system comes to it from other railroads. New York Central service thus links the commerce of every state with this great market of the Northeast, where live half the people of the country, and where are produced two-thirds of the country's manufactures.

Because of this national character of New York Central service, the growth of this transportation system keeps pace with the growth of the country, and New York Central's future is bound up with that of the whole country.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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If desired, Boys and \$5 a Month girls easily make the bicycle earn the small monthly payments. Wheels and equipment at half usual prices. Write for remarkable factory prices and marvelous terms.

Tires Mead CYCLE COMPANY DEPT. M205 CHICAGO Write to us today



Send for Catalogue

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Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No 162

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Fenders
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Make Hay the Fordson Way

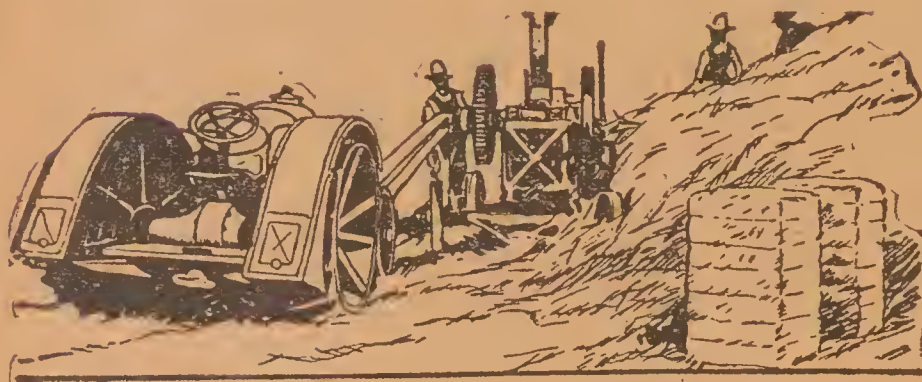


All haying operations are speeded up with the Fordson.

Haying days are busy days on the farm—A few hours' delay may result in a crop spoiled.

With the Fordson, you can mow your fields quickly. You can do your raking and loading in a fraction of the time formerly required. You can store your crop ahead of the showers.

Any Authorized Ford Dealer can show you the advantages of making hay the Fordson Way.



The Fordson supplies ample power for baling and all other belt work.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

Fordson



The Fordson is the greatest time saver in the hay field.



On Rendering Service

Making Labor Pay and Other Plowhandle Subjects

By H. E. COOK

ONE very outstanding demand is coming to all men to give service,—merchants, professional men and last but not least farmers. The “public be —” idea has gone never to return and the sooner you and I accept the



situation, and place as article one in our business creed a desire to give customers our first thought and practice at every turn the things they want, the sooner we shall be satisfied with our farm as a business, as a home and the best place on earth to teach young folks the real fundamental truths of citizenship and morality.

Now that looks like preaching, doesn't it? But it is not. It's the outpouring of a quality conscience, for whatever I am practicing has not come from a natural inclination to do right. I was born to do things hurriedly in more than average quantity and you know what that means. I have had to be kicked into an understanding that the first essential was to do our work thoroughly, which in modern parlance has come to be understood as service. Thinking alone of treating our customers courteously deals superficially with the case. This thought must enter alike into every movement. A bottle cannot be made clean enough to offset the effect of musty hay and foul air in the stable. These things are not easily appreciated unless the producer comes into direct contact with the ultimate consumer. Only a few can possibly be so fortunate and so maybe we must be content with a comparatively small number doing the choicest work.

I have so often taken complaints as destructive criticisms, and sometimes they are, but as a rule people do not complain unless there is some cause. Anyhow no complaint should be ignored without a careful investigation whether the complaint comes from a dealer or from the consumer direct. Most of us lack a working knowledge of just what the final user wants largely because we do

not see or know this final arbiter. I have no sympathy with the everlasting cry against the middleman. Why bless us, he is our only salvation. He does his best to keep us on the track and we should fall flat without him.

Improving quality, including grading and packing is the biggest farm problem in this country today. Cooperation in so far as it does these things is important. But cooperative marketing which chiefly concerns the selling of lower qualities always has been and always will be a failure.

* * *

Few men have sounder ideas of working economics than Secretary Hoover. He believes that we should conserve our capital and labor by so adjusting them that extreme overproduction and under-production shall be avoided.

In a weak way we try to do jobs in slack times. To illustrate I am writing April 18 and today we have not had weather for soil work and yet we have been rebuilding some sewage and drainage systems and no finer weather could have

been found. Now I do not want to say that there has been no labor cost but one could easily have so managed a half dozen out of doors workers as to have made their time of small net value. As I have said before, we have not a single person who is not paid monthly for his or her service during the previous month and our failure would come quickly unless every person showed up some earning at the close of each day. Those who work with cows and milk, have their jobs ever before them.

I realize that a discussion of this sort directly effects only a small percentage, because farm and dairy work is generally a family affair, and really I sometimes envy the family plan, the most perfect piece of business co-operation known, which does not feel the sting of adverse periods.

Washing, repairing and oiling harness is another job that comes in at this season of catch-weather work. Does it pay? One of our successful farmers once said that it did not because he once bought two new harnesses the same day and during the life of them he washed and oiled one and the other he did not and the oiled harness lasted one day longer than the unwashed one and he made up his mind it did not pay. Maybe that is so and I know of harness that are never oiled and repairs are made with rivets after the strap breaks, but I do not know how to get value received from labor at \$100 a month with that kind of harness or from any other motive power. This same plea holds good for an endless number of farm jobs of the improvement kind, to do the work when it does not interfere with seasonable jobs that are necessarily rush ones.

Our seasons are pretty short and the number of open available days cut down our time still more. Personally I like, if possible, to meet the expense involved and to keep up repair work each year rather than to let it go as long as possible and then do a big job all in a hurry. That may be all right for a

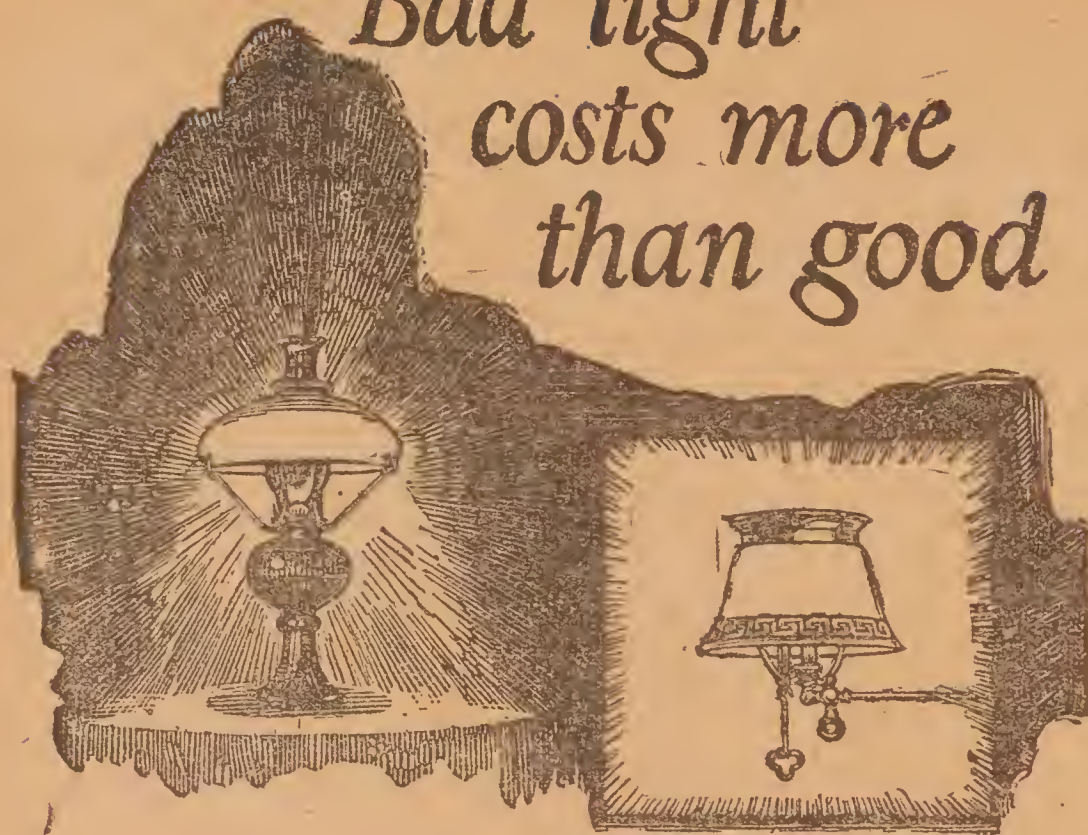
farmer who gets his income in lump sums, but dairy-men get their returns periodical-ly and repair costs should be budgeted with other overhead



“Washing, repairing and oiling harness is another job that comes in at this season of catch-weather work. Does it pay?”

(Continued on
page 49:1)

Bad light costs more than good



YOU PAY for poor light in the extra hours of labor in the early morning and evening. You pay in the added weariness of your wife when her kitchen workshop is poorly lighted. You pay in the ruined eyes of your children. The least of these is more expensive than Colt Light.

Colt Light costs comparatively little to install and little to operate. With it, you can light not only your house, but the barn and poultry buildings.

And the Colt hot plate is always ready for immediate

use for breakfast or an emergency when the kitchen range is out.

The Colt Light plant has nothing to wear out and no expensive parts to replace. All you need to do is fill the generator with 200 pounds of Union Carbide and water an average of two or three times a year.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt Light plant is sold direct to the consumer at factory prices. One of the 175 Union Carbide Sales Company's warehouses is located near you. Union Carbide is always uniform. World's best quality. Highest gas yield. It is always packed in the blue-and-gray drums.

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Twelve ordinary grade cows at the Illinois Experiment Station averaged 8,313 lbs. milk in one year, without grain. They were fed on silage and alfalfa. Prof. Savage advises Eastern dairy-men to cut production costs by growing more silage and legumes and buying fewer concentrates.

In order to help carry out this money-saving, profit-making plan, we offer the improved Harder Silo with the patented Harder-Victor Front on very easy terms. After a small first payment, your cows will take care of the remaining payments through greater production and lower feed cost. You simply cannot afford to go without a silo when you can get a genuine Harder on such easy terms. Even if you have one silo, you probably need another.

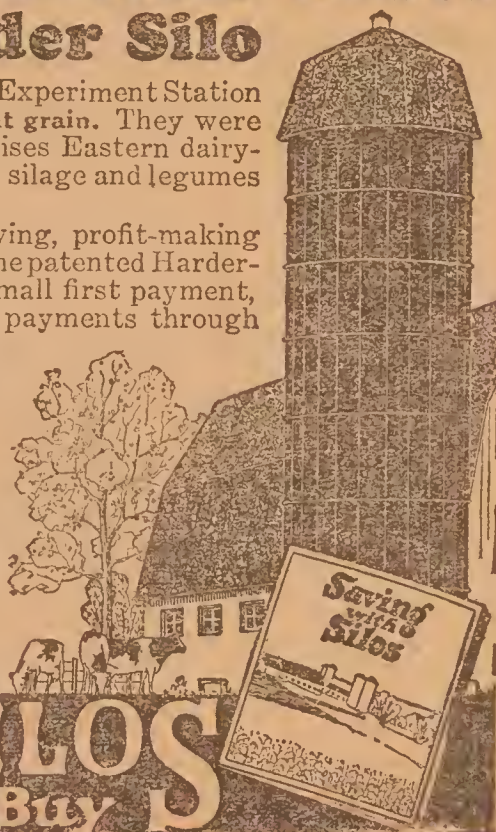
Let Us Send You "Saving with Silos"

We haven't room here to explain all the good points of this strictly high-grade Silo, but we'll gladly send you "Saving with Silos", free. It explains the scientific principles of silage making and illustrates the details of Harder construction. Ask also for particulars of our easy-payment plan that makes a Harder pay for itself.

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What Readers Want to Know

Growing High Quality Beets--Other Questions

BEETS to be of fine quality must be grown quickly and pulled while young and tender; likewise the right varieties must be selected. Early varieties should be sown thinly, about an inch deep, and as early as weather and soil conditions will permit. Every so-called beet seed is a fruit containing within itself several seeds which make plants. If planted too thickly the young plant will make a spindling growth and develop into big tops to the detriment of the root. A plan that has given me the best results is to allow the plants to grow until they are four or five inches high before thinning and then leave the plants standing four to six inches apart in the rows. A few of the thinned plants may be reset in rows, and also in rows where early radishes have been grown, and the balance used for boiled beets or beet greens. Winter varieties are sown in the same manner, but late in June or early in July.

A rich loamy soil is best for beets, and should be well prepared and well fertilized to grow a fine crop. Early varieties develop quickly in a sandy loam or soil of a fertile character, and the roots are smoother and have a better appearance, but beets grown in a heavier soil have superior qualities for the family table. Good and thorough cultivation is an important factor in producing quality beets.

Medium Sizes Best

The medium sized varieties, as a rule, possess superior quality. The flat turnip-shaped beets are the earliest. By making several sowings of an extra early variety it is possible to have excellent young and tender beets for several weeks during the season. For later sowings many prefer a variety which matures a few days later. For a winter supply the late varieties produce beets of a more firm texture and are uniformly better keepers than the early, quick forming ones. The Eclipse dark red has been my favorite for years. For tenderness, fine flavor and good keeping qualities I have found none better.

Late beets should be harvested before freezing weather comes, though a few light frosts seldom injure them. In gathering, the leaves should be twisted off a couple of inches from the root, pack in sand and place in the cellar or store in pits in the open ground. In case the storing facilities are not good the late varieties may be placed in fruit cans and kept until needed for table use. —V. M. Couch.

More About Pasture Improvement

What is the best time of the year to improve the pasture? Do you advise sowing seed or is it enough to add lime and phosphate? How much of this should be broadcast?—M. B. A., Pennsylvania.

IT is a little late now to start pasture improvement especially if you have a good sized herd that will soon start grazing. Nevertheless it may be best for you to so manage that the pasture can be grazed lightly until the new plants get a good start. Pasture improvement can be done either in the fall or in the spring. As a matter of fact it takes about a year before the effects really show up.

The easiest way to improve the pasture is to broadcast from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 1000 pounds to a ton of good ground limestone to the acre. When these materials have been added, pasture grass will easily come in and will replace many of the common weeds that you are now troubled with. It is an excellent idea to sow a grass mixture to fill up some of the poor stops. A good mixture should contain approximately 2 pounds each of alsike clover, Kentucky blue

grass, orchard grass and red top. Many men find this a particularly good mixture and get satisfactory results where the land is too rough to plow.

A Crop to Follow Early Potatoes

We are located near one of the big cities in the Mohawk Valley and market most of our crops there. We have planted most of our early potatoes for the early market. They will be harvested in time to allow a second crop. What would you suggest?—E. B. S., New York.

A great deal depends on the likes and dislikes of your customers and it would not be a bad idea to consult them to see what they prefer. It is always easier to sell something that is wanted. A very fine late vegetable and one that you can market during the winter, especially after frost, is kale. The plants are started in the early part of the summer and transplanted in the field after the early potatoes are out. The crop is not harvested until it has experienced at least one freeze. It is easily cooked with smoked ham. You also have the choice of late cabbage, late tomatoes or rutabagas turnips. Of course a great deal depends on your land whether it is fit to stand double cropping. That is the question that only a man can answer who is able to survey the field in question. Down on Long Island, they use sweet corn, spinach and other vegetables, besides those mentioned above as second crops. The best man for you to consult is your County Farm manager. He will tell you what other farmers are doing and have a suggestion that will be really worth while. We would suggest that you get in touch with him.

Preparing Oil Emulsion

In the American Agriculturist of February 21st, I find directions for killing insects on house plants. Please tell me how to prepare the oil emulsion mentioned; also tobacco extract.—Subscriber, New York.

THERE are several kinds of oil emulsions. The one most commonly used for killing insects on plant foliage is made up in the following proportions: Hard, soft, or whale-oil soap, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart and crude oil 2 quarts. This as a base mixture is diluted from 10 to 15 parts of water when used. The soap is dissolved in hot water. Remove from the fire and while still hot the crude oil is added. The liquid is pumped back into itself for 5 or 10 minutes with a little pump or other device which stirs it into a creamy mass. If properly made the oil will not separate on cooling.

In order to get a 10% emulsion, 4½ gallons of water are added to slightly less than 3 quarts of the stock emulsion. To get as strong as a 15% emulsion, add 2½ gallons of water to slightly less than 3 quarts of the stock emulsion. If you do not care to make the oil emulsion, no doubt your local dealer can give you the commercial oil preparations as a stock solution.

Black Leaf 40 is unquestionably the tobacco compound referred to in the article you mention, which gives directions for the killing of pests on house plants. This is a commercial nicotine sulphate compound which can be secured from the local supply dealer. It is well regarded by farmers and others throughout the country.

Controlling Hen Lice

Is it possible to control hen lice by putting chemicals in the water fountains? —J. B. K., New Jersey

There is no substance which can be added to the food or drink of poultry which will control the lice without having an unfavorable effect on the fowls. The surest method of control is the application of louse powder on the hens and disinfectants about the house.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

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Volume 115

For week Ending May 9, 1925

Number 19

The Agriculture of Eastern Long Island

An Intensely Cultivated Section That Is Little Known By Most Farmers

The following article is from an address delivered by Mr. E. R. Lupton of Mattituck, L. I., at a recent conference of teachers of agriculture held at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I. Mr. Lupton is one of Long Island's most prominent and successful farmers and is widely known for his part in the building up of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau as well as his activities in the New York Federation of Farm Bureaus. Mr. Lupton was formerly president of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau. At present he is President of the Board of Trustees of the School at Farmingdale.

—The Editors.

By E. R. LUPTON

President of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island

The distinctly agricultural section of Long Island consists of a strip of land from Wading River to Orient Point about fifty miles long averaging less than three miles wide together with limited areas from Southampton to East Hampton on the south side. In this statement I do not in any way wish to minimize the importance of the farming areas in Western Suffolk and Nassau Counties, which operate on the same plan with some variation in crops grown.

I call this section the distinctly agricultural section of Long Island, because here land is sold on the basis of its agricultural productivity, all of the arable land is intensively farmed and agriculture is the principal and almost the sole busi-

ness of the people. The village people in this territory live mainly on service industries to agriculture. The only exceptions are summer resorts and fisheries.

responds quickly and effectively to applications of fertilizer and manure. The east end of the Island particularly, being narrow and close to deep water has a high degree of frost protection. Damage to crops from late frosts in the spring with short distances of deep water are almost unheard of. The deep water likewise holds back the frost in the autumn allowing the production of late warm weather crops such as beans, tomatoes and cucumbers ordinarily until the latter part of October when most other near by producing sections are eliminated by frost. The production of these crops at this season of the year is consequently one of the specialties of this region.

The area of effective frost protection is limited and is rapidly reduced in short distances from deep water. My own residence is located on the shore of Long Island Sound and my farm buildings are a half mile from the Sound. I have

often left my house at six o'clock on a frosty morning in the fall and have seen no evidence of frost while a quarter of a mile beyond the farm buildings the fields of late crops of cabbage and cauliflower were completely whitened with frost.

Within this area there are three types of farm management. On the south side, farming is practically restricted to a single crop. Most of the farmers raise little or nothing besides potatoes and nearly all of their crop consists of the

Green Mountain variety. This is not usually rated sound farm management but in this case the burden of proof that it is not sound rests with the people who make that contention. The soil in this territory is somewhat superior in the production of potatoes to that of the north fork of the Island. Crop failures are practically unknown and the potatoes from this section generally command a slight premium in price over those of the North Fork and are therefore the highest priced potatoes sold in a wholesale way in the United States.

The farmers of this region consider that other crops do not do well in their territory on account of the prevalence of ocean fogs. There is one draw back to this plan of operation, the necessity of securing large amounts of extra labor at harvest time. It seems probable that this region will in time develop some other crops to go with their potatoes and thereby help to solve their labor problem. A typical farm in this territory consists of forty acres, of which thirty to thirty-five are planted annually with Green Mountain potatoes. There is probably along with this three to five acres of corn grown on land which is not considered suitable for potatoes and perhaps three to five acres of hay as a soil improver primarily on some of the potato land.

(Continued on page 493)

ness of the people. The village people in this territory live mainly on service industries to agriculture. The only exceptions are summer resorts and fisheries.

THE agriculture of Long Island is divided into two general types—market gardening which is conducted in Queens and Nassau Counties within the limits or in the vicinity of Greater New York, and specialized vegetable farming which occupies by far the greatest part of the agricultural area of Long Island, outside of twenty-five miles of Manhattan Island and furnishes the greater quantities of agricultural produce from the Island. In addition to these two principal types of agriculture there are scattering areas in which there is considerable development of fruit and dairy farming. There is an extensive poultry industry distributed through the Island but mainly on the soils which are less productive agriculturally. Furthermore, there is a large duck producing industry along the streams on the south side of the Island and in the vicinity of Riverhead.

The market garden area near New York produces annually with the aid of hot beds and greenhouses, tremendous quantities of bulky, quickly growing crops, such as spinach, lettuce, beets and cabbage suitable to production as succession crop and to keep the trucks rolling into market frequently. This type of vegetable production has existed for years in the neighborhoods of all large cities. Its value to the city dweller in the days preceding long distance transportation of fresh vegetables could not be underestimated. At the present time, however, the production of vegetables on this type of farm is rapidly losing ground in competition with specialized vegetable farming and efficient modern transportation of fresh vegetables from long distances.

The consumer in the city, owing to this development throughout the United States, now has the opportunity to supply his table with almost all vegetables practically through the year. Transportation has been so well developed that all vegetables may be produced at each season in the year at the point where they grow to greatest advantage.



The main crop of the Long Island farmer is potatoes and in growing this crop he is a specialist.

In this limited territory last year were grown and shipped about 7000 cars of potatoes, half million crates of cauliflower and many thousand packages of green lima beans, string beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, brussels sprouts, asparagus and strawberries. The farmers raise these crops on high priced land at large expense, meet the competition of the vegetable growers of the entire United States, Bermuda and Canada and are as uniformly prosperous as any agricultural section in the world.

Protected from Late and Early Frosts

The physical characteristics that particularly influence and determine the character of agricultural production on Eastern Long Island are—first its readily workable soil and secondly its marine climate with the advantage of frost protection. The soil is classed as a sandy or gravelly loam. It is level, practically free from stone and is most readily workable with farm machinery. It dries and warms early in the spring and has a very excellent drainage in the shape of subsoil of sand and gravel. It is not naturally a highly fertile soil but from its physical characteristics

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Lime And More Lime

WE are just back from a trip, of several days with old farmer friends in some of the Southern Tier counties of New York. Perhaps the most outstanding impression of the whole trip is the results that thousands of farmers are now getting from a plentiful use of lime combined with good clover or alfalfa seed.

A couple of years ago a man with a large dairy near Ithaca made up his mind that the cost of labor was too great to grow a very large acreage of cultivated crops. With the exception of a little ground saved for silage corn and the pasture, he seeded the whole farm to alfalfa. One of the happiest moments we have had in quite a spell was walking over this farm with its owner to look at the great fields stretching away in every direction covered with as fine a growth of green alfalfa as we have ever seen. By this practice, this man has been able to cut his labor bills in half, reduce his feed bills, and give his cattle all that they can eat of the best roughage in the world.

A day or two later we were talking with another man and he said: "Come with me a minute." We went down across the road to look at as fine a growth of newly seeded clover as man could wish for. It was growing as thick as it could stand, already two or three inches high, on a field so stony that it was difficult to see how anything could grow. And it had attained this growth in spite of the fact that it had been recently set back by a heavy frost.

"Lime did it," said our friend, "Lime and northern grown clover seed, and nothing else. It is the secret of successful farming in this poor valley."

And if we doubted his word, all we had to do was to look at other fields on exactly the same kind of ground where clover had been seeded, probably with poor seed, certainly without lime, with the result that there was very little to be seen.

While we are talking about clover, there is another point for all of us to be thinking about. There was a time when timothy hay was in great demand. Today, the barns are filled with it, and there is little market for it at any price. Practically all of the great trucking business in New York City is now done with motor trucks. The horses have gone. This means that the demand for timothy hay is probably not coming back; certainly not as it once was. We all know that timothy is no good to feed to cows. It seems to

us, therefore, that we can no longer depend upon any market for timothy hay. As it is not much good for consumption on the farm, except possibly for horses, we will have to give more attention to increasing the clover and other legume acreage; and we repeat, this is not difficult if a combination of lime and good seed is used.

Get Out the Ice Cream Freezer

MAYBE a lot of people do not like ice cream the way we do, especially the home made variety, the kind that can be made on every farm with fresh milk and cream and eggs; but it has always seemed strange to us that the consumption of ice cream is greater in the villages and cities where it has to be bought at high retail prices than it is right on the farms where all of the ingredients can be had at first cost and where the quality is better because it is absolutely pure and home made.

Every dairyman who ships milk must now have ice. Therefore, the materials are at hand to make one of the best tasting and most nutritious foods in the world, ice cream. On Page 502, there are some good recipes. Maybe you have your own recipe that is better. Anyway, let us help to increase the consumption of milk and decrease the supply on the market by having this fine food as a regular part of the diet.

What Of The Future?

A HUNDRED years is not so long as history measures time, and yet it was only a little over a hundred years ago that President Thomas Jefferson was bitterly criticized for buying the Louisiana Territory for fifteen million dollars. This great territory makes up today about fourteen states and covers practically all of that great expanse between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. One of the chief arguments of Jefferson's opponents was that Louisiana was so far removed from Washington that it never could be administered. The same argument was used when the Oregon Territory was acquired. There was much sense to the argument, too, for less than a hundred years ago it was a matter of many long months of bitter and dangerous travel to cross this country from one coast to another. Lewis and Clark required two and a half years (1804-06) to go from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast and return. Those iron-souled men and women who crossed the plains in their slow moving covered wagons to settle the West well knew it was good-bye forever for friends and kin left behind. The early Western pioneers were almost as far removed from the East as they would have been had they gone to another planet. Distance was insurmountable.

Truly we have come a long ways in a brief century. In the Year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, a great airman travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast from the dawn to dusk of one day! And more than this, on March 4th, 1925, the voice of the President of these United States was heard over the radio giving his inaugural address by more than ten million of his people on farm and in city, in every walk of life, and in nearly every community from Boston Harbor to the Golden Gate and from the snow-clad lands of the North to the sun-kissed blossoms of the South.

The progress that has been made in conquering the unknown in the last hundred years is beyond the ability of any man to comprehend. So fast do the new wonders come that most of us just take them for granted. When we know that what has been done is but a drop in the sea compared to what we humans may do, we can catch a glimpse of the bright future ahead of the race. The time, for instance, is not far distant when by turning a

little screw we may tune in not only to hear the President's inaugural address, but also actually to see him across the limitless miles. Already photographs are being sent by telegraph. All travel will be by air. The cities will return to the country. Work will be done by machinery. There will be a more even distribution of wealth. Standards of living will continue to improve. Goodness will become a common virtue and happiness shall dwell with all.

No one knows or can prophesy what lies ahead any more than our fathers could know what we know now. All that we are sure of is that the race is going forward, lifting the veil a little here and a little there, and gradually clearing the mists away. Who knows, who can say, but that it is God's great purpose to continue to vouchsafe unto us as we become wiser and worthy of it, a little knowledge at a time until at last in the dim and distant future all things shall be made plain and all the universe shall be harnessed for our welfare, and in that attainment and realization we shall have reached the millennium.

Read "The One Horse Fiddler."

ALL of my life I have been particularly interested in the old songs and ballads. Always when I went to hear a band or an orchestra or a quartet, I would wait in great anticipation for them to sing or play some of the old ballads. Perhaps my taste in music is not high enough, but I must confess that I am always more entertained with one of these old pieces than I am either with the high-toned operas, the foreign singing, or the modern jazz.

For a long time I have been going to write something to pay my respects to my favorite songs and, as I told you last week, I have tried to do this in the little story called "The One-horse Fiddler." You will find it on Page 500. I wonder if your favorite song is in the list.—E. R. Eastman.

Partners

"James Churning of Phillips County, Colorado, owns a team of horses that are 20 and 21 years old and have never spent a night off of the home place where they were born. They have always worked in the same harness and Mr. Churning says that when the team is too old to do any work on the farm, he will quit farming."—Nebraska Farmer.

HORSES are often cantankerous and irritating beasts, but just the same, there is something fine in long association between a man and his team who have followed the furrows of many seasons together.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WHEN I was a youngster, I worked one winter after school and on Saturdays in a shop that manufactured manure spreaders. In the force there was a half-witted fellow on whom the other men were always playing practical jokes. I remember that he kept the whole force amused one day by trying to locate a LEFT-HANDED monkey-wrench. Some one would send him to a department where the foreman or one of the men informed him that he did not have the wrench, but so-and-so in some other department had it and so they kept the poor fellow going until he had made the rounds of the whole shop.

I was reminded of this incident when a subscriber sent in the following story:

An Easterner was traveling through the West when his car broke down. He could not find a monkey-wrench in his tool box, so he went to the nearest farmhouse and asked for a monkey wrench.

"Sorry, sir," said the farmer, who happened to be a Swede, "I've got a cattle ranch, my neighbor over here he got a sheep ranch, and my other neighbor he got a hog ranch. BUT I DON'T KNOW ANYBODY ROUND HERE WHO'S GOT A MONKEY RANCH!"

Who Should Grow Potatoes?

Straight Common Sense From A Long Island Grower

By H. R. TALMAGE

A NEIGHBOR on the farm adjoining ours has just finished (April 8) planting 80 acres of potatoes in eleven days work with three men. The owner did all the plowing with a two-plow tractor but did nothing else. His two hired men did all the rest of the work, except cutting the potatoes. The cutting is done by women who get 15c per bushel for cutting the seed into two-ounce pieces.

These two men handled all of the fertilizer, 80 tons, about 30 tons of seed, and drove the machinery to put the crop into the ground in good shape. This is equivalent to two and one-half acres per day per man.

My earliest recollection of work on my father's farm was dropping potatoes. They were placed on the side of every third furrow and "plowed in." The fertilizer used "Peruvian Guano" was applied by hand in the row out of a half bushel measure. Potato planters had never been heard of, and planting two or 3 acres was a big task. A man who raised five acres was a very large grower. Forty-two years ago my father bought this place where I now live and planted four acres of potatoes the first season. By some lucky combination of conditions the yield was very good, three hundred bushels per acre.

Our neighbors came from all around to see this enormous crop and asked "what will you ever do with so many potatoes?" At that time no potato digger had ever been seen on Long Island. All digging was done by using a five or six-tine manure fork. A story was told far and wide of a man who once, all alone, dug and picked up 40 bushels in a day.

That fall my father saw a potato digger advertised, and sent to Iowa for one. On his promise to exhibit it at the County Fair he was given a reduction in the price. It attracted much attention at the Fair and a local implement maker

started to manufacture an improved model the next season. A few years later when potato growing increased, twelve acres was all the potatoes a three man farm could handle.



"There are still thousands of acres of potatoes grown in New York State, planted by hand and dug with a fork, following methods of fifty years ago."

Note the difference now. On this farm next to ours there will be 110 acres in crops; this season; 80 of potatoes, eight of corn, eight of cauliflower and fourteen in hay and small grain.

These will all be taken good care of throughout the season, except for cutting the potatoes in the Spring and picking up the potatoes in the fall, by the owner and two hired men.

Not taking into consideration the 30 acres of other crops on this farm, each man will produce and place at the shipping point, with average yields, from 5000 to 7000 bushels of potatoes. Under the old methods a thousand bushels per man was fully as hard a task.

Probably efficiency of production in many other lines of agriculture has made similar progress, yet we are told by many of our "arm chair" advisers that "inefficient production" is one of the chief causes of the poverty of our farmers. Even with the admitted fact that there is a greatly reduced number of workers on our farms, is not the cause of the inadequate returns to our farmers due to over production? If, with a large decrease in the people on the farms, there is still such an overproduction that prices received for farm crops on the average the county over will not pay cost of production, and in face of a greatly increased population, is there any justification for the oft repeated slur that "farmers are inefficient producers?"

It is true that there are many inefficient producers on the farms, and these are rapidly being forced into the cities, where it does not require anywhere near as much ability to earn a living. Will not some of the "economists" who have the facts and figures, tell us the percentage of failures in industry and business as compared with farming, and tell us who really are the inefficient?

What has this to do with potato growing? We know that the poor manager and high cost producer on the farm will have to quit, the same as the poor merchant. He will be forced out by keen competition.

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Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe



THE Lone Scouts of America are a branch of the Boy Scouts which has been formed to meet the conditions surrounding boys on farms. Because of a firm belief that this organization offers something of great value to all farm boys, both in self training for reliance, and in giving them an opportunity to

have some of the best fun in the world, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is forming the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Lone Scout Troop. If it looks good to you, cut out and fill in the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it, with fifteen cents to The Lone Scout Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The picture of the Indian on this page shows a member of the first great tribe of lone scouts. He looks physically fit, doesn't he? It was neces-

sary that he should be because he was obliged to be self-reliant, enduring and quick-thinking. He knew how to find his way through the forest, how to light a fire without matches, how to trap animals, and how to cook his food over a camp fire. The lone scout, the man who can meet all emergencies, is an ideal that we can all try to reach.

Real American boys have always trapped, hunted and made camps in the woods, but now the boys who live on the farms of this country can belong to an organization of boys who are training themselves to be self-reliant in a systematic way.

The "Boy Scouts" as an organization was started in England, several years ago. Boys belonged to troops, with a Scoutmaster to



Left—The membership badge.



Right—The First degree badge.

help them. They learned many things and had a lot of fun. In a few years, the idea was brought to this country, and we have the Boy Scouts of America. Boy Scout troops were started in villages and cities, but very few among boys on farms, because they were too few boys living near together to form a troop.

In order that farm boys might have the fun of being a scout, Mr. W. D. Boyce started the Lone Scouts in 1915. A lone scout has no scoutmaster to help him. He must be self-reliant, but he does the same things that a boy scout does,

and where several lone scouts live near each other, they can work together, either as individuals or better, by forming a "tribe" of at least five scouts.

About a year ago the Boy Scouts and the Lone Scouts were united into the same organization. Each group has its own program, but the same men act as officials for both groups. Mr. Calvin Coolidge, President of our country is the Honorary President. Mr. William Howard Taft, Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, and Mr. William G. McAdoo are Honorary Vice Presidents.

In order to encourage boys to become lone scouts we are presenting the first one hundred boys who join with a membership pin. The cost of becoming a lone scout is ordinarily thirty cents to cover the cost of membership pin, a handbook, and a membership card. By presenting the membership pin, we reduce the cost of joining to fifteen cents. The only further costs will be for five pins at various times which are to show how far you have advanced as a scout, and the degree books, of which there are seven and which cost fifteen cents each. The first three pins cost 15c each, the fourth one 35c, the fifth one costs 50c.

Why You Should Be A Lone Scout

Where is the boy who doesn't like to have friends? A Lone Scout, not only has the friendship of the scouts near him, but through the Lone Scout column in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, he

(Continued on page 492)

Use This Blank and Become a Lone Scout

We believe many of our boy readers desire to join the Lone Scouts of America. Here is the application blank. Remember, the fee is only 15 cents for the first 100 applications. This is forwarded by us to national headquarters. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to help the work along will send one hundred new members the badge free. After the first 100 applications the fee will be 30 cents.

Date

I have, with the consent of my parents or guardian, taken the following pledge of the Lone Scouts of America, which I have read and understand:
 "I pledge my allegiance to my flag and the nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will 'Do a Useful Thing Each Day' and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."
 Enclosed find 15 cents to cover the cost of enrolling me as a member. I understand that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is furnishing the Lone Scout badge free of charge to one hundred members. This membership fee entitles me to a membership card, the badge, a handbook, and all the privileges of the order.

Name

Nationality and color Age

St. No. P. O. Box or R. F. D. No.

Town County State

Send all applications to Lone Scout Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

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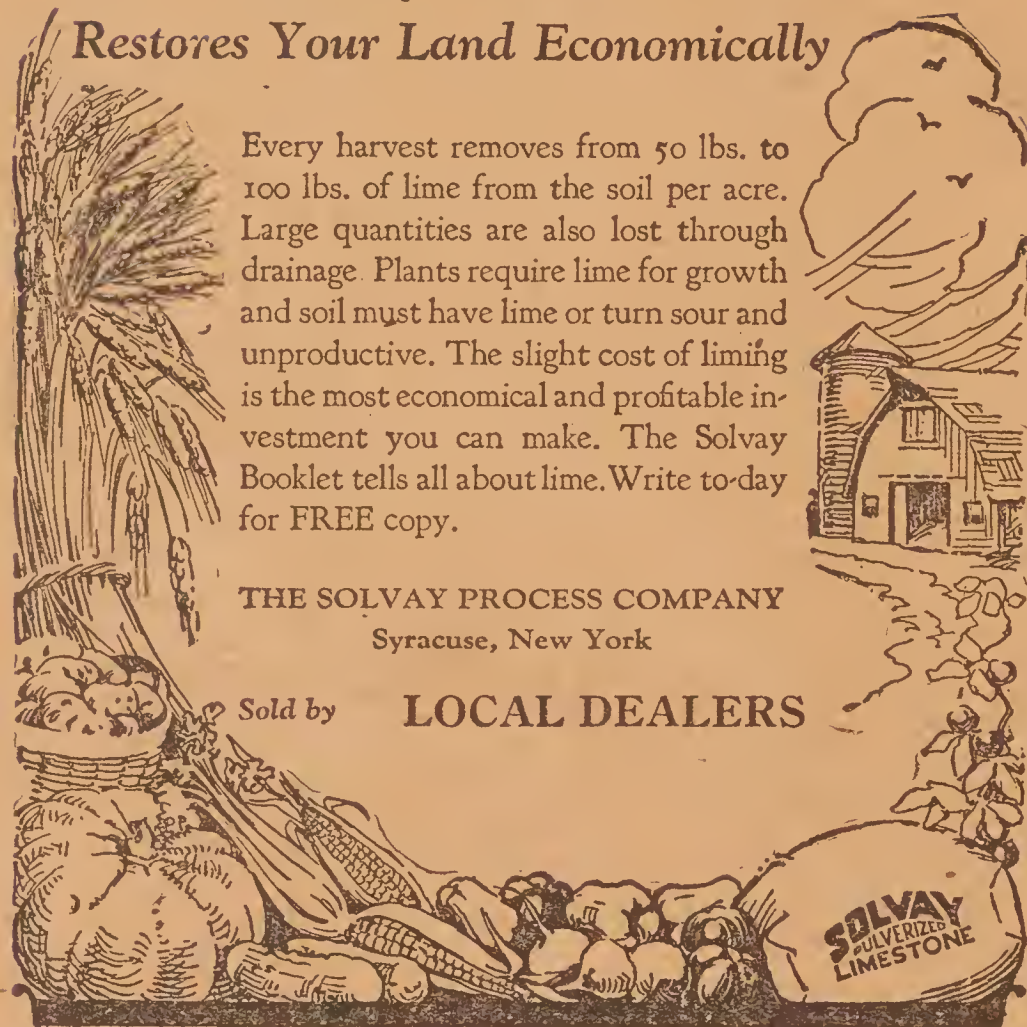
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The Sprayers Have Started

A Farm and Home Talk by M. C. Burritt

MORE moisture fell in the rain and snow of last Sunday than most of us realized at the time. The surface soil was saturated and it has taken all the week for the land to dry. It is only the last day or two that we have been able to get on the land again, and then only for plowing in most cases. Oat seeding has been suspended a whole week for those who didn't get it done before the rain. It has been so cold and wet for several days that the oats in the ground have hardly sprouted yet. The week has practically set our early spring back to a normal one.

Trying Inoculation for Peas

We sowed the peas, early and late, for canning factory this week and they went in in fine shape. Inoculation for peas has been so generally recommended by the college that we are testing it out this year. Two-thirds of the early peas and one-third of the late peas were thoroughly inoculated with bacteria put out by the college. Thus we have a check of uninoculated peas on both early and late varieties, and a good chance to see any benefit which there may be. Otherwise the treatment is the same; four bushels of seed and 300 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre on land cultivated last season and plowed this spring.

Spraying Is On

Yesterday the chug-chug of the motors on spraying outfits could be heard on all sides and the yellow spray fogs and the smelly odor of lime-sulphur were everywhere evident. Early varieties like Dutchess and Twenty-Ounce were ready the middle of the week. The warmest weather since March, on the 25th and 26th, is fast bringing out the later varieties. Baldwins are ready now but Spys

will require almost another week yet. We are using eleven gallons of lime sulphur with two and a half to three pounds of arsenate of lead, three-quarters of a pint of nicotine and water to make one hundred gallons. The lime-sulphur should control early infections of scab. Arsenate of lead will provide a poison meal for bud moth, case bearers and other chewers of buds. Aphis which are out in force, are particularly susceptible to this spray because they have little or no cover from curled leaves but only the lee side of the branches. Careful and thorough work is required now as at all times. So far the weather has been almost ideal for spraying with light winds from both east and west through prevailingly northeast. The end of the month ought to see the completion of the delayed dormant spray on all varieties of apples.

Blooming Prospects Good

The prospect for bloom continues excellent. Pears, both Bartlett and Kieffer will bloom very full. Most varieties of apples except in cases of very heavy crop last year will bloom well. Plums are full again. Even peaches look better than they did a while ago. As soon as the bloom is out a fuller report will be made.

Spring has come on so fast this season that there are many little jobs usually the work of April, that didn't get done and that must go over to rainy periods and odd times in May and June—splitting and piling limb wood from pruning, repairing fences, repair and clean up jobs, etc., all of which had to give way to pruning while this could be done, then too spring seeding and now to spraying. We did get about thirty-five trees of Ben Davis and Winesap apples top-worked to Baldwin and Greening thus disposing of two odd varieties and getting these trees into more valuable sorts.—M. C. BURRITT.

Who Should Grow Potatoes

(Continued from page 491)

In view of the facts stated above, does it look as if we farmers could afford to grow potatoes with the methods of forty years ago? Yet that is just what is being done by a surprisingly large number of farmers. If we could have the census figures before us and see what part of our four million acres of potatoes are grown in less than ten acre lots it would give us a key very largely to the cause of agricultural depression. Can the man growing five acres of potatoes afford the machinery necessary for economical production, even if he has the right kind of level, easily worked land? There are still thousands of acres of potatoes grown in New York State, planted by hand and dug with a fork, following methods of fifty years ago. When the crop is harvested, in too many instances, it is of inferior quality, perhaps both in appearance and eating quality, and with a long costly haul to market. It is such growers who not only lose money in growing potatoes, but cause the regular large potato growers to also work for nothing or less.

Results from Specializing

I have no sympathy with this "arm chair" advise to "diversify." Everybody knows, who thinks at all, that in these days it is only the specialist who makes the greatest success. We do not see any of our free advisers telling the Standard Oil to go into apple growing because the oil industry may not pay for a year or two or do we see them advising Woolworth and Co. to go to growing oysters. It would be just as sensible as it would for a Long Island potato grower to go raising apples. With the product from a short row of potatoes I can buy all the apples our family needs, and far better apples than I could grow. So many of our free advisers seem to assume that all farmers know how to grow all kinds of crops. It would be just as reasonable to advise a carpenter to secure tools for carpentering, plumbing, bricklaying and

painting, so he could do something else if carpentering was dull. If a mechanic followed such advice, he would be called "A jack of all trades" and no one would expect him to get very far ahead.

All my life we have had from two to four cows on our farm, and some apple trees, yet I feel that I do not know the A B C's of dairying or apple growing. For forty years I have helped grow apples, but believe that during the past ten years I have learned more about the industry than in the previous thirty, and still have much to learn.

Good business methods on farms is just as important, even more so, than in other lines. Do not try to be an expert in many lines. Few men can be. I do not advocate a "one crop" system of farming, but plan your farming business so there will be a good distribution of labor. Go into those lines that you are familiar with and for which your locality is adapted and then study those crops you grow to the fullest extent and have the necessary equipment to carry on the work most efficiently.

Most of our potato growers in the United States have been growing potatoes at a loss for the past several years and have indicated their good sense by stating their intention to plant 4% less than last season.

Much good printer's ink has been used to try to induce those growers of an unprofitable crop to continue their losing game. Will they be foolish enough to do it?

Lone Scouts of America

(Continued from page 491)

comes to know lone scouts in other places. He can write to them and he can contribute to the many amateur papers that are printed by Lone Scout tribes.

By following through the degree work, a Lone Scout becomes self-reliant. The first degree tells you about the care of your body. You must pass certain

(Continued on page 499)

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

(Continued from page 489)

If the owner happens to own along with his agricultural land some wet or rough land suitable for pasturage or if he is naturally possessed of the sterling qualities required to attend a herd of dairy cows twice daily, 365 days a year, there may be a dairy herd, a larger acreage of corn and a silo. The summer resorts and villages provide a market for milk at double or thrice the price that the up-State dairy-men receive.

The north side may be divided into two regions according to its agricultural practice, the western one from Wading River east to Southold and the second from Southold east to Orient Point. The western section is the principal region of cauliflower production. The Green Mountain potato is still the mainstay and in the largest acreage but these are combined with large acreages of cauliflower and a limited degree of diversification with other crops necessitating a larger proportion of early potatoes which permit double cropping. Here the average farm again is about forty acres, with probably thirty acres of potatoes, of which from three to fifteen acres may be Cobblers or early potatoes. The farm will probably carry also from five to ten acres of cauliflower and Brussel sprouts—partly grown on ground saved for the purpose, plowed early in May and carefully tilled at frequent intervals to preserve moisture in case of a dry summer and partly planted after early potatoes. In addition there will be from three to ten acres of lima beans, corn, cucumbers, or other vegetable crops and about three acres of grass used to feed working stock, but mainly grown for benefit of the soil.

The Orient Point section, due to its longer season, double crops its land very extensively. Consequently practically all of the potatoes grown are Cobblers or early potatoes. These are followed by crops of cucumbers, lima beans, string beans, tomatoes, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts in great profusion.

The average farm in this vicinity is somewhat smaller, consisting of about twenty-four acres, probably all suitable to intensive cropping. In the spring this farm will be planted with twenty acres of early potatoes, the Irish Cobbler variety and two acres of onions from sets. The other two acres will be left to grow a fine cover crop in the early spring to be plowed to give the farmer a start in planting his fall crops a little earlier.

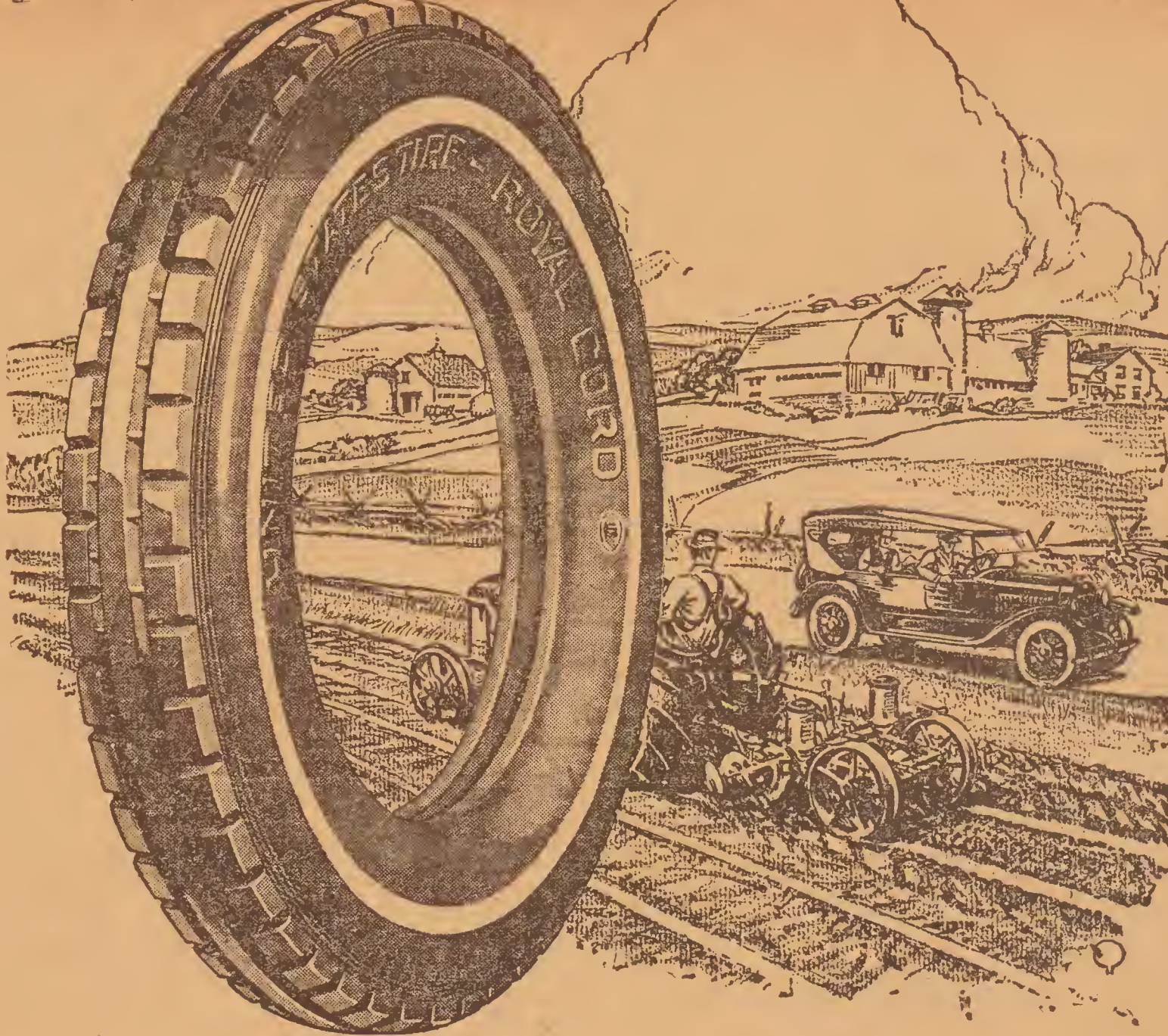
In the early part of July, when his potato vines are still completely green and at the very height of their growth, he must start to dig and ship, whatever the yield and the market may be in order to plant his second crop. Probably half of the twenty-two acres in onions and potatoes is planted with a second crop of cucumbers, lima beans, Brussels sprouts or cauliflower as fast as the potatoes can be dug. The other half is sowed with oats or rye or the two in combination to keep up the humus supply. In some cases oats are sowed in August and are plowed under when knee high in October and followed by rye. The land on Orient point probably sells higher on strictly agricultural value than any other in this territory.

Heavy Buyers of Seed

It takes probably four hundred ears of seed potatoes brought in from the seed producing region in the north annually to plant the Suffolk County crop of potatoes. The farmers of the county make annually a cash investment of about \$2,000,000 in seed, fertilizer and labor in growing this crop. The diseases which afflict the potato and cause absolute loss to the grower are largely carried in the seed. It will then be seen how absolutely essential it is that the seed purchased for the potato crop should be carefully bred for freedom from disease and high productivity.

Ten years ago these diseases were not generally understood and the purchase of seed potatoes was very much of a gamble. The improvement and certification of seed

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



It is a common saying among men familiar with all makes of tires that "a Royal Cord never wears shabby"



Trade Mark

EVEN after it has given far longer service than is expected of a high grade tire, a Royal Cord looks good—and is good—for many more miles.

This graceful ageing, this exceptional wear, is due to three great improvements in tire making:—

Sprayed Rubber.

Latex-treated Web-Cord.

Flat Band Method of Building.

These inventions are the exclusive properties of the makers of U. S. Royal Cord Tires.

United States Rubber Company

U.S. Royal Cords

Built of Latex-treated Web-Cord

potatoes by the various state colleges in the producing states has been consequently of tremendous importance to the Suffolk County potato farmer. The Suffolk Farm Bureau has for the past six years conducted in various places in the county tests and demonstrations of large numbers of strains of seed potatoes and have brought the differences between disease free productive seed and ordinary stock so forcibly to the attention of the farmer and dealer that the great majority of the seed now used is certified seed. The result of this has been the practical elimination of really poor potatoes and a uniformly high standard of quality in our production.

The Labor Problem a Great One

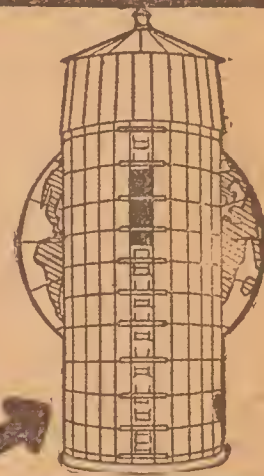
One drawback in our plan of farm management is the fact that about double the labor is required in the harvest season

(Continued on page 496)

GLOBE SILOS

Cheapest per ton capacity

The extension roof makes this possible. It is an exclusive feature of Globe Silos. They are made of the best materials, spruce and fir. Heavy matching of walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make them absolutely air-tight. Lasts over a generation. Increases value of farm. Most durable, profitable and convenient silo you can buy. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc. GLOBE SILO CO. Box F, Unadilla, New York



PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe recipe free. Farmers Tobacco Union, D1, Paducah, Ky.

BABY

CHICKS

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Season's Lowest Prices mean Largest Profits For You

Bigger hatches have materially lowered our cost of production. We pass on the saving to our customers. They will be ordering heavily at these lowered prices, knowing that Hillpot Quality is finest quality at any price. Better rush your order—today.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
White Wyandottes & Black Minorcas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

SPECIAL MATING					
Mating A White Leghorns	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
Mating B White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Black Leghorns and Barred Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Reds, White Rocks & Wyandottes	6.00	11.00	22.00	105.00	

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Special Handling, Charges Collect. 10 Big Hatches Weekly Insure Prompt Deliveries. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.



OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. I. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00

Jersey Black Giants				20.00	97.50	195.00
Heavy Assorted				2.50	5.00	10.00
Light Assorted				2.00	4.00	8.00
Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.						

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,

DEPT. 2

GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Keystone CHICKS 1910



30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY

A licensed veterinarian has certified Keystone Chicks free from contagious diseases. Bred right, hatched right, shipped right.

	No. 1 Selected	Utility Matings
S. C. White Leghorns	15c each	11c each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	15c each	11c each
Barred Rocks	16c each	12c each
S. C. R. I. Reds	18c each	14c each
S. C. Black Minorcas	16c each	12c each
Mixed Broiler Chicks	10c each	\$90 per 1000

Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY (The Old Reliable Plant) Richfield, Pa.

BUY 'GENEVA' PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

ORDER "GENEVA" CHICKS NOW — New Low Prices. 25% deposit books your order. YOU TAKE NO CHANCE

	50	100	300	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices					
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00	\$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English, Wh. Leghorns	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	52.00	85.00	

OUR "GENEVA" CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM PERSONALLY INSPECTED FLOCKS, FREE FROM EUROPEAN PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog FREE. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. GENEVA, INDIANA

STURDY BABY CHICKS—10 cents and up

Pure-bred from Famous Flocks, high in egg production and carefully selected for type. Improve your flocks with our chicks.

Varieties	Prices On: Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Buff, Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120	
R. C. Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120	
Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135	
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	75.00	145	
No. 1 Mixed	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120	
No. 2 Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00			

Send for literature or order from ad. Ref.: American Trust & Savings Bank, this city. You take no chance. Order early and get sturdy, healthy chicks. Get information on our special matings.

THE STURDY CHICK CO., Auburn Ave. and Erie St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

PRICES CUT ON EGG BRED CHICKS

from vigorous, heavy laying expertly bred stock, mated for high egg production. Prompt, live delivery, postpaid. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Ada, Ohio. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black, S. C. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	150.00
Assorted chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.00	100.00

Other varieties—write for prices. Reliable, satisfactory service. THE ADA HATCHERY, ROUTED ADA, OHIO.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks "LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12c and up. Order early. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 201 Northampton Buffalo, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. Broilers 10c. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed. NEVIN STUCK, McAllisterville Pa.

On Rendering Service (Continued from first page)

charges like labor, feed, tools, etc. Some one has said that the secret of success is to do the thing we know ought to be done at the time we know it ought to be done. Again this is open confession because by nature I am a sort of a "tomorrow feller." A lot of this so-called conservation time-saving I am talking about these days goes into jacking up rubber tire machines.

From an old fashioned viewpoint it looks like we were headed pell mell for destruction, but we do not seem to have hit the rocks. Maybe when this country has reached the point of automobile saturation we shall have net incomes large enough to repair some of our lazy non-producing soils and at least we can begin the growing of concentrated cow feed and legumes which will make of us real farmers instead of manufacturers of milk from materials, grown by other men—an actual day of farm regeneration in the East.

How To Prevent Losses from White Diarrhea

SOME flocks will no doubt suffer large losses from the disease known as Bacillary White Diarrhea or White Diarrhea. These losses come at a particularly discouraging time, usually when the chicks are from three days to two weeks of age. Chicks which are not properly fed may suffer from simple diarrhea, but where they are well fed, where they stand around with drooping wings, and where the droppings are slimy and white in color, one may be fairly sure that they have white diarrhea, if they are the age when the disease is likely to attack them.

The surest way to prevent losses from this disease is to incubate eggs from hens that are not infected with the disease. It has been established that the bacteria causing the disease are actually passed from the hen to the chick through the egg.

If this is not done, the surest way to prevent losses seems to be to prevent the spreading of the disease from chick to chick in the brooder, and to so care for the chicks that they will have vitality enough to throw off the disease and recover from it. The spread of the disease can be prevented by having sand on the brooder floor, which will prevent the droppings from contaminating the food.

They can be made strong to resist the disease by feeding a ration high in vitamins. The best food seems to be cod liver oil. Other foods that are good for this purpose are milk, and green feed.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.S.W. Legh'ns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
S.C.Br. Legh'ns	7.50	14	67.50	130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes	8.50	16	77.50	150
Heavy Assorted	7.00	13	62.50	120
Light Assorted	6.00	11	52.50	100

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, Dalmatia, Pa.

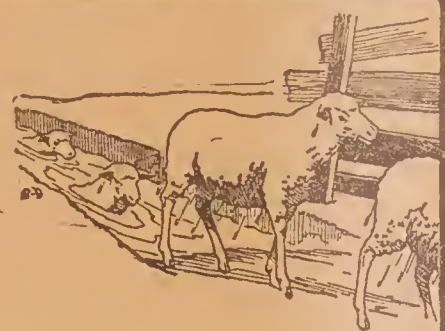
WISHBONE HATCHED HEALTHY CHICKS

Active, husky chicks from matings of especially selected birds. The kind that will be easy to raise and develop into exceptionally good layers. Wishbone hatched. This gives you chicks hatched Nature's way. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. We have supplied for many years the leading poultry trade of many cities. Let us give you the same satisfactory service. Custom Hatching. Write now for price list. Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

DUX PEKINS of giant frame for rapid growth. Market size in 10 weeks, also Indian Runners, easy to raise, always a market. Cat. free. WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECLIPSE FARMS, Sellersville, Pa.



Dip your sheep for scab, ticks, foot-rot and mag-gots in a solution of

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To every 25 gallons of water, add about a quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good nightlice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can about the cow barn, poultry-house, pig-pens, sinks, closets, cesspools, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc. Ashland, Ohio

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 12c each; Minorcas, 14c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation

from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Anconas—16c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—14c each; Broilers—10c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y.



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid.	100%	Live Delivery
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	100	50 25
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$6.00 \$3.25
Barred Rocks	11.00	6.00 3.25
Wh. & Buff Rocks	13.00	7.00 3.75
S. C. & R. C. Reds	13.00	7.00 3.75
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	13.00	7.00 3.75
Wh. & SL Wyandottes	15.00	8.00 4.25
Buff Orpingtons	15.00	8.00 4.25

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks. JAMES KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave. Cleveland, &

KNAPP'S LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

from selected production bred and certified matings. Our strain has been bred and developed by us since 1883. Early maturing, heavy winter layers. A customer reports over 80% egg yield for month of January. Send for circular.

E. H. KNAPP & SON, Fabius, N. Y.

JONES

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. G. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS for May. S. C. W. Leghorns 10c; Barred Rocks 12c; Reds 14c; Mixed 8c. 100% Guaranteed Free Range Selected Stock. Lowest prices on 500 and 1000 orders. See us before you buy.

TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

What Becomes of the Cream?

Should Standardization Be Made Legal

RECORDS taken over a term of years show that the average butterfat content in milk for the New York State market, as produced by the farmers, is about 3.6%. This will run a little higher in winter and a little lower in summer. On the other hand, milk inspectors find that milk taken from the dealers' carts in the city will average only 3.3. to 3.4%.

In an effort to find out, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been conducting a little investigation. In answer to our question, the New York City Health Department claims that this difference in the butterfat between the producer and consumer is caused through loss in handling. It is claimed by the Department that the cream sticks to the cans, vats, bottles, etc., and that it is therefore lost in that way.

On the other hand, a milk handling expert, to whom we referred the same question, replied as follows:

"The loss of butterfat from the time of receipt from the farmer to the time of delivery to the consumer is so negligible as to be entirely unimportant."

If this statement is true, there can be but one conclusion, and that is, that somebody is taking out some cream between the time when the milk leaves the producer and before it gets to the consumer's table. In other words, if these facts are right, standardization is being used, and standardization is against the law. Many of those who have studied the subject believe that the standardization of milk to equalize butterfat is a good thing.

One public official to whom we wrote on this subject answered as follows:

"It is true that the laws of the State of New York and of this city prohibit the standardization of milk. However, as a matter of fact, milk is standardized as soon as the product of a dairy of several cows is mixed together, and further standardization occurs at the milk plants where the milk from many farmers is mixed together prior to pasteurization. Before the figures which you quoted in your letter could be construed as deliberate standardization of milk, a thorough investigation would have to be made, figures carefully checked, milk followed through from the time of its shipment to the time of its sale, and attention given to the natural loss of butterfat in milk, such as adhering to the farmers' forty-quart cans, mixing vats, pasteurizing tanks, bottle fillers, etc."

It is true that the butterfat content varies greatly according to the dairy and according to the section from which the milk comes. Perhaps the right kind of standardization laws giving the dealers a legal right to equalize the butterfat would help both consumers and producers.

What do you farmers think about it?

Try Small Top Milk Pails

A GOOD many dairymen have hesitated to use the small top milk pails because they think it is much harder to milk in them than in the old-fashioned open pail. However, those that use them say that there is no difference, that it is just a matter of habit.

The large number of dairymen who are now using the small top milk pail know that there is a big difference in the two kinds of pails when it comes to the production of clean milk. There is a large amount of hair and dirt that collects on the cover of a small top pail during milking, even when the cow's body, udder and teats are comparatively clean. Without the production of the hood this material would fall directly into the milk.

The influence of the small top pail on the number of bacteria that fall into the milk at milking time has been shown by experiment to be as follows: When the cows were dirty and only sterilized utensils used, an open pail gave milk containing 86,000 bacteria in every twenty-five drops of milk; while a covered pail under the same conditions gave milk containing only 24,000 bacteria in that quantity of milk. It is said that the hooded pail can generally be expected to keep out at least 60% of the dirt and bacteria that would otherwise fall into the milk.

In selecting such a pail, one should consider the ease of cleaning, the ease of

using, and the smallness of the opening. All seams of the pail should be soldered flush to make cleaning easy. The interior should be free from angles and from inaccessible crevices which harbor bacteria.

Cure For Scours

I saw an inquiry in an issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for a cure for white scours for calves. I am 81 years old and will give my experience. One dose of dry beef bones burned and ground to a powder will generally effect a cure, using one tablespoonful in luke warm water, or milk. Seldom will it be necessary to repeat. The same will cure a cow given under similar conditions for scours.—W. M. P., New York.

How Milk Is Used

TWENTY cents out of every food dollar is spent for dairy products. Milk or milk products are used in almost every dish included in the daily meal, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute.

Latest statistics prepared by the Bureau of Dairying of the Department of Agriculture show that 45.5 per cent of the American milk production, or almost one hundred billion pounds, is used directly in the form of milk. It is estimated that every man, woman, and child, consume on the average of 50 gallons of milk each year. This is an increase of eight gallons over the 1917 per capita consumption figures.

The nation is eating more butter as well as drinking more milk. Per capita consumption of butter averages around 16.5 pounds, while in 1918 the average was but 14.6 pounds. More than one-fourth of the yearly milk supply is made into butter, 23.6 per cent of this is turned out as a commercial product.

Home-made butter is being relegated to the past. Since 1917 the output of farm-made butter during the same period has decreased 27 per cent. During 1923 only of milk produced was turned into yellow butter pats in country kitchens. Twenty-five years ago farm women were making on an average of 1,071,745,127 pounds. During 1923 they made less than 600,000,000 pounds, or 44 per cent less. During the same period the production of manufactured butter increased from 420,954,061 pounds in 1899 to 1,200,000,000 pounds in 1923, an increase of 185 per cent.

Americans are not big cheese eaters. The average consumption is less than 3.7 pounds per capita. This is a decrease of 0.1 per cent since 1909. Only 3.7 per cent of the annual milk production is made into cheese. Condensed milk consumption has more than doubled since 1920 when the average consumption was six pounds per capita. Today the average consumption is 12.69 per capita.

Condensed milk plants last year absorbed 3.5 per cent of the milk produced. Ice cream takes about the same amount. Calves drink around 4.2 per cent. Less than 2 per cent of the year's milk supply is used for such miscellaneous products as powdered milk and cream, malted and canned milk and milk chocolate. It is estimated that around 3 per cent is wasted or lost.



De Laval Milker Outfits Now Sold for

\$175.00

and up - depending
on the number of
cows to be milked

The Most Economical As Well As the Best of All Milkers

After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

Whether you have 5 or 500 cows there is a De Laval Milker Outfit exactly suited for your needs, which will pay for itself in saving time and labor and increasing the quantity and quality of milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

- we have never known of one to injure a cow;
- the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
- the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
- it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
- it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end. In addition, it is sold on such easy terms that you can have the use of it while it pays for itself.

The De Laval Separator Company

165 Broadway New York 600 Jackson Blvd. Chicago 61 Beale St. San Francisco

THREE DOZEN Remarkably GOOD cows

in the J. P. Maxwell FULLY ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN herd of 50 head of all ages to be sold in public auction at the farm, W. Edmeston, N. Y., Monday, May 11. These cattle have the size, development, beauty of type and producing ability to commend them to the careful buyer who is in the market for Holsteins of EXTRA quality. Time on approved notes. Sixty-day guarantee. Sale begins at 11 A. M. Lunch at the farm. Auctioneer, Crandall; Sale Director, E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y.



BROOKFIELD FARM
New England
HEADQUARTERS for HEREFORDS
DURHAM-CONNECTICUT

We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well bred heifers, at attractive prices.

Write for booklet "A" "HEREFORDS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND WHY"

PHILIP J. RICH,
Manager.

ANDY CARTER,
Herdsmen.

GRASSLAND FARM GUERNSEYS

We offer for sale three choice young bull calves out of tested dams whose A. R. records average 10,000 lbs. milk and 450 lbs. fat. Sires: Honoria's Sequel 2nd and Valentines Honorable Sequel.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE

GRASSLAND FARM'S
TACONIC, CONN.

HOLSTEINS

Fresh cows and close springers. The kind that please. Registered females from T. B. clean herds. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH

Cortland - - - N. Y.

Stannox Farm

A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

Average A. R. records of cows now in our herd is 10677.98 lbs. milk, 547.24 lbs. fat. We have for sale three young bulls now ready for service.

For particulars write
P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN
We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Holstein bull born September 22, 1923. Sired by King of the Changelings a 33-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs. Dam an ARO daughter of Changeling Butter Boy. This young bull is nicely marked, well grown, ready for heavy service and guaranteed right in every way. First check for \$125 f. a. b. Owego takes him.

FRED A. BLEWER,

Owego, Tloga Co., New York

35 CLEAN TUBERCULIN TESTED

And accredited cattle, springers, heifers, bulls and fall cows.

SPOT FARM TULLY, N. Y.
John C. Reagan, Prop.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the first half of May for milk testing 3% in the basic zone or 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Class 3B Whole milk powder ...	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.70
---------------	--------

Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER MARKET STEADY

Although the price of fanciest marks of creamery butter is a half a cent below the price at the same time last week, nevertheless the market is in a relatively firm and stable condition. In the first place storage holdings are something like half a million pounds less than what they were a year ago. This is remarkable in view of the fact that during the early winter storage holdings in the country ran something like 50 million pounds over the figures of the previous year. This heavy absorption of stock by consumers was hardly looked for by most of the operators. The present situation gives the trade greater confidence as we go into the flush period when storage activities will be resumed.

Another factor that indicates the healthy condition of the market may be found in a comparison with the price of butter a year ago. In our issue of May 10, 1924 we reported that fanciest marks of butter were bringing 38c and 92 score was bringing 37c. At the present time the fanciest marks of creamery butter are worth from 46 to 46½ with 92 score at 45½. Lower grades are holding up very well. The bottom of the market is 37c which is 2c better than it was several weeks ago. In our issue of May 12, 1923 we reported the fanciest marks of butter at 44 to 44½c, 92 score at 43½.

The reason for the half cent reduction on the 28th was the fact that a considerable amount of stock came in late in the afternoon of the 27th after trading was over, and this had to be carried over.

FRESH CHEESE WEAKER

The fresh cheese market is rapidly taking on a weaker tone with the heavy increase in make in producing sections. There is an absence of buying interest in fresh whole milk State flats, resulting in considerable accumulation. The price for real fancy marks has been lowered from .23c which was reported last week, to .21c. As a matter of fact this price is extreme and .20c would be a more accurate interpretation of the present market. Average run fresh flats are generally quoted at 19½c. The cheese market has not gone to pieces altogether. Wisconsin prices are above those of New York which condition will naturally keep much of the western cheese out of our market. If the west were to flood us at this time we would undoubtedly see lower prices.

It is interesting to compare prices at the present time with those of last year. In our issue of May 10th a year ago we quoted 17c as being the extreme price for fancy fresh flats with most of the offerings at 16 to 16½c.

EGG PRICES WEAKER

The egg market has fallen off. Storage stocks are considerably heavier than they were a year ago and this is having a very decided influence on the speculative sentiment. At this time of the year this speculative sentiment does much to keep the market up or down. So many eggs have been placed in the freezers this spring at what is considered a price that is too high for safety, speculators are not inclined to take any changes on what will happen next winter. The cost of holding eggs in cold storage from now until next winter adds considerably to the price per dozen. Producers are bending every effort to have their hens laying heavily during the late fall and early winter months, and naturally this is going to hurt the trading in storage eggs. This relegates storage eggs to a lower market which hovers around a price that hardly makes it worth while to put eggs in the freezer and pay storage charges. That is why at the present time speculators are cautious in putting down stock when they consider the "into storage" price too high. Already freezers are pretty well filled up, a situation that is being closely watched.

There is a little better movement in nearbys than during the previous week. For a while it was very difficult for operators to get 37c for the very fanciest marks,

very few of which have been arriving. On the 28th the market strengthened up a bit so that the outside quotation was a little more easily realized in the various grades. It is only rare even at that, that we hear of many deals being made at 36 or 37c, which is the accepted figure for the fanciest and most closely selected whites; 32 to 34c representing more closely the actual condition of the market. Nearly gathered whites are bringing anywhere from 30 to 33c.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET EASIER

Supplies of live poultry have knocked the props from under the market. To get an idea of the amount of poultry that came to New York for the week ending May 2nd, advices at the middle of the week indicated that there would be 170 car loads of live poultry. By the time the week is up we may see a larger figure than that. This has had a weakening effect on the fowl market which has become very irregular and uncertain. The demand for live fowls has been fairly active and in spite of heavy receipts slaughter house clearances are reported as having been satisfactory. There is no telling what will happen in view of advices that indicate such heavy stocks are rolling to the city. Heavy fowls are dragging. The top of the fowl market is somewhere between 30 to 32c. Condition are in favor of the buyer and under those circumstances it is hard to establish a definite figure. Real fancy express broilers may bring 33c at the moment but that would not represent the true state of the market in view of the fact that freight arrivals are dictating terms. Express broilers are arriving more freely and it is therefore to be expected that prices will ease off to some extent. Fancy colored well-filled broilers will bring as much as 55c although the general market is 50c a pound. Leghorn or "pigeon" broilers are getting more numerous and these light birds are worth only 45c. Long Island spring ducks have been working out fairly well at 30c.

HAY MARKET SLIGHTLY BETTER

The market on hay has improved during the past week. Trading is not over heavy but receipts have been a little more reasonable. This has brought a steadier tone to the market especially on top grades. As usual, undergrades are slow. On the 28th of April the Brooklyn market was a dollar higher than New York, No. 1 timothy going at \$27, \$26 representing the top of the Manhattan market. No. 2 timothy has been worth \$23 to \$25. Sample hay is down to \$10. Light clover mixed has been worth from \$23 to \$25 for No. 1, \$20 to \$21 for No. 2. Second cutting alfalfa is worth all the way from \$23 to \$31 depending on grade.

GRAIN'S AND FEEDS

The "future" wheat market continues to be more or less of a speculative affair. Cable advices and weather reports have apparently more effect on the market than actual transactions. The west has been experiencing satisfactory weather in the form of much needed rain. This has been offset however by cold weather and frost in other parts. Another factor that had a very decided benefit and effect on the future wheat market was the establishment in this country by Great Britain of a large trading credit. Futures in corn and oats have reacted higher. On April 28th wheat closed at \$1.49¾. A year ago at the same time it closed at \$1.03¾.

New York Cash Grain Prices

The following prices are quoted for cash grains F O B New York City: WHEAT, No. 2 red \$1.83¾; No. 2 hard winter \$1.64¾; No. 2 mixed durum \$1.61¼. CORN, No. 2 yellow \$1.27½; No. 2 mixed \$1.26¾; OATS, fancy white clipped 59½ to 60½c; ordinary white clipped 56 to 57c; No. 2 53½c.

Local Buffalo Feed Prices

Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed oil meal and quotations are therefore given for this point as reported by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets on April 25. Ground oats \$36.50; spring wheat bran \$30; hard wheat-bran \$31.50; standard middlings \$30; soft wheat middlings \$36; flour middlings \$35; red dog flour \$43; white hominy \$42; yellow hominy \$42; corn meal \$45; gluten feed \$38.75; 3% cotton seed meal \$41.50; 41% cotton seed meal \$44.50; 43% cotton seed meal \$46.50; 34% old process linseed oil meal \$41.

The Agriculture of Eastern Long Island

(Continued from page 493)

The Long Island potato in the territory which we are discussing is sold almost from July to November that is required during the balance of the year. This necessitates the payment of high piece rates in the harvest season in picking up potatoes and picking beans, in order to get the crop harvested. At present most of the steady labor supply is brought up from the South in the spring but it is not practical to secure extra labor for the harvest work in the fall in this way. Wages generally in this locality are higher than in most other distinctly agricultural sections but I believe the higher wages are compensated for by our ability to keep the labor steadily occupied with field work on the crops that we grow.

I believe that the solution of the labor problem toward which many of our progressive farmers are working requires a greater diversification of crops not to reduce the amount of labor, but to spread out its season. My own cropping scheme consists of potatoes, asparagus, strawberries and peas, cucumber pickles, beans, tomatoes, cauliflower and sprouts. The harvest of the asparagus begins immediately after the planting of the potatoes and this is followed by the strawberries and peas then by the cauliflower and sprouts. A plan of this sort properly worked out will keep a force of men busy from spring until fall and I believe that much better results can be obtained with steady labor of this sort than with casual piece workers.

A complete cropping scheme of this sort provides for three factors which are highly desirable in our agricultural practice. It evens up the labor requirements, provides income throughout practically the entire year and therefore helps greatly in financing crop production and allows for the rotation of crops and an increase of cover crops to maintain humus.

(Continued on page 498)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

EGGS POULTRY TURKEYS
WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal - Dorcas Strain. Eggs from selected, heavy layers of large eggs, \$1.25-15; \$7-100. R. HILL, R. L. Seneca Falls, N. Y.
SEEDS NURSERY STOCK
SEED CORN—Early Yellow Dent. Good germination. Early as Flint. Sound selected seed. \$3 for 60 pounds shelled. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berks, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A.M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Member Farm Bureau, also Chester White Swine Record Asso.

PURE BRED CHESTER PIGS

either sow, boar or barrow pigs, 6 weeks old \$9.00 each

FEEDING PIGS, Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$7.50 each; 10 to 11 weeks old \$8.50 each. All pigs are from Big Type Stock, are healthy and vigorous.

C. O. D. on approval.
SUNSHINE FARMS, R.F.D. 4 Carlisle, Mass.

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,

Woburn Mass.

137--PIGS FOR SALE--137

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire cross all weaned and eating. Good, large growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. I will crate and ship any part of the above lot C.O.D. to you on approval. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery. Send in your order and get good quality stock.

WALTER LUX,

388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and Yorkshire cross, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.

WILLIAM J. DAILEY
Lexington, Massachusetts

BETTER CROPS FROM THE ONE HORSE FARM

The small farm is just the place where compact and efficient work will be done by the

Clark One Horse Disk Harrows

Market gardeners, truckmen, florists and others will obtain greater yields and bigger profits from the use of these light draft 1-horse harrows.

In several styles and types; one at least, just what you need. Disks are forged sharp—dust-proof oil soaked hardwood bearings.

Send for book "The Soil and Its Tillage"—and our new catalogue; also names of nearest dealers.



SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Cash for Old Bags

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.

652 CLINTON ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

328 ACRES—TROUT POND—\$5500
50 ACRES CROPS; 21 FINE COWS

3 horses worth \$500, registered bull, young stock, poultry, drill, gas engines, buzz & drag saw, sugar tools, milking machine, incubator, vehicles, machinery, furniture, 50 acres hay, grain, vegetables; 120 acres rich tractor fields, 60-cow spring and brook watered pasture, caught 16 lb. beauty in trout pond; estimated 7000 cords valuable acid wood, timber, orchard, 2000 sugar maples; big money-maker, convenient advantages, milk & cream collected; good 7-room shaded house, views for miles, 33-cow cemented basement barn, farm bldgs. Left alone, \$5500 takes all, part cash. A. W. REDMOND, Margaretville, N. Y.

State Rd.—Village—Lake Farm
125 Acres \$2000; 11 Cows and

Calves, horse, poultry, hogs, grain, potatoes, vegetables, implements thrown in; few steps depot, pretty lake, good markets; fertile cultivation for money-making crops, spring-watered pasture, est. 1000 eds. wood, 75,000 ft. timber, variety fruit, berries; beautifully shaded 6-room house, water inside, healthful elevation, 60 ft. basement barn, silo. Sacrificed to close affairs at amount insurance, \$2000, only \$800 needed. Details pg. 26 new 196 page Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 States. Free. C. TROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

News from Among the Farmers

New Jersey's Secretary of Agriculture Resigns--Other News Notes

ALVA Agee, Secretary of Agriculture of the State of New Jersey has resigned, according to an announcement issued by the State Board of Agriculture. His resignation takes effect on June 30. This comes as a distinct shock to farmers of New Jersey. Mr. Agee has been a most popular secretary and he has made thousands of personal friendships among New Jersey farmers during the years that he has been Secretary of Agriculture, which has been for 9 years. Secretary Agee has directed the activities of the State Department of Agriculture since its organization nine years ago, during which period it has developed into one of the most important State institutions.

On Saturday, May 23, the members of the State Board of Agriculture and the staff of the State Department of Agriculture will hold a farewell reception in honor of Secretary Agee at the farm home of former Senator Joseph F. T. Angluysen at Somerville. It is expected that many of Mr. Agee's farmer friends will join with these two bodies in this event. This will be the summer final meeting of the board to which every one is invited, the occasion being followed with a basket picnic, music and addresses.

do not believe that any administrative officer ever had a more helpful and loyal Board under which he could serve with a sense of mutual understanding," said Secretary Agee, in his letter of resignation. "I have worked pretty hard all my life and from now on my health will be better if I have more time for rest and recreation. In discussing the matter with you in the last year, your suggestion that I solve the problem by leading more work to others has been kind, but responsibility goes along with any task. I think our organization is soundly based, and that makes it easier to ask for acceptance of my resignation. The hardest part of it to me is the severance of official relations and the loss of personal touch with so many people whom I number among my friends. The support of the farmers, in their organizations and individually, has made possible whatever we have accomplished. The industry and loyalty of your staff of workers have been admirable.

"I appreciate your kindness in placing the administrative work of the Department in my hands nine years ago, and now I shall appreciate your kindness in acceptance of this resignation."

Secretary and Mrs. Agee will take up their residence early this summer at San Diego, California.

At the same meeting at which the resignation of Secretary Agee was acted upon, the Board chose William B. Durjee, of Plainsboro, as his successor.

Licenses Necessary on Wallabout and Gansevoort

ON and after May 1, 1925, all farmers, market gardeners and dealers in farmers' produce who wish to use the

farm market square in Wallabout market or in Gansevoort (West Washington) market must be licensed by the Department of Public Markets.

Applicants for such licenses must fill out a questionnaire, and show that they own or operate a farm, and are, in fact, bona fide farmers. The licenses may be obtained from the market collector of the Department of Public Markets, or in the office of the Department, Municipal Building, New York City. The fee is \$1.00 for the plates and license, and \$1.00 for each additional set of plates for each wagon or truck.

No one will be allowed in the market after May 1, 1925, who does not have a license and plates on their trucks to correspond. All others will be turned away.

This is done for the purpose of protecting the honest farmer. Heretofore it has been impossible to distinguish the farmer or market gardener from the farmers' produce dealer, and much discontent has prevailed; but when these licenses are issued those entitled to them will be furnished with a numbered plate, printed to show whether they are licensed farmers or farmers' produce dealers.

Dealers in farmers' produce will be especially provided for immediately adjoining the farmers' market square.

A comfort station has been installed in each market, and hot and cold water furnished, both for drinking purposes as well as for the supply of auto truck radiators, all for the convenience of the farmers who come there.

(Signed) **EDWIN J. O'MALLEY**,
Commissioner.

Hotel Pennsylvania Selected for League Annual Meeting in New York City

DIRECTORS and county presidents of the Dairyman's League Co-Operative Association meeting at their regular monthly session in New York last week announced that the Hotel Pennsylvania had been selected for the annual meeting which is to be held in New York on June 18th next. Many League districts are already reporting that their delegates and farmers are planning automobile caravans to attend the annual meeting. In some sections preparations have already begun to plan for decorations on automobiles for the purpose of properly advertising the event along the route.

The program of speakers for the annual meeting will be announced in the near future. One of the important items of business will be the announcement of the election of the successors to the eight directors of the Association whose terms expire this year. The Association has 24 districts, one-third of whom are elected each year to serve for a term of three years.

New York County Notes

Jefferson County—On April 19, we had over a foot of snow. It did not last very long. Up to that time very little ground had been worked, though a few farmers whose land is situated high and whose soil is gravelly, had sown their oats, a few early potatoes and garden peas. Everything seems to point to late spring work and a big hay crop. Although hay has been hard to sell this year, it is moving a little better now with \$8 to \$9 a ton representing the top price offered by dealers. Loose hay is selling from \$8 to \$11 in small quantities. The F. X. Baumert Company paid \$2.40 for March milk. New milk cows are selling well and bringing from \$75 to \$90 each. Veal is worth 11c live weight. Eggs have dropped to 26c to 30c. Butter is 52c a pound. Fowls are worth anywhere from 25c to 30c a pound live weight. Farm help is a little more plentiful, wages ranging from \$25 to \$50 a month with 32

board, and from \$50 to \$60 a month with house, feed, garden and milk. More farmers seem to be going into the poultry business since eggs brought such a good price during last winter. Pure-bred flocks are becoming more common and noticeable on general farms. Also it seems that turkeys are on the increase. —Mrs. C. J. D.

Chautauqua County—Maple syrup sold this spring from \$2.25 to \$3 a gallon and sugar from 30c to 50c a pound. Eggs have been bringing as much as 30c a dozen. Hens are 28c a pound live weight; butter 50c to 55c, hay \$12 to \$15 a ton. There is not much call for hay.

planting peas as early as the second week in April. Good farm help is scarce and those who want work ask city prices which the farmer cannot afford to pay. —C. L. B.

News Notes From the Granges

The Tompkins County Pomona Grange will meet at Dryden, N. Y., on Saturday, June 16.

The Forest City Grange has purchased a lot on North Cayuga St., Ithaca, New York, to be used as a site for a Grange Hall.



Live Stock in the East
by Philip R. Park
New farming and feeding methods and farm problems discussed. Such books sell for a dollar. Free to farmers. Send for yours today.
Park & Pollard Co.
863 HERTEL AVE. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Let GRAVITY do the WORK!

The Unadilla does away with the back breaking work of tossing tons of silage out over your head. The air tight, water tight, doors that cannot stick or freeze, have the additional advantage of giving continuous opening at level of the silage! You simply push the silage out—gravity does the rest.

Door fasteners form a permanent safety ladder—convenient and secure. Hoops are easily adjusted from this ladder. No dangerous adjusting from easy-slipping ladders. Write today for our big catalog and for special discounts on early orders.

Easy payments if desired!

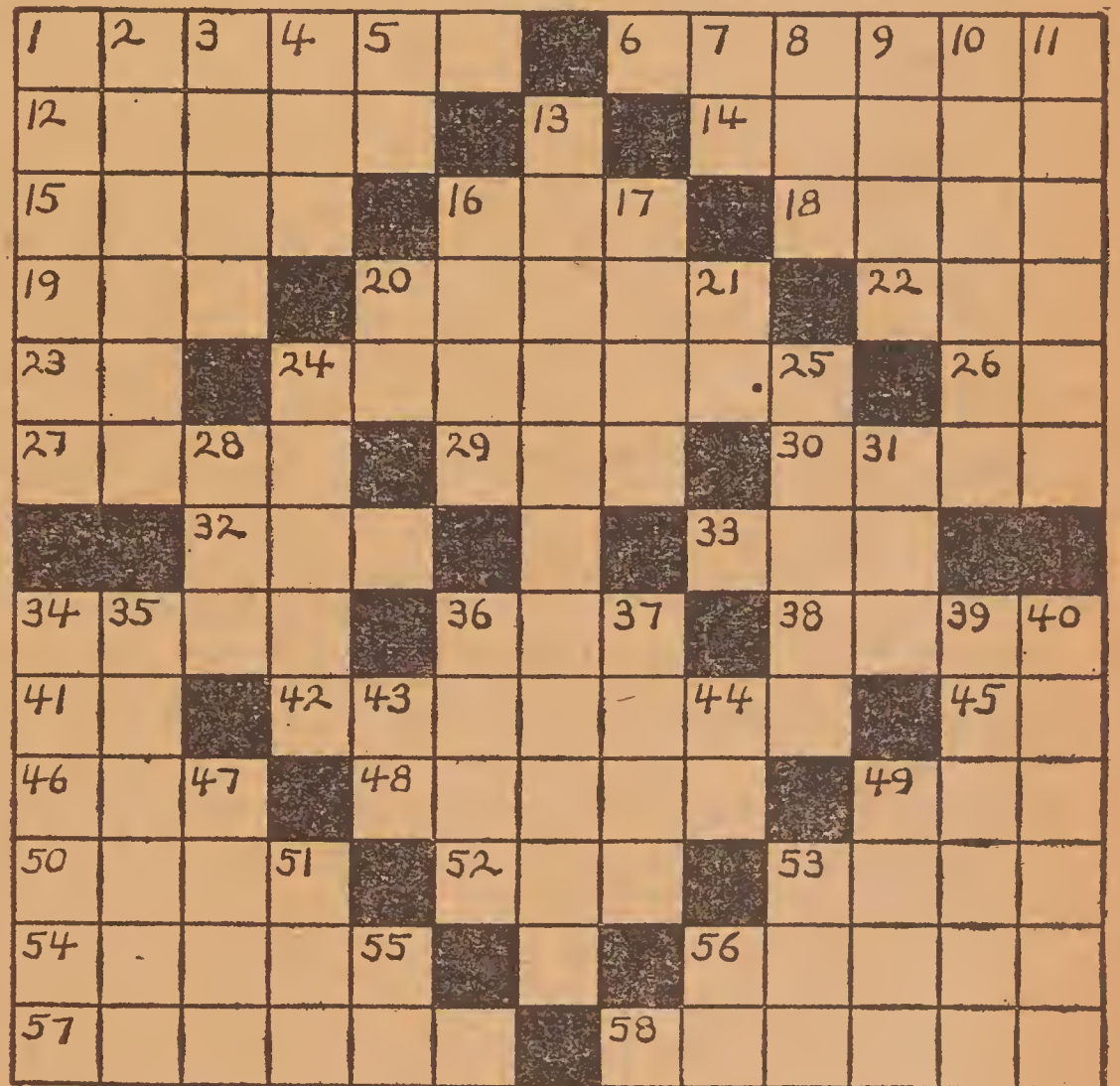
UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



BINDER TWINE
at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Sample free.
THEO. BURT & SONS,
Melrose, Ohio

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 2, Number 12



Copyright American Agriculturist, Inc.

- HORIZONTAL**
- Select
 - Precious metal
 - Wireless
 - A blood-relation
 - Second son of Adam
 - Grow old
 - Stupefy by a shock
 - Prefix meaning apart
 - Man's name
 - Guided
 - Light (Abbr.)
 - Fruit; between peach and plum
 - Third musical note
 - Eldest son of Isaac
 - Schooner (Abbr.)
 - Warmth
 - What a hen lays
 - Forteen (Roman numerals)
 - Inflamed skin
 - Alderman (Abbr.)
 - Close by
 - Eastern Railway (Abbr.)
 - Beams supporting a roof
 - Negative reply
 - Have a purpose
 - Dishearten
 - Performed
 - Carbon from smoke
 - Railroads (Abbr.)
 - Record the time of
 - More ancient
 - Adult human female
 - Required
 - Melt again

- VERTICAL**
- Infant's rocking bed
 - Habitual courses of action
 - Brief poems
 - Lubricate
 - Thus
 - Within
 - A cover
 - Calf's food-flesh
 - Itching skin-disease
 - Edit again
 - Cultivation of the soil
 - Ventilates
 - Every one
 - Horse-power (Abbr.)
 - Month (Abbr.)
 - Wood-boring tool
 - Makes thin
 - Prefix meaning air
 - Adam's companion
 - Period of the year
 - Black-and-yellow bird
 - In the distance
 - Lairs
 - Living creature inferior to man
 - Small animal
 - In the year of Our Lord (Abbr.)
 - Right (Abbr.)
 - Prevailing style
 - American coin
 - Spread loosely for drying
 - Male animal
 - Second musical note
 - Personal pronoun

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

G	R	A	I	N		P	E	A	C	H
R	A	I	N	E	D		S	I	R	E
A	N	D		G	U	N		R	E	D
P	K		B	R	E	A	D		A	G
E		M	O	O		P	A	S	T	E
	S	A	W			R	O	E		
A	P	P	L	E		D	E	W		S
B	I		S	A	V	E	S		N	I
O	D	D		R	A	M		D	O	L
V	E	I	N		T	O	M	A	T	O
E	R	E	C	T		N	A	M	E	S

BABY

CHICKS

LAWRENCE P. UHL

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, (when he retired), I was associated

with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio, making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have now decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	85.00	
Light Brahmans	13.00	25.00	120.00	
Assorted, Heavy Breeds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Assorted, Light Breeds	5.25	10.00	48.00	95.00

For quick action, you can order direct from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on extra select Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from above price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT. Only 18 hours from New York. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53

NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$41.00	\$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Buff Rocks & Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns, Barron Strain Wh. Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain White Leghorns	8.00	15.00	72.50	
Lt. Brahmans, 50, \$11.50; 100, \$22.00; Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9.50; 500, \$45; 1000, \$85.				
Light Mixed, 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50; 500, \$36; 1000, \$70.				

Order right from this ad with full remittance. Ref. Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. All orders have our personal attention. Free Catalog.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY,

BOX A

NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BUY NATIONAL GUARANTEED CHICKS. They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on:

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$44.00	\$87.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	50.00	102.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58.00	117.00
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.00	150.00
Columbian Rocks, Brahmans, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00	185.00

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS,

Box 403

GRAMPIAN, PA.

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS

Summer Prices Chicks will now thrive and grow wonderfully. Order some of our pure bred, heavy laying stock.

	50	100	300	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid price	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$29.00	\$48.00	\$95.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	5.25	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.25	12.00	35.00	58.00	115.00
Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Special Hollywood White Leghorns, 100, \$13.00. We specialize in Hollywood and Barron Leghorns. Our personal attention is given to all orders. Ref. Kirkersville Savings Bank.					

Order direct from this ad and save time. KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 29, Kirkersville, Ohio.

Special Prices FOR MAY AND JUNE CHICKS. For 25 years we have supplied Chicks to our many customers. From specially culled flocks of pure bred stock. 100%

Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties.	Express or Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff & Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.00	\$90.00	
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00	
Wh. Wyandottes, Extra Qual. Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.50	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00	
Extra Quality S. C. White Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00	
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00	

We can ship C.O.D. by Express or Parcel Post. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Parks Barred Rocks from 250 trap-nest hens, 20c each. White Pekin Ducklings 22c each. Only 18 hours from New York. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

LOW PRICES. EFFECTIVE MAY 1st. Our "SUNBEAMS" have customers for many years and will please you. Hatched from pure-bred, heavy laying flocks inspected by expert holding O. S. U. Certificate.

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.00	\$90.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Silver Wyandottes, White Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00

Mixed Chicks, Heavies, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, \$8. Chicks will now thrive the best with little loss. Order quickly for early shipment. Ref. Buckeye Com. Sav Bank. You take no chance on "SUNBEAMS." Circular Free. Mem. I. B. C. A. Only 18 hours from New York.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY,

BOX H-58

FINDLAY, OHIO

30,000 BIG VIGOROUS S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHIX FOR MAY

Hatches Due May 5th, 12th and 20th

Hatched from big, vigorous two and three year old pure range breeders. Bred for large chalk white eggs. Culled by experts. Chix 13½¢ each \$130 a 1000. 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from ad. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Perkasic.

RELIABLE STANDARD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

A. N. Strawser, Mgr.

R. D. No. 1

Perkasic, Pa.

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best LAYING strains in America today.

Varieties	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$82.00	\$120.00	
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00	
Thompson or Parks Barred Rocks, Sheppards' Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.00	
Reds (Both Combs), White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.00	

Write for prices on MIXED—Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmans, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. REMEMBER we allow 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. Exceptional Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. WM ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

The Agriculture of Eastern Long Island

(Continued from page 496)

entirely at the county depot to truck buyers. The vegetable crops with the exception of the cauliflower are almost all shipped to commission houses in New York and other cities. The cauliflower from the Riverhead and Calverton sections is largely sold on the auction blocks at those depots.

The auctions are held by the Long Island Cauliflower Association, a growers' organization which has been functioning effectively for about thirty years. The association manager likewise receives orders to buy carloads of cauliflower for produce houses in various cities and at any time that competition is not effective on the block he can come in and make it effective. Thus the farmer who drives up to the auction block with a load of cauliflower has a number of produce buyers competing for his load and his own association to support him. If he is not satisfied with the price offered him he still has the option of refusing it and shipping his load to a commission house in New York. The result of this plan has been to distribute the cauliflower crop widely and prevent the glutting of New York market with consignment shipments, a great benefit to the cauliflower grower.

The whole reliance consequently of our Long Island growers is upon market competition to make a market for their products and because these products are of exceptionally high quality and bear a reputation for quality in the markets, the grower secures this competition.

Our Long Island potatoes ordinarily sell for 75c to \$1.25 a sack more than our nearest competitor on the wholesale market. Our cauliflower likewise brings a premium over most other flowers that come in competition with it. This is likewise true of many of our other products which come into market fresh and reasonably well graded.

The widespread development of co-operative marketing has not yet taken hold of the Long Island grower because he is finding already a good outlet for his produce at profitable prices. The Cauliflower Association is the only existing growers' marketing organization at the present time. The association last year sold the growers about 350,000 crates and sold on it auction blocks about \$400,000 worth of cauliflower. It has a paid up capital stock of \$6,090 and a surplus of about \$50,000 which has been acquired without any thought on the part of the growers that the association is operated except in the interest of the cauliflower grower. Under such a condition it is evident that the form of organization is not the determining factor as to whether an association is truly co-operative.

In conclusion I believe that Long Island agriculture is established on a sound and prosperous basis and that it is destined to continue prosperous in the future. It has the greatest market in the world closely accessible. Its practice is sound and properly adjusted to its physical and market conditions. Its farmers have courage and energy and a progressive spirit. They have shown it in their willingness to work together in many ways through the Farm Bureau, and if the time comes that co-operation in marketing is needed, they will work together in it also. They have come through the trying period of readjustment since the war, when failures have been numerous in other agricultural communities, without failures and without reduction in land values. There are no better communities in which to make a living on the farm and no better conditions of rural life than in agricultural communities of Long Island.

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, fine bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmans. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmans & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns, Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks, Fischel Strain W. Rocks	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C. W. Leghorn hens mated to high egg type Hollywood Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140

Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00. Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid. MONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA. D. N. Shanahan, Prop.

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS

From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

	10	25	50	100
White Leghorns	10	25	50	100
Brown Leghorns	10	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	12	30	60	120
Rhode I. Reds	12	30	60	120
Mixed Chicks	9	22	45	90

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Pa.

MONEY MAKER CHICKS Will Fill Your Pocket Book

Ohio Accredited Chicks from prize winners at many shows. Bred especially for fine quality and high egg production. If you want chicks that will be a credit to you and will fill your pocketbook, get our catalog and "Chick Insurance Plan." Every chick guaranteed to live. 12 breeds.

MIDDLEPOINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middlepoint, Ohio

RELIABLE CHICKS From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	\$8.00	\$4.25	\$2.25
W. Leg.	10.00	5.25	2.75
B. Rocks	12.00	6.25	3.25
Reds & Wyan.	14.00	7.25	3.75

Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

PURE BRED QUALITY EGGS

Send for Catalogue and Our Prices

BABY CHICKS prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra chicks in every box. You take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY, Box A, Galion, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay.

Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 302, Mingoville, Pa.

LOW PRICES HIGH QUALITY

Leghorn Chix from Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders on free range. Live postpaid delivery.

	100	500	1000
May Chix	\$16.00	\$75.00	\$140.00
June Chix	14.00	65.00	120.00

Eight Week Pullets—June and later delivery \$1.25 each, \$100 per 100.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for something new—it will make money for you. Write today.

Dep't. M, Decatur, Ohio.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Colles, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. Telford, Pa.

Chicks S. C. W. Leg., B. Rocks and Mixed up. Postpaid 100% guaranteed. Bank reference. \$1. per hundred books order. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY

CHICKS

1887 CHIX 1925 BABY

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way. Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings; Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TODAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A
Ransomville N. Y.

CHICKS PRICES CUT WE SHIP C.O.D.

We guarantee 100% live delivery. Just pay postman for chicks plus only few cents postage for COD charge. Every chick sent you carefully selected for vigor, health. From Hollywood, Fisher and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. New cut prices, per 100: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, \$3.75 (500 Hollywood Leghorns, \$45); Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$12; White Plymouth Rocks, \$16; White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$13; Black Minorcas, \$12; Broiler Chicks, \$8.50 (8c each in 500 lots). Get our new cut prices on chicks from Special Matings of line-bred, pedigreed, trap-nested dams and blue-blood sires. To save money, take advantage of new low prices and COD offer now.

FARM SERVICE COMPANY
Route A2 Tyrone, Pa.

One-Half Million-Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free. Inspected by State Licensed Veterinarian, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. After May 1 prices for heavy breeds will be 12c, light breeds 10c. June and July prices will be 8c for light breeds and 10c for heavy breeds.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

ONE MILLION
Good Luck Chicks
INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK. Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW.
Neuhauser Hatcheries,
Box 44 Napoleon, Ohio, Back Ref.

Day Old Turkeys for May Delivery
Can fill orders from ten to ten hundred at one shipment. Guarantee safe delivery anywhere within a thousand miles. Turkey Book one dollar postpaid.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS
NEW HAMPSHIRE

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

R. I. White Leghorns\$10.00 per 100
R. I. Brown Leghorns10.00 per 100
R. I. Barred Rocks12.00 per 100
R. I. R. I. Reds12.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix8.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

Lone Scouts of America

(Continued from page 492)

tests in order to go on to the second degree, which teaches you woodcraft. The third degree tells you about the respect due to the flag, about camping, first aid, and about identifying trees, and plants. The fourth degree is concerned with camp cooking, signalling, recognizing birds, and bandaging. The fifth is about splicing ropes, building a long cabin, how to tell poisonous mushrooms, and how to revive a drowning person.

By the time you have passed these degrees, you are ready for something more difficult. Tracking and trapping animals, swimming, building bridges, and using tools. The seventh degree, teaches you woodcraft, pioneering and camping.

There is nothing easy about completing the work of these seven degrees, but who wants to do the easy things? They are interesting things, and will give you something to do all the year, winter and summer.

How to Become a Lone Scout

Cut out the coupon on this page, read it over, fill in the blank spaces, carefully so we will be able to address your mail correctly, and send it with fifteen cents to the Lone Scout Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

We will forward your application to the Lone House at Chicago, and will send you a membership card, a pin, and a handbook. Read the handbook, and then send for the first degree book. Begin at once to study the tests and pass them as soon as you can.

200,000 LARGE HUSKY CHICKS FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Order direct from this ad or write for catalogue. S. C. White, Wh. or Brown Leghorns, per 100-\$11. Barred Rocks \$14. H. B. Broilers \$11. L. B. Broilers \$8. Special price on lots of 500 or more. Free catalogue and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
HOUSEWORTH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Port Trevorton Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

Baby Chicks B. P. Rocks 11c, S. C. W. Leg. 10c. Mixed 8c. These chicks are from healthy high producing free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this advertisement or write for free circular. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa., R.D. No. 2. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

CHICKS---5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS---LOWEST PRICES Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns13.00
Barred Rocks15.00
Buff Rocks15.00
Broilers12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Over Twenty Years Experience
BATTEFIELD CHICKS OF QUALITY
Per 100 Per 100
White Leghorns\$14 Rhode Island Reds ..\$16
Shepard Strain Anconas 15 Black Minorcas 18
Wh. & Barred Rocks 16 Silv. or Wh. Wyandots 18
Members International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM
Gettysburg, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS

From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

CHICK PRICES SMASH

Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. TROUP BROS. R.D. No. 3, Millertown, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct)

Bred for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

Quality Chicks at Reduced Prices

We offer high quality Chicks from 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment. Prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty-five years. Order from this advertisement or send for illustrated catalog, and free booklets on the care of Poultry.

Chicks Per	25	50	100	100 Eggs
Jersey Black Giants	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
"Barron" Leghorns	4.00	8.00	13.00	7.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Parks" Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Ruff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	8.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	8.00
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	8.00
Light Brahmas	6.50	12.00	23.00	10.00
Runner and Pekin Ducklings	9.00	17.00	33.00	9.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

Belgian Hares, New Zealand Red and Flemish Giant Rabbits at reasonable prices. We buy back all young Rabbits produced from our stock.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.



S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c	S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c
S. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	12c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c	All Ily Odds & Ends	10c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c	All Light Odds & Ends	8c
Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come			9c

Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,

NORTH HIGH ST.

FOSTORIA, OHIO.

REDUCED PRICES ON OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Get chicks that have stood inspection by men authorized and trained by Ohio State University. You might just as well get the most for your money.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	5c	10c	50c
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	6.00	12.00	57.50
White Rocks	6.50	13.00	62.50
Wh. Wyandottes	7.00	14.00	67.50
Jersey Black Giants	9.00	18.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	10.00	50.00
Light Mixed	4.00	8.00	40.00

R. E. FADER

Order today direct from this ad and save time. You are guaranteed against loss. NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, R. E. FADER, PROP. BOX 25 NORWALK, OHIO



"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks 'cause they're the best chicks he knows about."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY-"Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is pure-bred and a layer. Every male bird especially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.

Varieties	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, S. C. Blk. Minorcas	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Brd. Buff & White Rocks	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.25	6.25	12.50	60.00	120.00

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. Ohio chicks are better. No duty to pay.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY,

BOX 50

HOYTVILLE, OHIO

OUR MODERN CHICKS

NOW AT SPECIAL PRICES

Effective May 1st. From select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificate.

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices	50	100	300	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$26.00	\$42.50
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	35.00	57.50
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	38.00	62.50
Silver L. Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Whites	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.50

Mixed, 100, \$9.00 Straight. Order right from this ad. Bank ref. Member 1. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A.

MODERN HATCHERY, BOX 35, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO.

Better

Breeders

Stronger

Chicks

Cod liver oil prevents and cures leg weakness in chicks. If it contains Vitamin D. Experts recommend giving this oil to breeding birds also to improve batches.

COD LIVER OIL-HARRIS

is double-tested and guaranteed to contain this vitamin. Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen and experiment stations. The one brand you can be sure of. Avoid mixtures! Circulars FREE.

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The One-Horse Fiddler—By E. R. Eastman

ONCE upon a time, there was a little boy who loved music. Most little boys do, but this one liked it so well that his heart got all trembly and his eyes all misty whenever he heard any. But this was very seldom, for he was a little hill farm boy back in the days before folks had learned to preserve music in the phonograph or gather it from the air with the radio. Even if there had been such inventions then, this boy would probably not have had them in his home for his father worked a hill dairy farm on shares.

However, he did have some music, for Mother liked it too, and had toilfully gathered and sold blackberries enough to purchase a bright new melodeon. And when his mother played on the melodeon, the boy was carried away in spirit to another world where everything was fine and right and beautiful.

As the years came along and the boy grew larger, he managed to save a few dollars to buy a cheap violin, and on it he taught himself to play all the old airs and ballads that have lived and come down to us through the years. But there was not much time for "fiddling" in the hard and monotonous drudgery of hand work that too often was the lot of farm boys of the past generation. So this boy—did I tell you his name was David?—grew to young manhood without knowing that God had given him a great natural musical talent and that he could make the cheap fiddle vibrate to the touch of a master. To be sure, his mother and father sometimes paused in their work to have their hearts lighten and their spirits lift for a moment as they hearkened to David's playing. But to David and to David's folks, his "fiddling" was but a pleasant way of passing a lonesome hour and they thought no more of it. David's father and mother were more concerned because the boy seemed to be a strange and difficult mixture of laughter and tears, with no liking and little ability for the rough work of the farm.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air"

Even if they had known that David could play, it would have made no difference, for as I have said, David's father worked a hill dairy farm on shares and there was little time or money for anything but labor.

* * *

The time finally came—as it does with so many boys and girls on the farms—when David could stand it no longer, and in spite of lonesome heartache, he crept down the stairs one night with his shoes in his hand and his fiddle under his arm, and went down the valley and over the mountain to join up with the circus that was passing through the county seat.

After some preliminary years, which we will pass over lightly, David became a circus clown. Not a very exalted calling, say you? I am not so sure, for I have a sort of notion that making people laugh away their troubles by harmless foolishness will count quite considerable in the final reckoning. Anyway, David could make folks laugh and when his show came to the country and the "big top", filled with eager boys and girls and with the tired men and women from the farm country, David, the Clown, seemed particularly inspired so that the folks went back to their homes in the hills and valleys to laugh in lonesome days when they thought of David, the Clown, and his foolishness.

More years came and went, until David became famous among those who have charge of the people's amusements, and he left the sawdust ring of the circus to become a great clown comedian in vaudeville. With success came money, some of which went back to make easier and pleasant the declining years of Father and Mother. Some, too, went

into the bank, for the boy never forgot the bitter poverty of his childhood. His wants were few and simple, and outside of his work he was quiet and retiring almost to the point of timidity.

David's associates often wondered what he did with his hours of leisure; only one or two knew that his only luxury was a violin purchased while he was still a circus clown, and to pay for which he had mortgaged his wages for many a long month. Only one or two of his friends knew also that David's constant companion when he was alone was his beloved fiddle. During the circus and vaudeville years, David, the Clown, carried a fiddle in his act, but it was a cheap thing with one string on which he was always just on the point of playing. Many were the jokes he cracked about his one-horse fiddle with its lonesome string, and how, sometime he was going to get mad and really make it play.

But that time never came, and none of his audiences had ever heard him touch bow to string. It was as though his great talent was a secret, personal thing, never to be profaned in public by the hands of a foolish clown. In the

school themselves into thinking that there are things more important in the world than love and home and babies.

To be fair, though, it must be said for Helen that she had some reason for so thinking, for God had given her a voice with the power to charm and hold enthralled the great audiences to whom she sung nightly; and when David heard her sing, his soul vibrated in sympathy like the strings of his own violin.

* * *

Time went on, as time has a habit of doing, and Helen continued to fight off her growing interest in David, until there came a night just before David's number on the program when the two accidentally met back of the big stage. There is a point in all of our emotions beyond which the control, no matter how strong, will break. David, watching the beautiful face of the girl that he had loved from afar, for so many long months, forgot for a moment that Helen was a great Artist and that he was only a Clown, forgot that the paint was even then upon his face and that he was dressed in the absurd rags of his costume.

BEGINNING NEXT WEEK

"The Valley of Voices" By George Marsh

In the issue of May 16 will begin our new serial—a story of the frozen north, of trap lines and trappers, of a mysterious monster whose call or howl strikes fear into the heart of the listener, of a young American explorer who sets out to unravel the mystery that has given the name to the Valley of Voices.

later years on the vaudeville stage, David had a way of convulsing his audience with mirth at the end of his act by expostulating for a long time with his fiddle for its worthlessness and general cantankerousness, and then ending the act by crashing the fiddle in a thousand peaces over the back of a chair. As he did it, he would always say:

"And now you and I never will play together again."

So David, the Clown, came to be a man of thirty with no interests in life except to make folks laugh with his work and to make himself laugh and cry with his violin. Then one night, he suddenly knew that he had a new interest in life. He loved a girl with a love greater even than his love for his violin, and that was exceedingly great indeed. But the lady was a great and famous singer, and David was only the Painted Clown.

On the few occasions when David, the Clown, dared some little attentions to Helen, the Artist, she laughed and thought it only another way the clown had of being funny. David, bitterly hurt at the laughter, reflected as other humorists had before him, that one of the tragedies of the funmaker is that no one ever takes him seriously.

However, David was very much in love, and after a time Helen came to know that he was. Far be it from me to state what women really think and feel, but it is said that no woman can ever have a man in love with her without its arousing at least her interest. However this may be, it is certain that Helen began to take more notice of David as she occasionally met him in the same theater where both were playing. Being a girl of fine judgment and perceptions, she caught occasionally behind the painted face a glimpse of the fine and beautiful soul of the man.

So Helen, the Woman, began to respond to what she saw in the soul of David, the Clown. The trouble was that Helen, the Artist, was in conflict with Helen, the Woman, for she was one of the many young women who try to

He remembered only that Helen was a Woman and that he loved her. With phrases broken with emotion, he took the girl's hand and tried to tell her of his love, but she, fighting herself to remember that she was Helen, the Artist, and aided a little perhaps by the incongruity of a lover pleading his case in the habiliments of a clown, pushed David gently from her and said:

"I am sorry, David, but it never can be. I must think of my singing."

Hurt to the soul, and with the exaltation of his love ashes within him, David turned away to answer his call to the stage, saying bitterly to himself:

"Fool, fool, that I am! Her singing was but a kind excuse. She remembered that she was Helen, the Artist, and that I am only David, David, the Painted Clown."

His call to the stage was becoming insistent, but before he responded, he went to his dressing room. When he appeared before the thousands who packed the house, his "one-horse fiddle" with its lonesome string was missing. Instead, he carried in its silken case the violin that for many years no one but he had seen and on which not even his closest friend had ever heard him play.

Few, if any, noticed the change, for he immediately started off with his usual line of funmaking, which had made him the famous comedian. In the same way as on other nights, he built up the expectancy and the hope of his audience that he really would make his one-horse fiddle "earn its salt."

Then, suddenly, their hopes were realized. David began to play. Almost with the first strokes of the bow across the beautiful instrument, David, the Clown, faded out of the consciousness of his audience and he became instead, David, the Artist. Those who had come to that theater that night heard a man's soul talking to them, a man's soul unfettered by the clumsy limitations of ordinary language, and as they listened, they were transported to the land of spirit, the land of music, where all things are fine, and right, and beautiful.

In accord with the mood of the Clown, the first pieces were just flashes and touches of the light and rapid fantasies, the hornpipes, gallops and quick steps, which are always to be found in the repertoire of the country fiddler; Money Musk, Dan Tucker, Old Rosin, the Beau, The Fisher's Hornpipe, all played with a swing and a beat that put the audience unconsciously to tapping its feet.

There was only just enough of these to set his hearers to longing for more, when the mood changed and the violin began to talk to them of War, of beating drums, the shrill call of the fife, the sound of marching feet, followed by the suggestions of the farewells, the sacrifice and the tears that God of Wars always brings. Came first that rallying call of the Scottish clans:

I look'd down to Bonnie Lochleven,
And heard three Bonnie pipers play.
The Campbells are comin', O ho, O ho,
The Campbells are comin', O ho, O ho!

Then with notes beginning far away and increasing in crescendo, one heard the approach of marching army, an army of the blue-coated farm boys of '61.

Marching along, we are marching along,
Gird on the armor and be marching along;
McClelland's our leader, he's gallant and strong,
For God and our country we are marching along.

As if in answer to this, there came loudly, boisterously, confidently, the ringing, challenging notes of old "Dixie":

In Dixie Land I'll take my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie.

The mood changed, and the violin began to whisper to them so softly that the notes could just be heard in the almost breathless silence:

My brave lad sleeps in his faded coat of blue;
In a lonely grave unknown lies the heart that beat so true.
He sank faint and hungry among the famish'd brave,
And they laid him sad and lonely within his nameless grave.
No more the bugle calls the weary one,
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grave unknown!
I'll find you, and know you, among the good and true,
When a robe of white is giv'n for the faded coat of blue.

And then David and his violin took them to a great war camp, with its gleaming campfires and its lonesome boys, putting their longing for peace into the words of the song:

Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace.
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight, tenting on the old camp ground.

Now came that battle hymn of the soldier, that expression of his faith that God is still on his throne:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat,
O, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant my feet:
Our God is marching on.

The music ceased. David's allotted time on the program was up long before, but no one had noticed. His fellow players, the orchestra, the manager of the stage, even the stage hands themselves, had gathered in the wings, all as completely enthralled by the singing violin as was the audience out in front.

The player wavered uncertainly on his feet for a moment, evidently recalled to time and place, then the spell was on him again and the violin began to speak once more.

This time, the theme was of Peace, of home and friends; the folk songs of the race, beloved of long generations. As the audience listened, they were carried back again to the land of childhood, to early home and friends, to Mother singing to them in the early twilight—Swanee River, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Black Joe, and

Carry me back to old Virginny,
There's where the cotton and the corn
and tatoes grow,
There's where the birds warble sweet in the springtime,
There's where this old darkey's heart has long'd to go.

(Continued on opposite page)

Again the scene changed. Now the violin talked to them of Englis' farms and meadows and gardens, green hedges and little brooks, the land where The Last Rose of Summer has been sung these hundred years.

Then came Robert Burns' song of farewell, that song of eternal friendship:

And here's a hand, my trusty frien';
And gie's a hand o' thine;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

The bow stopped. The player stood with bowed head. Slowly, softly, he began again with that song of the home, known and sung wherever people have gone, a song that mothers sang to their children in the frontier cabins as they thought of their own homes and people across the wilderness miles, a song that has eased the pain of many a lonesome and homesick boy working or wandering on the edges of the world:

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again;
The birds singing gaily, that come at my call;
Give me them with that peace of mind, dearer than all.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home, there's no place like home!

Again there was a pause. The crowd relaxed a little. Here and there a woman wept. Then David turned a little toward the wings of the stage and once more the Language of Music filled the theater.

But now there was a new Something, indefinite, elusive, indefinable, something that had not been in the earlier songs. What was it? A few of David's hearers with souls in sympathetic accord from their own experience understood. The master violinist was talking to them of that greatest and worst of human emotions—Love—and talking with the power and appeal that no tongue or words could ever approach. But, stay, it was not to the audience that the violin now spoke; it was to the weeping girl who stood in the wings of the stage, to the girl who had forgotten that she was Artist, and knew only that she was Woman.

Like dew on th' gowan lying
Is th' fa' o' her fairy feet,
And like winds in summer sighing,
Her voice is low and sweet.
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me doon and dee.

A few soft chords, followed, and the violin took up that other Scotch 'love song of farewell:

The wee birdies sing, and the wild flowers spring,
An' in the sunshine the waters are sleepin';
But the broken heart it kens nae second spring,
Tho's the waefu' may cease frae' their greetin'.

O, you'll tak' the high road, and I'll tak' the low,
An' I'll be in Scotland afore ye.
But I and my true love will never meet again,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomon'.

The highland scene faded, and it is twilight, twilight in any land where the language of Love is spoken.

Just a song at twilight, when the lights are low,
And the flick'ring shadows softly come and go,
Tho' the heart be weary, sad the day and long,
Still to us at twilight comes Love's old song,
Comes Love's old, sweet song.

Again the singing violin took its wrapt audience back to our own South, and spoke to them in all the tones and overtones, the trills and the variations possible only to a violin in the hands of a master when it plays The Mocking Bird. I'm dreaming now of Hally, sweet Hally, I'm dreaming now of Hally,
For the tho't of her is one that never dies;
She's sleeping in the valley, the valley, the valley,
She's sleeping in the valley,
And the mocking bird is singing where she lies.

The movement changed and slowed, and they listened to that beautiful pledge of Ben Jonson:

Drink to me only with thine eyes, and I will pledge with mine,
Or leave a kiss within the cup, and I'll not ask for wine;
The thirst that from the soul doth rise, doth ask a drink divine,
But might I of Love's nectar sip, I would not change for thine, for thine.

Now came the song of the lovers whose affection has endured through the years.

It is not while beauty and youth are



Thomas Meighan
who starred in
The Ne'er Do Well
The Confidence Man
Tongues of Flame



Bebe Daniels
who starred in
The Exciters
Monsieur Beaucaire
Unguarded Women



Ernest Torrence
who appeared in
Ruggles of Red Gap
The Fighting Coward
The Trail of the Lonesome Pine



Gloria Swanson
who starred in
Bluebeard's 8th Wife
My American Wife
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thine own,
And thy cheeks unprofan'd by a tear,
That the fervor and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear.
Oh! the heart that has truly lov'd never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the sunflower turns on her god, when he sets,
The same look which she turn'd when he rose!

And then after a little pause, the audience knew that they were listening to something not meant for them.

Last night the nightingale woke me,
Last night when all was still,
It sang in the golden moonlight,
From out the woodland hill.
I open'd my window so gently;
I look'd on the dreaming dew,
And oh! the bird, my darling,
Was singing, singing of you, of you.
O think not I can forget you;
I could not, tho' I would!
I see you in all around me,
The stream, the night, the wood,

The flow'rs that slumber so gently,
The stars above the blue,
Oh, heav'n itself, my darling,
Is praying praying for you, for you.

Slowly as if in a dream, the man lowered violin and bow, and with unseeing eyes, looked out over the audience beyond the footlights. Not a sound could be heard except the occasional sob of a woman. With a wistful little smile, David began again, and this time, the theme was not of war or country or home, or even of love between man and woman.

Lead, kindly Light, amid th' encircling Gloom,
Lead thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead thou me on;
Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

The notes grew softer, stopped. Then

the shocked audience looked into the vacuous face of the clown, a clown holding a fiddle awkwardly in his hand and grinning foolishly at it, as he concluded his act in due and ancient form.

"Pore little old one-horse fiddle, ain't ye? Pretty generally worthless, too."

But for once the usual words failed to get a laugh or even a smile from the audience. The transition from the sublime to the ridiculous was too great. The clown stood looking at them as if wondering why they did not laugh and then the grin left his own face and he looked at the instrument in his hand as if lost in thought. After a moment he continued, but not in the words or with the gestures of a clown.

"Still and altogether, old fiddle, you
(Continued on next page)

The Rugs Must Look Fresh

The Appearance Of The Floor May Make or Mar The Room

IN sweeping a rug or carpet, hairs and bits of thread can be easily removed if a circular instead of direct back and forward movement of the broom is used. The threads form in a ball and can be easily taken up.

Wet salt thrown over a rug and immediately swept up will remove dust and sometimes brighten the colors.

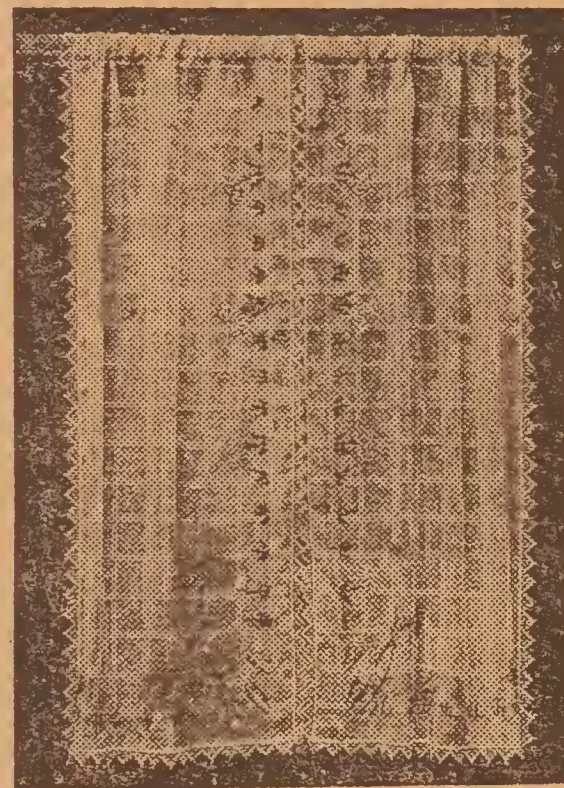
Sprinkling a carpet with corn meal and then sweeping, following the way of the nap will give better results than when some dust downs are used, and tea leaves squeezed dry are excellent for us in sweeping a dark carpet or rug.

Various colors seem to require varied treatment in brightening. Clean a rug and then go over it with a cloth wrung out of water to which a cupful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of ammonia have been added. For the vinegar water substitute a water which two scraped raw potatoes have been added. For a woolen carpet, add three gills of ox-gall to a pail of water and wipe the carpet with this. Tobacco will also work wonders in brightening some carpets. Steep a fourth of a pound of smoking tobacco, or three broken cigars in a gallon of water for several hours. Let stand until the following day, strain, add a little ammonia and go over the carpet with a cloth wrung out of this solution.

Mixture for Scrubbing Carpets

For scrubbing carpets that are badly soiled, use a mixture made by adding yellow soap to boiling water and boiling

liquid dye applied with a clean white-wash or paint brush. Put the rug over the line to dry. The work of dyeing may be done on the floor, by first putting at least a dozen thicknesses of newspapers under it to absorb moisture.



No. 345-5—On these kitchen curtains of cross-barred voile, prim blossoms are embroidered in two shades of rose, blue or yellow, as you prefer. Each petal is a lazy daisy stitch. Use several strands of cotton for the blossoms. The leaves are pale moss green. Edges of the curtains may be hemmed or edged with lace. They would also look well plaited and crocheted around with a narrow filet edge. Heavy cross-barred voile 39 by 45 inches, stamped for curtains, \$1.00. Floss for embroidery, 40c.

In a sunny room the rug may be allowed to dry on the floor.

Strips of stiff buckram sewed along the ends of a rug on the under side will keep them from curling.—L. M.

The One Horse Fiddler

Continued from page 501

and I have played some lonesome roads together. Pretty good friends we've been," and then as if ashamed of his sentiment, he brought the grin—or shall we call it a cynical grimace—back to his face as he said:

"Pore, little, old, worthless, one-horse fiddle, ain't ye?" Then with a voice that fairly thundered, he shouted: "But you and I will never laugh or cry together again!" and with these words, the man raised the violin over his head and with a great downward stroke, crashed it into a thousand pieces over the back of the chair.

In the stunned silence which followed, David turned and stumbled blindly off of the stage and to his dressing room. There, grabbing hat and coat, and still dressed in the paint and costume of the clown, he started to make his way to the street.

"David, ah, David, where are you going? Wait!" and with a little dash Helen had caught him by the arm. "Don't go, David. — I — I — don't want you — to go."

The man paused and looked at the girl with bloodshot and unseeing eyes. He shook off the little detaining hand and started on.

"I'm only David—the Clown—" he muttered.

But Helen, the Woman, had seen a great light. She loved this strange man with his contradictions of laughter and tears, with a very great love indeed, and with that love had come understanding.

She caught up with David again, and this time her arms went around his neck. Holding him thus, and looking up with tear-stained face, she said:

"Listen, my David. I love David the Man; I love David the One-horse Fid-

ler; but best of all, I think I love David the Painted Clown, who brings happiness into the world by making folks laugh!"

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1 cupful cream 1 cupful sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt 1 tablespoonful vanilla

Scald the milk, pour slowly on the egg yolks which have been beaten with the sugar and stir constantly so the eggs will not cook, but blend with the hot milk. Place in a double boiler and cook until the mixture coats the back of a silver spoon. Strain through a sieve into a bowl, add the vanilla and cream and freeze.

Philadelphia Ice Cream

4 cupfuls cream 1 tablespoonful vanilla
1 cupful sugar ½ teaspoonful salt
Mix all the ingredients and freeze.

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for half an hour. Let cool and add an ounce of ammonia and an ounce of denatured alcohol. Scrub a small portion of the carpet at a time with this mixture and wipe dry with a heavy cloth. A soiled rug may also be scrubbed with gasoline, but be sure to do this work out of doors and leave over a line for at least ten hours, in order that all the fumes may evaporate.

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Healthy, Wealthy and Wise

Wise Feeding Aids Health and Health is a Precious Asset

RECENTLY I read a statement by a health specialist which said "Nature after a certain point seems to say, 'Now, I've done all I can do to build a good body; the rest is up to you.'" He went on to say that at the age of 30 years, all individuals should have established a health program of some sort. The body should be kept clean within and without, and each organ should function properly so that the body machine is not being continually clogged with waste which sooner or later means hindrance or a break in its operation.

Most people at the age of 30 constitute a part of the world's workers, whether of the city or of the rural districts, whether man or woman, whether on salary or belonging to the great body of unsalaried—yet earning nevertheless—the home-makers of our land. Health to the worker is a real asset and the lack of it a decided liability. Sickness is bad for the family pocketbook to say nothing of the human suffering it entails. Mediocre or "tolerably good" health is only one step removed from sickness and every effort should be made to promote it to the stage of positive good health.

We can do much as adults to improve our health habits, but the foundation for our health was laid for us by our ancestors and by our mothers, especially, before we were born. But, granting even that, sometimes a child that gets off to a poor start can be developed physically to overcome many weaknesses. Many a girl who is delicate may grow into healthy womanhood by having the right sort of care, regular hours, plenty of fresh air, physical exercise suited to her strength, nutritious foods, and medical or dental attention when needed.

This is said to be the "age of the child" much as last century was said to be an "age of invention." Never has there been so much thought given to the needs of the child's body or of his mind. Our Puritan ancestors were much concerned for the spiritual welfare of their children, and Heaven forbid that we should ever become careless in that respect! But many could live on a higher spiritual plane if they were not so harassed by bodily ills.

The time to develop a strong physical frame is at the time when the body is growing and its functions becoming a matter of habit.

Realizing this fact to be fundamental to the welfare of our nation, the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. D. A. and the American Child Health Association are concentrating their efforts during the week beginning May 1st to emphasize Child Health and ways in which health may be promoted. They are stressing particularly the close relation between food and health in growing children.

We should know what to look for as the signs of good health and be uneasy if these signs are negative; an erect, sturdy, well-developed body with straight legs, flat shoulder blades, full rounded chest, strong white teeth, firm rosy flesh, mind keen and happy, and vigor of movement without undue nervousness. We are told also that temper tantrums may indicate undernourishment.

"A quart of milk a day for every child," has long been the slogan of nutrition workers. A pint a day is allowed by some provided all other foods are right. If the mother has hard work getting "down" the quart a day, it may be used in puddings, custards, cocoa, milk soups, creamed dishes, or by resorting to a "straw" for drinking it plain. Then too the elders of the family should set an example by drinking milk, or at least refrain from expressing distaste for it. "Less talking about what a child should eat and better example set by parents are more effective."

The often joked-about bow-legs or knock-knees become a matter for serious

thought when it is known that they are an indication of the lack of calcium and phosphorus in the food of their unfortunate owner. At least a pint of milk a day with such vegetables as spinach, dandelion greens, celery and carrots in addition to potatoes, besides one egg a day, would aid materially in furnishing the necessary minerals. Fruits, too, are important sources of calcium and phosphorus. Whole-grain cereals, used as oatmeal and in graham bread help to furnish these desired elements.

The coddled egg is more easily digested than a boiled one since the latter process toughens the albumen. Drop the egg into boiling water, remove from the heat and let stand about 8 minutes; a tender jelly-like white, and a yolk sufficiently cooked should result.

Sometimes children unfortunately are deprived of eggs as a food because the quantity first fed has been too great. Just whisking a fork dipped in egg yolk through baby's orange juice or cereal gruel is recommended by some doctors. When the child becomes accustomed to taking care of this concentrated food, then the quality can be increased until at 1½ yrs. he is taking a whole egg yolk and occasionally a whole egg.

The dietaries suggested by the Bureau of Home Economics and the American Child Health Organization are briefly as follows:

Suggested Bill of Fare for a Child of Two

Breakfast: Juice of ½ orange, whole-grain cereal mush; milk, 2-3 cup, or more if wanted; toast; butter.

Dinner: Coddled egg, baked potato; spinach; bread, butter; pulp of cooked prunes; cookie.

Supper: Milk, 1 1-3 cups, or more if wanted; whole-wheat bread; butter.

Suggested Bill of Fare for a Child of Five

Breakfast: Baked apple; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, ½ pint or more if wanted; bread; butter.

Dinner: Boiled potato; creamed codfish; string beans; bread; butter; cup custard; cookie.

Supper: Milk ½ pint, or more if wanted; whole wheat bread; date marmalade.

Suggested Bill of Fare for a Child from 8 to 10

Breakfast: Berries; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, 2-3 pint, or more if wanted; bread; butter; sugar; 1 level tablespoon.

Dinner: Beef stew with potatoes and carrots or tomato; bread; butter; tapioca cream; ginger snaps.

Supper: Cream of lettuce soup; graham bread toasted; butter; honey; or syrup; milk if wanted.

Generally speaking, a child's diet should contain each day, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, whole-grain cereals, and butter or cream.

More specifically we should include daily a pint of milk, an egg or meat or fish (depending upon the Child's age), fruit in two meals, (if dried fruit is used, supplement with tomato juice or raw green vegetable), roughage of some kind in each meal (potatoes, whole-wheat products or other vegetables or fruit) and a little butter or cream in every meal.

This does not necessarily mean that many strange and unusual foods must be bought, but if we plan at the right time, we can have most of the foods in the garden or in the cellar. Even if we do have to buy some of them at certain seasons, it is better to have proper foods than to have some other things which may not be so important.

The body cannot build and repair itself if the material is not furnished it, and as was said in the beginning, it means health, and consequently wealth (whether much or little) to have the right habits of living become perfectly and easily a part

of our routine. In so doing, we add to our store of wisdom and give the younger generation a better start than most of us had.

We Respectfully Request Your Attention

Owing to the advance in postal rates, it has been necessary for us to advance our prices on patterns to 13c and our pattern catalogues to 14c.

We are making a special request to our readers who order embroidery or dress patterns, or stamped material for embroidery, to notify us within a reasonable time if they do not receive their order. We make every effort to have the orders filled promptly, but if for any reason, they are not received we should know it at once. It is too late to adjust matters if the order is several weeks old, or, as in some cases, even months old.

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IN the spring I "put down" three jars of eggs when eggs are plenty and cheap. I use water glass and in three years I have only found one egg that was not perfectly all right.—E. M. F.

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORP., 507 Broadway, New York.

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A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th—\$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

GET RID OF CATTLE LICE, ringworms and mange with Phinotas Disinfectant. Excellent for cleansing sores and wounds. For particulars and prices, write PHINOTAS CHEMICAL CO., 237 Front St., New York City.

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WHITE COLLIES—Farm raised, heel drivers, not a mere white dog, but a real collie with courage to protect flocks and home, fond of kiddies, \$15 up. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

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TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

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BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trapped stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

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WYCKOFF WHITE LEGHORNS—Thrifty chicks, 12c, eggs, 5c. I guarantee you satisfaction. M. W. DEMICK, Hammond, N. Y.

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CERTIFIED SEED under State College inspection; Wells Red Kidney and Michigan Robust Pea beans; disease resistant and most prolific strains. Small orders accepted. H. D. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, also tomato, standard varieties, 300—85c; 500—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.25 postpaid charges collect \$1.50 per 1000. Satisfaction quick delivery guaranteed. MAPLE GROVE PLANT FARMS, Franklin, Va.

PALMETTO or ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—2 yr., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000; 3 yr., \$1.75 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000. F.O.B. GEORGE GASSETT, Putney, Vt.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Fine Field Grown Frostproof Cabbage Plants—Wakfield, Copenhagen Market, Ballhead, 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50. Mailed prepaid. Express 10,000, \$15.00 Cash. Tomato Plants 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50 postpaid. Express 10,000 \$20.00. If you want fine stocks, well packed and a "Square Deal" order from largest growers in Virginia. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

TOMATOES, PEPPERS and EGG PLANTS—John Baer, Earliana, Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Stone, Ponderosa, Dwarf Champion tomatoes, seedlings, \$3 per 1,000; transplanted, \$3 per 1,000; potted (2 inch Pyser pots), \$3 per 1,000, \$3.25 per 100. Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Worldbeater, Long Cayenne peppers, seedlings, \$3 per 1,000; transplanted, \$8 per 1,000; potted, \$30 per 1,000. Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved, seedlings, \$5 per 1,000; transplanted, \$12 per 1,000; potted, \$30 per 1,000. Asters, all colors in pots at \$30 per 1,000, \$3.25 per 100. Scarlet Sage, potted, \$3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all vegetable plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—Hand picked Robust Pea Beans, \$3.60 Bu. F.O.B. Nunda. J. CASS PARKER, Nunda, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Dent, 1922 crop, 100% germination, \$4 per bushel. Bags extra. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SWINE

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE pigs, big type, best blood lines, from large litters. F. B. KIMMEY & SON, E. Greenbush, N. Y.

O I C PIGS. Selected boars and sows for breeders, five weeks old, typical to breed, growthy and quick maturing, price, \$10 each, \$19 per pair. Registration free. CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, large litters, best of breeding, either sex, \$10 registered. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

RUGS made from old carpets, any size, any color, from any kind of carpet. GEORGE E. PURCELL, Dover, N. H.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples, and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A,

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00, and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

Service Department

Some Legal Tangles Unscrambled

"Can I engage in raising locust posts on mortgaged land? I have about 10,000 set now and 3,000 more coming this spring. I have 12 acres set to pine (which will not get large enough to count in the life of mortgage). The locusts are getting crowded so should be thinned. They were set eight years ago, and a few each year since, on good land cultivated a little at first. Since brush and weeds have been grown on as mulch. Now I am informed I cannot cut or thin them. Are such trees a crop or are they forests?" F. L. G., New York.

GROWING trees are considered to be part of the realty, and hence covers the land and everything that constitutes a part of said land. Now, the rule is that the mortgagor, cannot do anything that will impair the value of the land without the consent of the mortgagee. Therefore, if cutting out some of your locust trees will decrease the value of the mortgage security, the mortgagee can enjoin you from so doing. However, we are convinced that if the necessity of such cutting were explained to the mortgagee he would see that the security would not be impaired. If he has not objected, you might start to cut a few and see what happens.

Paying Inheritance Tax

"I wish to ask you can a person draw the money on a check if the person who wrote the check is dead? If the money were still in the bank the check would still be good would it not? In what way and under what circumstances can this State collect Inheritance Tax? Can the State collect Inheritance Tax if there is a will?" C. E. D., New York.

REPLYING to your recent letter we wish to say that while the check of a deceased person cannot be paid by the bank on which it is drawn, it constitutes a valid claim against the decedent's estate, and such claim should be presented to the executor or administrator, who will be compelled to pay it if the estate is solvent.

As to inheritance taxes, it makes no difference whether there is or is not a will. Such taxes are assessed just the same. However, a father, mother, son or daughter can inherit \$5,000 before an inheritance tax will be assessed. Collateral relatives, such as brother, sister, nephew, niece, aunt or uncle must pay such tax on all amounts inherited in excess of five hundred dollars.

When Relatives Can Claim Property

"A distant relative in Chicago died leaving a large estate. He was an unmarried man as we find with no will or direct heirs. The lawyers are looking for relatives around Lockport, N. Y., where the family originally came from. Now it seems that we are third or fourth cousins to this man. My mother is second cousin, I think. Would any of the property fall to my brother and me or would it go to mother, the closest of kin and other second cousins instead of the third generation? We of course, would like our share if we are entitled to it but wouldn't like the expense of a lawyer unless we knew we would be heirs to it."—C. J. S., New York.

REPLYING to your recent letter, it is our opinion that if your mother is the blood relative of the deceased Chicago cousin, she would be entitled to his property before you.

If, however, your father was the blood relative, and your mother related only by marriage, then you would be entitled to the decedent's property. Such property will be distributed according to the Laws of Illinois, and it might be well to have a local attorney look into the matter for you.

Responsibility for Automobile Accidents

"The law places the driver of an automobile liable to any accident that might happen to an invited passenger. Now what I wish to know is whether I could put a notice in the auto stating that all passengers must ride at their own risk or would it be better to have a book headed right and have everyone sign it before riding. Please state the New York State Law on the subject."—P. C. T., New York.

REPLYING to your recent letter, it is our opinion that if passengers are carried in an automobile for hire, one

cannot relieve himself from liability for their safety by posting the notice referred to in your letter.

If, however, no fare is paid for the ride, there is no reason why the risk of injury by accident should not be placed upon the invitee. This can best be done by securing his signature to a release from such liability prior to the beginning of the ride.

Compensation Insurance and Farmers

"How would we be affected by existing New York State Laws governing Compensation in the following case: We are operating a Market Garden with part of the garden on one side of a State Highway and part on the opposite side of the Highway. Should anyone in our employ be injured while crossing said Highway in the regular performance of his duties would we be liable under existing State Laws? Would the Laws demand that we carry Compensation Insurance?"—L. A. Y., New York.

REPLYING to your recent inquiry, it is our opinion that you do not need compensation insurance, as farm laborers are not within the Workman's Compensation Act.

The New York Law on Sheep

"What is the New York State Law on sheep? Suppose I have sheep on my farm and a dog comes on my property and kills some or all of my sheep. Will the town stand the loss and if so, how do they arrive at the amount to be paid for my loss?"

THE answer to question is contained in the following sections of the Law:

Section 117: The owner or possessor of any dog that shall kill, injure or wound any sheep or lambs, or Angora goats or kids, shall be liable for the value of such sheep or lambs, or Angora goat or kid, to the owner thereof, without proving notice to the owner or possessor of such dog, or knowledge by him that his dog was mischievous or disposed to kill or injure sheep or Angora goats. In any action brought against the owner or possessor of a dog for injuring the sheep, lambs, Angora goat or kids, the injury for which a recovery may be had may include the permanent fright of such sheep, lambs, Angora goats or kids, caused by the chasing or worrying thereof by such dog; and if prima facie evidence by adduced by the plaintiff of such worrying or chasing it shall be incumbent on the defendant to prove that the same did not result in the permanent fright of the sheep, lambs, Angora goats or kids alleged to have been injured. The terms "injury" or "injuring," as used in section one hundred and fourteen or in the ensuing sections of this article, in relation to the claims of an owner of any sheep, lambs, Angora goats or kids, against the owner or possessor of the dog or against a town or a town fund, or in relation to the purposes for which taxes, penalties or other moneys, should be applied, shall include injury consisting of permanent fright of sheep, lambs, Angora goats or kids, caused by the worrying or chasing thereof by a dog.

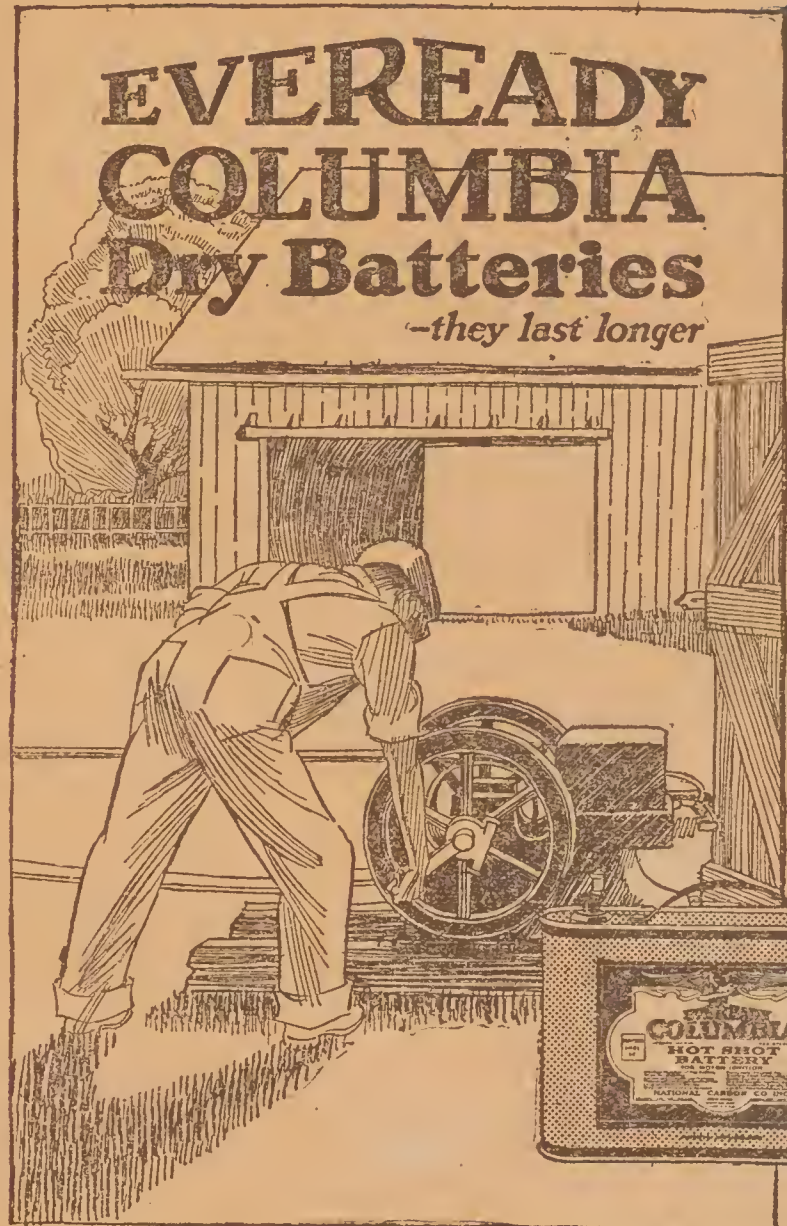
Section 118: The owner of any sheep or lambs, or Angora goats or kids, that may be killed or injured by dogs, may apply to any two fence viewers of the town, village or city where such sheep or lambs, or Angora goats or kids were killed or injured, who shall inquire into the matter, and examine witnesses in relation thereto, and if they shall be satisfied that the same were killed by dogs and in no other way, they shall certify such fact, the number of sheep or Angora goats killed, and the number injured, and the value of the sheep or Angora goats killed or injured immediately previous to such killing or injury, the value of the sheep or Angora goats after being so killed or injured, together with the amount of their fees.

Section 119: Such certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained, in any civil action or proceeding.

Section 120: Such certificate shall be presented to the town board at its second annual meeting for audit; and if such board shall be satisfied by the oath of the person claiming such damages that he has not been able to discover the owner or possessor of the dog or dogs, by which such damage was done, or that he has failed to recover his damage of such owner or possessor, it shall give an order on the supervisor of the town for the amount which it shall allow, who shall pay such order out of the funds arising from the provision of this article.

Town Law. Section 121: Fence Viewers. The assessors and town superintendent of highways elected in every town shall, by virtue of their offices, be fence viewers of their town.

One spin means "Go"!



Popular uses include—

- gas engine ignition
- telephone and telegraph doorbells
- buzzers
- motor boat ignition
- heat regulators
- tractor ignition
- starting Fords
- ringing burglar alarms
- protecting bank vaults
- electric clocks
- calling Pullman porters
- firing blasts
- lighting tents and outbuildings
- running toys
- radio "A"

Eveready Columbia Hot Shot Batteries contain 4, 5 or 6 cells in a neat, water-proof steel case.

BANG! at the first turn—that's the way your engine starts every time, if Eveready Columbia Dry Batteries furnish the ignition. Hissing hot sparks pour into cold cylinders when these batteries go into action. Millions of sparks rarin' to go are locked up inside Eveready Columbia Dry Batteries.

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Highest Grade Scientifically-Developed Lightning Protection
Absolutely Guards Your Buildings Against Lightning Loss
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Take No Substitute. Sold and erected only by the better class of dealers whom we thoroughly instruct and on whom you can always rely.
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\$1200⁰⁰ Log-Saw Profit

"I think you can easily make \$1,200.00 to \$2,000.00 log-sawing profit with the WITTE Log and Tree Saw. Says Wm. Middlestadt of Iowa. It's easy to make \$40.00 a day with the WICO Magneto-Equipped

WITTE Log and Tree Saw

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of 10—saws 15 to 50 cords a day. Thousands in use today.

FREE name for full details, pictures and low prices. No obligation by writing.

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887 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Maxons Mill, Ky.

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20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

THE FARRELL HOIST



FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. I.



NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



concrete for the milk house

Clean, sanitary concrete is the outstanding material for your milk house. Dirt, or decaying matter, is easily kept out; vermin or refuse can find no convenient cracks in walls and floors of concrete.

And not only for your milk house, but for cooling tanks, troughs and other improvements you should use concrete made with Atlas Portland Cement. Concrete construction is permanent and economical; it actually costs less in the long run than impermanent construction.

Of course, you do not use concrete for temporary improvements—but since it's worth while to do most jobs permanently, it's worth while to insist on Atlas Portland Cement for the work. Its high quality record during more than thirty years' use on the farm is one of the reasons why Atlas is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

Send for a free copy of "Concrete on the Farm," the Atlas book about permanent construction. It may help you to save money, to make bigger profits, to add definitely to the value of your property. Use the coupon.

ATLAS

PORTLAND CEMENT

The Standard by which all other makes are measured



Mail this coupon
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THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
134 South La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Please forward your free book on general concrete work about the home and farm.

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Address.....



SOCONY asks no favors

You don't have to go easy on the tractor if you have Socony Motor Oil in the crank case. Socony is a stand-up oil, built for heavy-duty usage, designed to meet any power emergency which the job demands.

Socony asks no favors because it is designed to meet the wide range of power and stamina that farm work and the tractor requires.

Whether used with Socony Gasoline or Socony Kerosene, it develops enormous reserves of pulling power. It gives a maximum compression seal. It resists high engine temperatures. It is a he-man's oil, designed for a he-man's tractor.

Consult the Socony lubrication chart below for the proper grade of Socony Motor Oil for your tractor. The nearest Socony dealer will be glad to quote you prices in metal 30 or 50-gallon drums, with faucet. It costs no more, and is mighty convenient.

Remember that SOCONY is "Standard"

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY MOTOR OIL for Tractor Lubrication

LUBRICATION CHART

TRACTOR'S
NAME

1924

1922-23

Summer
Winter

Summer
Winter

Allis Chalmers (6-12).....	H	M	H	M	H
Allis Chalmers (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Allwork.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Appleton.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Aultman Taylor.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Avery (Cultivator & Model C).....	M	M	M	M	M
Avery (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Ballor.....	H	M	H	M	H
Bates (All steel).....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Bates Steel Mule.....	H	M	H	M	H
Bear.....	H	H	H	H	H
Case.....	H	H	H	H	M
Chase.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Cletrac.....	H	H	H	H	M
Dart Blue J.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Depue.....	H	H	H	H	H
E. B.....	H	M	H	M	H
Evans.....	H	H	H	H	H
Fageol.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Farrn Horse.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Fordson.....	H	M	H	M	M
Franklin.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Frick (12-20).....	H	M	H	M	M
Frick (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Gray.....	H	M	H	M	H
Great Western.....	H	H	H	H	H
Hart Parr.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Helder (Cultivator).....	M	M	M	M	M
Helder (All others).....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Holt (Caterpillar).....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Huber.....	H	M	H	M	M
Illinois Super Drive.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Indiana.....	H	M	H	M	H
International.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
J. T.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Lauson.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Leader.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Linn.....	M	M	M	M	M

TRACTOR'S
NAME

1924

1922-23

Summer
Winter

Summer
Winter

Little Giant.....	H	M	H	M	H
Magnet.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Midwest.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Minneapolis.....	H	H	H	H	H
Moline Universal.....	H	H	H	H	H
Monarch.....	H	H	H	H	H
Nilson.....	H	M	H	M	M
Ohio.....	H	H	H	H	H
Oil Pull.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Oliver.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Peoria.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Pioneer.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Prairie Dog (Model L).....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Prairie Dog (Model D).....	H	M	H	M	M
Reed.....	EH	H	EH	H	H
Reliable.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Russell (Giant).....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Russell (All others).....	H	M	H	M	M
Samson.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Sandusky.....	M	M	M	M	M
Shawnee.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Shelby (Model C).....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Shelby (Model D).....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Square Turn.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Stinson.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Titan.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Topp Stewart.....	H	M	H	M	M
Toro.....	M	M	M	M	M
Traylor.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Trundagr.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Twinn City.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Uncle Sam.....	H	M	H	M	M
Walls.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Waterloo Boy.....	H	M	H	M	M
Wellington.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Wetmore.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Wisconsin.....	EH	H	EH	H	M
Yuba.....	H	H	H	H	M



Bringing Electricity to the Farm

Why Farmers Want It—What It Will Do

By M. S. SLOAN

President, Brooklyn Edison Company

WHAT has this electrical business done? It's only forty-three years old, mind you, for the furnishing of electrical service as the world knows it today dates from 1882—when Thomas A. Edison worked out the basic principles, applied them through machinery and distribution lines of his own design and opened the first central station for general public service right here in New York City. What is the record? Is it good or bad—and by that I mean good for the public as well as for the business?



M. S. SLOAN

More electricity is used in the United States today than in all the rest of the world put together. Consider what that means in comfort, convenience, safety, labor-saving, increased leisure added beauty in our homes and in greater efficiency, economy and production in our factories. Because of the abundant and certain supply of electricity for power-driven machinery, production in this country so far surpasses production elsewhere that the wages of our workers here in New York—measured in terms of purchasing power—are more than double the wages of their British cousins.

Electrical service in this country is of

higher standard—by which I mean the items of safety, of continuity and of convenience of application by users—than anywhere else in the world. It is more widely used. Last year produced a record of two million new customers. Its convenience is at the disposal of the poor man as well as the rich, and he pays no more for it. It is the one and only item in the federal government's cost-of-living figures which stands lower than before the war. The average price of electricity, the country over, is nearly nine per cent below what it was at the beginning of 1914.

Who Owns The Electrical Companies?

The industry has an investment of between six and seven billion dollars. It is owned by more than two and a half million holders of its securities, ranging from men, women and children who own a few shares of stocks, to banks, savings banks, our great life insurance companies, our universities. It is each year obtaining more and more capital from plain ordinary citizens in moderate circumstances—employees and customers—who are willing to accept the limited return of a state regulated business in consideration of the safety of the investment.

It has put to work the water powers of the country until somewhat more than one-third of the annual production of energy comes from hydroelectric generating plants. It will

develop more of our water powers as soon as political considerations and the economic consideration of cost and markets for the power permit. It has improved the efficiency and economy of its coal-burning plants until now, in a large modern station, a kilowatt of energy can be produced from a pound and a half of coal—or even less in some instances. It has inter-connected coal-burning stations and hydroelectric plants into superpower systems which represent a greater maximum use of generating machinery, more complete utilization of seasonal water powers, greater certainty of electric supply and other economies which are pronounced advance over the day of the isolated plants.

Hitherto central-station electric service has been largely a business of supplying urban homes and factories. It has in the last few years reached out into the villages and hamlets and to an extent not realized to the farms. The business has now reached a stage of development, and public recognition of the benefits of electrical service has grown to a point where farms—not every farm, but the majority of them—are going to have electrical service from central stations available in a few years.

I am not a farmer, I am a city man; the company I represent does a city business. Nevertheless I am concerned in this matter as a citizen, a consumer of goods and a business man anxious to see agriculture as efficient and prosperous as manufacturing.

(Continued on page 512)



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Stages of Progress—Electric Power and Light on the Farms Come Next

Zinc Insulated**American Anthony Royal
U. S. and National Fences**

The Test of Time

in service on the farm under all kinds of weather conditions is the only true test by which good fence can be measured. Knowing the extra long lasting qualities of Zinc-Insulated American, Anthony, Royal, U. S. and National Fences we give this

GUARANTEE:

Our dealer will hand you with every purchase of fence our written guarantee that it will equal or outlast in actual length of service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions. Any buyer who can show that it fails to do so will be supplied with an equal amount of new fence free.

Our fences have always given every user the highest degree of satisfactory service. Their quality is the result of more than 25 years of experience, with the most advanced skill of workers and progressive methods of manufacture. Improvements constantly have been added, to make them last longer and give even better service.

When you buy any of our fences from your dealer, your investment is protected with guaranteed fence service. In their making we control every process from selection of ore to the finished product. We know what our fences are and stand back of them with this unqualified guarantee, based on our past record for producing **QUALITY PRODUCTS**.

*Confer With Your Local Dealer***American Steel & Wire Company**

Chicago New York Boston Birmingham
Dallas Denver Salt Lake City

Plowing in Potatoes

These Men Say It Is Good Practice

I SEE you have asked for practical experience in plowing in potatoes, so I will give mine.

To begin with, I have a seven acre side hill field that lays away from the rest of the farm, so that it never gets much manure, and it got so that it did not produce very good, so I decided to try and increase the fertility.

In the spring of 1923, I plowed down a fairly good sod on this field, and sowed part of the field to buckwheat, and planted the balance of potatoes, dropping the seed potatoes every third furrow, and harrowed them often until the plants get too large.

When the buckwheat was in bloom, I plowed that down and sowed rye. In the spring of 1924 I sowed the potato stubble to buckwheat and harrowed it in without plowing. This crop I plowed down and sowed to rye, which I shall plow down for potatoes this present season, dropping the seed every third furrow.

"Cleanest Piece of Potatoes"

The rye that grew on the other half of the field was plowed down in the spring of 1924 for potatoes, dropping the potatoes every third furrow. This was the cleanest piece of potatoes I ever saw grow as the potatoes were harrowed seven times before they were too large. I used a spring tooth, also a spike tooth harrow, and at the very last went once each way with a weeder.

As to digging, I use the same plow to dig with that I use to plant with, which in this case is a two-way Oliver sulky plow. This turns the potatoes out mostly on top of the ground. I then use a potato hook raking two rows into one, making a double row to pick up, and after they are plowed out I can hook the potatoes out as fast as the boy can pick them up. I can see a great difference in the condition of the soil already, and I expect to continue this treatment on this field right along, year after year, for I can get a crop of potatoes off this field much easier than I can top-heavy loads, like hay or grain, to say nothing of having to run a mower or binder on the steep side hill. Now I for one will vote to plow potatoes in, as in my case it beats any way I have ever tried for side hill land.—S. K., New York.

* * *

"A Good Crop Every Year"

I SAW in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of May 2nd, an article "Plowing-in Potatoes" and as you ask for a few letters from the farmers, I will give my experience.

I live in the central part of Sullivan County, and have been a farmer all of my life. I am now fifty-five years of age. I have been plowing in my potatoes for the past fourteen years, and have had a good crop every year. In other words, I have had the nicest and most bushels per acre of any farmer in this section and also have a good crop free from blight when my neighbors failed to have any crop worth digging.

It appears in your paper that the digging is the objection to plowing them in. The following is my way of planting and digging:

Plows Deeper at Digging Time

I take a piece of ground that is drained or sloping, not too stony, and plow as shallow as I can, and turn the furrow over nice and smoothly, planting in every third furrow. When it comes time to dig them, I set my plow one notch deeper than when planting and plow them out. I do not cut or bruise but a very few of them. In dropping the potatoes, I put them about 18 inches apart in the row and then drive along with a load of good rotted cow manure and put about one-half of a fork full in between each piece. After I am through planting, I set my harrow very light so as not to turn the sod over, as I always plant on sod ground, and harrow every four or five days until they begin to come up, setting the harrow a little deeper

each time I go over them. Then I cultivate them as often as needed to keep the grass and weeds out. Until they get in blossom, do not hoe them at all.

My neighbors are now following my system and each year more of them fall in line.—A. D. L., New York.

* * *

Believes in Plenty of Cultivation

IN your issue of May 2nd, I noticed an article "Plowing-in Potatoes." We have done this for some time with good success, with yields running as high as 16 bushels to one bushel planted. The way we plant and cut our potatoes, it takes from 14 to 15 bushels to plant an acre. Here's how we do it: We take a good piece of sod, cover same with barnyard manure in February or March, February being the better month. From May 15 to June 1, we plant every third furrow and from 15 to 18 inches apart in rows, one piece to the hill. As soon as planted, harrow same and roll to cover up and fill air spaces that might be left. Either drop the potato against the furrow turned up or against the land. Then we harrow them and harrow from time to time.

"Cannot Harrow Too Much"

Here's the point: You cannot harrow too much. I have harrowed them with a spike tooth harrow when they were six inches high. You then get all your weeds. Using barnyard manure encourages the weeds. We only cultivate about twice after we quit harrowing.

The reason we plant this way is that we get just as many potatoes as putting them in and caring for them the other way, and the cost of planting and cultivating is cut in two. We plow them in not deeper than 6 inches, and get them to one side of the furrow, either plowed side or land side. Our experience has been that they are no harder to dig than when planted the other way.—R. H. W., Pennsylvania.

Planting Between the Berry Rows

BERTHA ALZADA

BY planting garden crops between the berry rows, planting the berries much farther apart than usual we make the picking and cultivating easier and with no loss of ground. With strawberries we can leave a matted row ten inches wide and leave full three feet of space between the rows, and this will enable us to pick the fruit easy and after this is done we can give a good cultivation, working the finer mulch into the surface soil and plant a row of sweet corn, snap beans, dwarf lima beans, or any other garden vegetable that does not make a tall spreading dense shade that would injure the growth of the strawberry plants. With the raspberries we can plant ten feet apart and grow two rows between, and with an eight foot disc we can stir the soil between such wide rows without trouble for the horses. How much nicer to pick where we have plenty of room, and the crops planted after the fruit is picked will still come off in time to sow buckwheat for a cover crop after we have mowed down all surplus sprouts, which is an easy job with free room to swing the scythe well under the rows. Golden Bantam sweet corn is one of the very best crops for such purposes as the stalks grow low and it matures quickly, and if you have any surplus it is very salable. Blackberries may be treated the same way but will need more room. Red raspberries and blackberries sprout but black raspberries and dewberries root from tips and must be kept pinched back for best results, though the lack of suckers is a great help in keeping to their rows. Mowing the sprouts will generally keep the sprouts of the others down and they weaken and die out pretty well.—B. Alzada.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending May 16, 1925

Number 20

What About G. L. F. Exchange?

How It Came Into Being---What It Has Done---Will It Last?

By E. R. EASTMAN

THIS article is in line with the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to give farm people the impartial, unbiased and unprejudiced facts regarding their cooperative associations. Perhaps we should add that the facts are impartial and unprejudiced so far as it is humanly possible to make them so, for it is difficult for anyone, no matter how hard he may try, to collect all of the facts on these organizations which touch the lives and fortunes of so many people, or to pass on those facts without having his own opinions creep in. I believe that the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST under its present management has the confidence of its readers so that they know that while some of our suggestions may not be the right ones, yet they are backed by a sincere desire to be constructive and to aid farmers in this great modern problem of solving their marketing troubles through cooperation.

We believe in cooperation; but we do not think it is any panacea or cure-all. We expect that mistakes will be made, but we believe these mistakes should be given careful constructive consideration that they may not occur again and that they may serve as steps upon which the organization can build further service and progress.

It Is Your Action That Counts

Whatever suggestions are made on the Cooperative G. L. F., or any other of the organizations, are set forth only after much deliberation and close association and study with the problem, and after taking counsel with men who also have given thought and years to furthering cooperative work. Even at that, these suggestions may be wrong. All cooperative work is fairly new. What we write today may be changed tomorrow. There are no precedents or experience on which to build future work and it is therefore very hard to say what is right and what is wrong. Anyway, what you find in this article and what you read in the articles on the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Canning Crops Association, and the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association are just the facts as we saw them, and suggestions for you to think about as you go about your work. The cooperative problem is after all your problem and it must be your thought and especially your action that finally solve it.

How It Came Into Being

Now, what is the G. L. F.? Briefly, the Cooperative Grange-League-Federation Exchange is an organized movement of eastern farmers, chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to try to solve the problem of buying supplies with better service and for lower prices. It is an outgrowth of the old Grange Exchange. It was the New York State Grange, noted for the many lines of work which it has originated and started to serve farmers, that first organized in 1918 the Grange Exchange. For a generation, farmers, whether justified or not, had been dissatisfied with the service that they received in buying many farm supplies, especially dairy feeds. After the big revival in the cooperative movement for the sale of farm products was started in 1916, some prominent Grangers of New York State got together and said that it was not possible to

sell farm products through organization, but it ought to be possible to buy farm supplies in the same way.

On this principle, they organized the Grange Exchange for handling cooperatively feed and other supplies. But while the Grange Exchange had done hard preliminary work and had no doubt brought some immediate results in savings to farmers, yet there were many who felt that it was not properly financed or supported to be of greatest service to farmers. The Grange itself acknowledged this, and some of its leaders took the initiative in proposing to the Dairymen's League and to the State Federation of Farm Bureaus that the Grange Exchange be reorganized on a larger basis and that it have at least the moral support of the League and the Farm Bureau Federation as well as the Grange.

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This suggestion followed and the Cooperative Grange-League-Federation Exchange, or, as it is commonly known, the G. L. F., was organized in 1920.

It was made a stock organization and a campaign was put on to sell stock to farmers not only to get the necessary money with which to do business, but what is just as important, to get the interest from the members which followed their financial investment. As a result of this financial campaign, and some selling of stock since, the Cooperative G. L. F. now has 34,000 stockholders and \$772,905 of stock has been sold and fully paid for. The Exchange is capitalized at a million dollars consisting of 200,000 shares of common stock at the par value of \$5.00 each. There is no preferred stock, so you will note that about three-fourths of the stock has been sold

and paid for.

The management of the Cooperative Grange-League-Federation Exchange is vested in a Board of nine directors. Three of these are nominated by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, three by the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus and three by the New York State Grange. The directors are elected at the annual meeting of stockholders of the G. L. F. held on the day preceding the annual meeting of the State Grange. The officers consist of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and comptroller, and are elected by the board of directors.

How the G. L. F. Works

The organization is divided into seven working departments as follows: dairy feed service, assorted car and poultry feed service, seed service, fertilizer service, mail order service, field service and information service. Each of these departments has a manager and over all and directly responsible to the board of directors there is a general manager.

This brief outline indicates the way in which the Cooperative G. L. F. is organized. How does it operate?

During the first years of its operations, the G. L. F. was handicapped by being unable to control quality. It was merely a broker buying from manufacturers, or a buyer's agent buying through a broker. As one of its friendly critics put it: "It required some time and experience for G. L. F. directors and management to find out that its hands were tied on quality and price on manufactured goods, that it could not hope to be more than another middleman unless it followed the supplies back through to the manufacturer. With seeds it was different. These could be purchased directly from growers although even here seed tended to get into the hands of large cleaners and blenders. G. L. F. now cleans its own seed.

Not Easy to Buy Plants

"One might think it easy to buy manufacturing plants, but to purchase up-to-date plants in good locations and with modern machinery—and to buy any other kind in these days of rapid change and improvement would be foolhardy—would require the doubling and tripling of G. L. F. Capital. This is impractical in the farmers' present financial condition. Moreover, such a course would undoubtedly have involved capital losses through inexperience. With the heavy non-paying investment in the Buffalo plant in mind, it therefore seemed advisable to enter into partnership relations with reliable manufacturers on a rental basis and under proper safeguards."

This has been done and the management feels that with both feed and fertilizer they have quality under control, with also a share in savings in manufacture which the farmer will get in lower prices.

To summarize then, this is the way the G. L. F. gets the supplies. Its seed department actually inspects, while they are growing, the sources of seed and follows this seed right through until it is sold and delivered by the G. L. F. to the consuming farmers, and as stated above, its fertilizer and feed are obtained by partnership re-

(Continued on page 516)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The Appearance of Prosperity

"THE big fields of alfalfa or clover look like prosperity," said a farmer to us recently.

As we stood looking off across the fields showing the dark green of these legumes before any of the other grasses had started, we agreed emphatically with the above remark. Alfalfa or clover is the basis of good farming. Where you see them growing you may know that they are not only keeping the farmer's feed costs down but they are adding greatly to the fertility of the soil. Every farmer knows what it means to plant a crop on clover sod. How quickly you can tell the difference in the color and growth of the crop on a clover sod from one that does not have that advantage!

Professor Gustafson of Cornell recently completed some very interesting experiments on the gain of nitrogen in the soil caused by growing clover and alfalfa. He says:

"The grain after alfalfa shows a rich green color and makes a much larger total growth than that which comes after timothy. This indicates that the grain crop gets more nitrogen from the alfalfa soil than from the timothy soil. The effect of red clover on corn, oats, wheat and grass following it is very similar to that of alfalfa. In one instance, oats made twice the total yield of grain and straw after clover as after timothy. Wheat made ten bushels more grain after clover than after timothy when all other conditions were identical. Alfalfa and the biennials such as red, alsike, and sweet clover have a decidedly beneficial effect. The annual legumes, such as peas, beans and vetch, have much less effect."

We have heard many farmers complain that they could not get a stand of clover that would live and flourish the way it did in the early days when the land was new. But we have seen enough clover successfully grown with almost every variety of soil and climate conditions possible to eastern farms so that we know that clover can be grown SUCCESSFULLY if just three things are done. First, the land must be ORDINARILY FERTILE, made so with either manure or acid phosphate. Second, care must be taken to get NORTHERN GROWN SEED, with very high germination power. Third, PLENTY OF LIME MUST BE USED. If these precautions are taken, the clover will succeed even on heaving ground and will come on again even after it is frozen back.

For Farm Boys

FOR a long time we have been studying to find something that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST might do that would interest and help the farm boys. We wanted it to be something in particular that would interest the boy in country life and show him what a wonderful place the country is in which to work and play and live.

Now we think we have found a plan. We are asking the help of you parents to get the boys organized with the LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA. Full details were announced in our May 9th issue. More information will be furnished by mail on request.

The Lone Scouts of America are a branch of the Boy Scouts, formed to meet the conditions surrounding the boys on the farms. President Coolidge is the honorary president of the movement. William Howard Taft, William G. McAdoo, and hundreds of others are among those interested.

* This is not a profit-making enterprise, in any way, shape or manner. It is just another kind of service that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is trying to help along.

We know from our own experience how hard it is to keep boys interested in right things. You cannot hold their interest if they have to work all of the time, with no other diversions. On Page 513 there is a further explanation about the Lone Scouts of America and a blank form for the boy to sign. Look over this explanation and the one in our May 9th issue and then join with us in encouraging your boy to become one of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe of Lone Scouts of America.

The Next Step in Country Progress

THE address started on our first page was given recently by Mr. M. S. Sloan at a meeting of a group of business men in New York. Mr. Sloan is president of the Brooklyn Edison Company, one of the largest power and light companies in America, and The Empire State Gas and Electric Association. In introducing the speaker, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who acted as chairman of the meeting, said:

"When the railroads, the improved highways, the automobiles and the motor trucks came, the farmer solved to a very great extent his *transportation problem*. With the coming of the R. F. D., the telephone, the radio, the lonesome distances of the country were cut down and the farmers' problem of *communication* was solved. The invention and application of farm machinery have at least partly solved the *drudgery of farm hand work*. It seems to me that the next great step in farm development is the *application of electricity*, for lightening and brightening the life of our farm people."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is greatly interested in helping along the work of bringing electrical power and light to farmers at a price within their reach. Because of this, we printed in a recent issue a speech of Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, on the subject of electricity on the farm. And now we commend to your reading Mr. Sloan's address on this page on the same subject.

The first step always in any great movement is to study and think about it. The power companies are already giving much thought and attention on how to extend electrical power and light to country users. We will continue to print all the facts that we can get so that farmers may study and think about it also.

Better Homes An American Ideal

ALTHOUGH the practice of promoting "weeks" of one kind or other has grown to such proportions as to court public indifference to them all, the subject of BETTER HOMES strikes close home for all of us.

Home as a place of spiritual and mental stimulation as well as of bodily comfort to those sheltered within its walls is the ideal of American family life. To bring out the best in every member of the family, to help in controlling the unworthy impulses, to bring to a healthy and useful citizenship the youth of the home is an ideal worthy of the best father and mother and can be accomplished in even the humblest home.

In these days of unrest and desire for excitement on the part of our young folks, the home

which has the atmosphere of sympathetic understanding will have the better chance of directing into right channels that restlessness.

While much of the emphasis is being placed upon the mechanical and artistic aspects of BETTER HOMES, we consider those as means to the desired end of more satisfying family life.

Increased knowledge of these aspects, however, leads towards realization of these ends, and each woman should study her end of the business—the home-making—with an eye to making it most effective, just as the farmer attempts to do with his fields or orchards; this includes better equipment and arrangement, a definite plan of work, careful buying, and constant adjusting of the social demands of the family and community.

The less money one has, the more necessary it is to know how it can be spent to the best advantage, but money or lack of it need not determine the successful family life, which is a thing of the spirit rather than of the material things which enter into it.

—GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Charles R. Mellen

WE are sorry to have to report the passing of our friend, Charles R. Mellen, of Geneva, who died on April 29th after a long illness. For many years Mr. Mellen owned the famous John Johnson place in Seneca County and until comparatively recently he made this farm his home. Our readers will remember that the John Johnson farm was the first in this country to be tile drained with tile brought from Scotland.

Mr. Mellen fully lived up to the progressive history of his farm. He was instrumental in starting the Seneca County Farm Bureau and served on the Executive Committee. For a number of years he was a member of the governing board of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. Best of all, Mr. Mellen was a splendid citizen and a man who was greatly respected and loved by all who knew him.

It Starts in This Issue

THE "Valley of Voices" starts in this issue. It is a good story for every member of the family and is alone well worth the subscription price of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. If you do not believe it, turn back and read the opening instalment.

To Prevent Sale of Poor Fertilizers

PENNSYLVANIA has a new fertilizer law. It provides that Pennsylvania fertilizer must hereafter contain at least 14 per cent of plant food. Already the great majority of dealers have improved the standards of the business and need no regulation law. They welcome, however, as do all farmers, a statute which will make it difficult for the small minority to sell farmers fertilizer of little value.

The Pennsylvania legislature also passed a new insecticide act and a new paint bill, providing for proper brands, rulings and regulations which will help to insure farmers against fraud in these products.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I HAVE heard a good many stories about the partnership that is supposed to exist between the doctor and the undertaker, but the doctor in the following story, that somebody sent me, seemed to be a little shy on this sort of cooperation.

The story goes that he was traveling by a graveyard one day and he noticed the grave-digger lying in the cemetery badly intoxicated. So the doctor said to him:

"John, John, this is very bad. I must certainly report your intoxicated condition to the minister."

"Aw, come off, Doc," replied the grave-digger, "I'VE COVERED UP MANY A MISTAKE OF YOURN. CAN'T YOU OVERLOOK ONE OF MINE?"

Our Worst Problem

How the Standard Farm Papers Are Fighting the Farmers' Tax Battle

By C. V. GREGORY

Editor of the *Prairie Farmer*

Of all the vexing questions with which the farmer has to deal, taxation is probably the worst. The cost of government is steadily increasing, payrolls become longer year by year, and the scope of government activity is constantly broadened. Real estate, and especially farm real estate, which lies out of doors where it cannot be missed by the assessor, bears the heavy end of the tax burden. Farm taxes have increased at an alarming rate, until in some cases the annual tax bill is almost as great as the rental value of the land.



C. V. GREGORY

What is to be done about it?

Farmers and farm organizations all over the country are analyzing the problem and trying to find methods of lightening the burden.

The first suggestion usually made is to reduce the expense of government. Experience does not lead us to hope for much relief in that direction, however. We may check increases, but to curtail government activities sufficiently to bring back the good old tax bills of years ago does not seem possible.

Farmers pay little federal taxes directly. The federal income tax law is the least of their worries. What they pay indirectly in increased prices due to the tariff and in other ways is another story. The farmer's chief complaint does not lie there, however, but in the tax bills for state and local expenses, which come with the first robin in the springtime.

Even state taxes are guilty only in small degree. On a typical 320-acre farm in Knox county, Illinois, for instance, the tax bill is \$440.19. Of that amount \$229.39 goes for schools, \$74.58 for roads, and \$135.22 for state, county and township government. A considerable part of the state tax is used for educational and road building purposes. More than 75 per cent of this farmer's tax bill is chargeable to schools and roads.

The annual direct tax in a typical farming county in Central Illinois is \$1,060,031.74. Of this amount \$412,293.04 goes for schools and \$232,201.45 for roads. The road tax is more than the entire cost of township, county and state government, and the school tax is nearly twice as much.

We cannot abolish roads and schools. We want to make them better instead of poorer. The solution seems to be to enlarge the sources of revenue and place assessments on a more equitable basis. A number of states are trying to accomplish the first purpose by income taxes, severance taxes, gasoline taxes, etc. Further movement in this direction seems to be desirable.

Considerable progress is being made in securing fairer assessment of farm land. The most extensive work along this line has been in Illinois, where John C. Watson, tax expert of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has done notable work.

Mr. Watson's method is to check up actual sales of farm and city property for a year, and compare sale and assessed valuations. Almost invariably he has found that farm land is assessed at a higher percentage of its actual sale value than is city real estate. This evidence presented to boards of review has resulted in reduced farm assessments in a number of Illinois counties.

Sangamon county furnishes a typical instance. Reduction in farm land assessments in 1923 cut the tax paid in the spring of 1924 about 25 cents an acre. The total tax saving to Illinois farmers

as a result of Mr. Watson's work is about two million dollars a year.

Mr. Watson's department is also investigating county finance in a number of Illinois counties. In Cass county, Illinois, it was found that taxes were being levied above the legal limit, money was being borrowed illegally on the notes of the county commissioners, records required by law were missing from the files, and large amounts of money had been paid out without proper ex-

render well-nigh impossible the reduction of taxes in times of stress." Nebraska is prohibited by the constitution from issuing state bonds. In 1922, Mr. McKelvie, then governor, called a special session of the legislature and reduced state taxes one-third, which would not have been possible had the state been in debt. This is in marked contrast to conditions in Illinois, where state bond issues to the total of 235 million dollars have been authorized within the past 10 years, and where the state tax rate has increased from 45 cents to 65 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation within the past five years. The latest bond issue was for \$100,000,000 for road building. These bonds run for 30 years. It will take \$175,000,000 to pay the principal and interest. Bond issues cannot be eliminated entirely, nowever, especially for building school houses and other public buildings.

No matter how greatly we may economize in public expenditures, the burden will be exclusively heavy as long as real estate continues to bear the brunt of the load. The tendency in many states is for costs of road building to be paid by motor vehicle license fees and in many cases by a gasoline tax. So far this has not decreased the burden on real estate, however, as this money has been chiefly used for building state roads. Farmers might as well direct their efforts toward a policy of assessing the bulk of all road costs against motor vehicles and reducing the burden on real estate to that extent. A move in that direction has been started in Illinois, where it is proposed to make a two-cent gasoline tax replace a 25-cent direct county tax for road building and maintenance.

The cost of schools will increase rather than decrease. At present real estate bears practically all this expense. The thrifty person who accumulates property pays for educating the children of the less thrifty class who spend as they go.

The remedy for this is a state income tax, properly distributed to the school districts and other taxing bodies. Such a tax might well take the place of the unenforceable tax on intangible property. In fact, many tax authorities believe that with the establishment of a state income tax, all personal property taxes should be abolished. A state income tax should also contain an offset feature. That is, if the income derived from property, as in the case of a farmer, the taxpayer should not pay both a property tax and an income tax, but only the higher of the two.

The soundest measure of taxation is the ability to pay. Income is the true measure of that ability. Until the income tax is made to share with real estate the cost of local and state governments, lower taxes are an idle dream.

Government economy will help some, but if we hope for great relief, we are sure to be disappointed. Fairer assessments will help some. But the real solution is to collect taxes from the great mass of people who own little property but who have substantial incomes. When that is done, through a fair state income tax, real tax relief for agriculture will follow.

What we need most in this Republic is not special genius, not unusual brilliancy, but the honest and upright adherence on the part of the mass of the citizens and of their representatives to the fundamental laws of private and public morality—which are now what they have been during recorded history.—Theodore Roosevelt.

THE WEANING SEASON

Copyright 1925, New York Tribune, Inc.



Just like taking away a member of the family—almost
Courtesy New York Tribune. By J. N. Darling

planation. This investigation resulted in court action and a political upheaval in the county.

In New York a notable piece of tax reduction work was accomplished by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Following the collection of a great amount of evidence of unjust taxation from the readers of that paper, Governor Al Smith called the editor and publisher into conference. As a result, the governor sent a special message to the legislature asking for a reduction of one half-mill in the direct property tax. Such a measure was passed, saving property owners approximately eight million dollars.

This publication is now advancing a budget system for every tax levying body, and tax statements showing in detail just how the money is spent. The budget system is just as valuable in school districts and other local taxing units as it is in state and federal governments. It leads to more careful expenditures and consequently to lower taxes.

S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska, publisher of the Nebraska Farmer and former governor of that state, calls attention to the influence of bond issues on taxation. "It encourages extravagance," he says, "enables the small or non-taxpayer to impose enormous burdens on those who, by industry and thrift, accumulate property, and

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Do Plans Pay?

A Farm And Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

"PLAN your work; work

your plan" is an old motto which is written in one of my earliest diaries and which has almost become a habitual effort with me. Applied to farm work it, of course, has its limitations. However, I feel that a carefully made plan for each week's work is much more likely to produce desired results than no plan at all, even if it does have to be changed somewhat. It is not necessary that such a plan

be put on paper although I personally feel that writing down the jobs helps to visualize them, and anyhow crossing them off when completed is a satisfaction.

To show how this works out, last week I listed ten jobs which ought to be done and which I planned to do. We



M. C. BURRITT

got five of them done, with parts of two others, and in addition two jobs which we hadn't planned at all, but undertook because of rain. Unexpected things always occur to change plans although I suppose it is good management to reduce these to an absolute minimum by anticipating as many of them as possible. Things worked right on schedule the first three days of the week. Then a valve burned out on the tractor and we had to lay off three-quarters of a day to take the Fordson down, replace the valve, and while we were at it grind all the valves. We had been going only a half day again when it began to rain and we were kept inside for twenty-four hours. At that we had a batting average of about 60 per cent.

A Heavy Schedule Ahead

For this coming week I have twelve major jobs laid out on my note pad. These include putting on the pink spray which will take one man four days at least, and keeping the tractor plowing and disking as much of the time as possible. The work planned will take at least 140 hours but we will have about 160 hours available, so that there is a margin for rain, underestimating, and new jobs equal to more than 10 per cent. I think we have anticipated all the eventualities we can control. For the rest we are in the hands of Providence. I think it is better even to have planned and not worked the plan one hundred per cent than not to have planned at

all. Few farmers make such paper plans ahead but many good farmers I know do have a well planned schedule in their minds not only one week but several weeks ahead.

We have alfalfa sowed three different ways this spring, all on tile drained land in the same field, all inoculated. Four acres was sown with oats on April 17, being broadcast ahead of the drill. Oats were seeded at the rate of only five pecks per acre. Three acres were sown on April 25 with canning factory peas in the same manner. Five acres were seeded with fall sown wheat which was late sown last fall but which is a good though not a very advanced stand. In this case the seed was dragged in April 28 first lengthwise and then crosswise of the wheat rows with a spike-tooth drag. I anticipate the best seeding with peas and the next best with oats but time will tell just what the results will be. Although I didn't plan it as an experiment, I am glad that I shall have this opportunity to determine the best method of seeding this important legume.

Weather Man Was With Us

The dormant spray was finished in this section the early part of last week. The wind conveniently shifted East and West through prevailing North and generally a thorough application was made from both sides. There was no rain throughout the entire spray period and practically no scab now appears to have developed. Two days later we had a 36-hour rain but the protection was there. Now the weather has cleared and the early varieties are almost ready for the pink application. Temperatures have been low during the week with two or three sharp white frosts. Injury to buds is not now apparent but some is likely to be evidenced later in failure of the blossoms to set. With warm weather, apples will be in full bloom by May 10. Cherries are in bloom now (May 2) and peaches, pears and plums are all ready to burst into bloom now with a real warm day.

Oats were practically all sown before the rain of April 30, although there are a few belated sowings yet to be made. Most fields are just coming up. Some plowing for corn and beans and other hoed crops has been done but most of this work is ahead. Spraying, cultivating orchards, hauling manure and plowing will be the order of the day during the coming week of May 4th. The rain came just right. The ground was dry for this time of the year and the water is already pretty well absorbed.—M. C. BURRITT.

Bringing Electricity to the Farm

(Continued from first page)

There are two reasons why the farmer wants electricity and the electrical industry wants to furnish it to him. The first is social. The second is business.

I don't need to stress the basic importance of agriculture in our national life and the desirability of anything which will make farmers and their families more comfortable and happy and farming easier, more productive, more profitable. Electricity will do all of this, if the farmer can get it and can afford to use it. This has been proved on scientifically electrified experimental farms and on a diversity of plain, practical farms in many sections of the country where electricity is already being supplied by the extension of central lines on a sound commercial basis. To take part in any movement which will better the farmer is a social service of prime importance, and the electrical industry is well aware of its privilege and its duty is that respect.

Hard Job to Get It to the Farms

Moreover, it is good business to furnish electricity to the farmers who can use

it to their advantage. The extension of distribution lines to rural territory where there may be only three or four or half a dozen customers to the mile instead of forty or four hundred, as in a city, brings in problems of engineering, cost and financing which are intricate and perplexing. Obviously the farmer can't use electricity if it is too costly; equally obviously the utility cannot furnish it way below cost or on a rate system which would penalize existing city customers in their rates. Yet these matters can be worked out—they are in process of being worked out in this State; and when they have been, the sale of electricity to farms for home use and farm power is going to be a desirable item in the general business of furnishing electrical service.

This opens a vista of the farmer as a more economical producer, a larger purchaser, the importance of which your trained economic vision will perceive at once. The social benefits resulting from electrified farms will not accrue to the

(Continued on opposite page)

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

American Agriculturist Tribe



what you want.

WHO will be in the first hundred to send in a Lone Scout Application blank. We wish to publish a picture of the first member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe of the Lone Scouts of America. We want other Lone Scouts to send us pictures and stories. This is your column, and we wish to print

What To Do

First fill and send us the blank at the bottom of this page. We will forward it to the Long House at Chicago, and will send you your membership card, badge and handbook. When you get them, send at once for the first degree book and pass the tests as soon as you can. Begin to interest other boys in becoming Lone Scouts, and as soon as four others have joined, start a tribe. A



Tribe is a group of scouts at least five in number who select a tribe name, elect a Tribe chief, a Scribe and a Wampum Bearer. They hold regular meetings and have fun together. The Tribe chief has a pin which is pictured on this page to show his rank. This pin is the property of the Tribe, and to encourage you to form a Tribe we will give a Tribe Chief Pin to the first Tribe that organizes through us.

When you decide that you wish to form a tribe, send us an application for a charter. This application must give the following facts: The name, address and age of each member. Officers names. Tribe meeting place and meeting dates. The purpose of the organization. The tribe must adopt the official constitution, which is printed in the handbook, and a charter is granted to the tribe by the Long House at Chicago, upon receipt of twenty-five cents to cover costs.

What the First Degree Tests Teach You

Tests one, two and three will teach you to keep yourself physically fit. Tests four, five, six and seven will give you a general knowledge of your body. How you know when your fingers are burned, and how your body grows. Tests eight, nine and ten will teach you to have keen eyes, sharp ears, and a good memory. The tests from eleven to sixteen deal with respect for the flag, courtesy, cheerfulness, and the honor of a Lone Scout, as well as kindness to dumb animals.

Why You Should Be a Lone Scout

You will be a member of a self governed organization and you will take part in the government. You will learn much about outdoor life, and build up a stronger body. You will have an opportunity to see your letters, and stories appear in print either in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, or in Lone Scout Papers. Perhaps the biggest reason for becoming a Lone Scout is that you will make friends of many other Lone Scouts. We will print a list of members as they join, and you will be able to write letters to as many of them as you care to hear from.

If a Lone Scout is interested in radio, in collecting stamps, or in anything that boys are interested in, you may form or join as many mail tribes as you wish. A mail tribe is a group of lone scouts that are interested in the same things. They write to each other, exchange experiences, and gain in friendship.

Come on boys. Let's make the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST TRIBE of the Lone Scouts of America the best in the country.

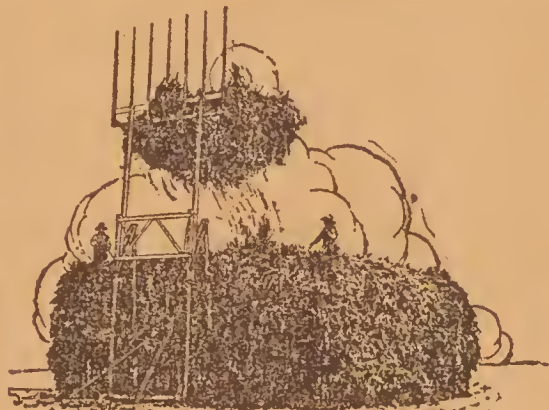
Mow · Rake · Stack · Bale

with

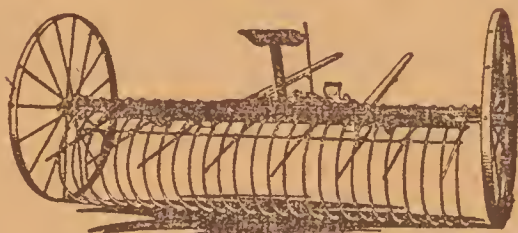
McCORMICK · DEERING Haying Machines!



McCormick-Deering Hay Loader



McCormick-Deering High-Lift Stacker



McCormick-Deering Self-Dump Rake



McCormick-Deering Side Rake and Todder

Deering Mower at Work

IT is surprising how much better hay you can make, how much labor you can save, and how much pleasanter the haying season can be when you use the modern dependable hay tools found in the McCormick-Deering Line. Regardless of where you are farming, if you grow some hay, you should know all about these machines.

You can get this profitable information from the local McCormick-Deering dealer or by writing to us.

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606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in American Agriculturist territory—Albany, Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Elmira, Harrisburg, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Branches in 93 Principal Cities

15,000 Dealers

Good Service Everywhere

Bringing Electricity to the Farm

(Continued from opposite page)

farmers alone; neither will the material benefits.

There are two ways in which electrical service may be carried to the farms. One is being tried out in Ontario, where there is government ownership and operation of

the electrical system. There the construction of farm service lines is heavily subsidized by the government. I don't believe this is a good and sound way. It introduces too many offsets to the benefits to be derived from farm utilization of electricity. I don't believe the self-respecting farmers of our country would care much for that method, even if it

hastened results somewhat.

The other way is the extension of farm service as a sound business proposition with all elements carefully weighed, which is what we are doing here—the furnishing of service where and when and as it can be made to be mutually advantageous to the farmer and the electrical company.

I was much impressed by the detailed statement of the disadvantages under which farmers of the country are now operating delivered by Governor Lowden a week ago at the dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It was a gloomy picture—farmers receiving less return for their bumper crops than for small ones, a large and growing disparity between the prices of the things they sell and the things they buy, an increasing number of abandoned farms.

Electricity in Place of the Hired Man

Governor Lowden declares the main trouble in the farmers' situation today is that the tiller of the soil is not applying modern business methods. He advocates organization, for marketing. Not being a farmer, I cannot discuss that phase of

(Continued on page 12)

Use This Blank and Become a Lone Scout

Date
I have, with the consent of my parents or guardian, taken the following pledge of the Lone Scouts of America, which I have read and understand:
"I pledge my allegiance to my flag and the nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will 'Do a Useful Thing Each Day' and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Enclosed find 15 cents to cover the cost of enrolling me as a member. I understand that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is furnishing the Lone Scout badge free of charge to one hundred members. This membership fee entitles me to a membership card, the badge, a handbook, and all the privileges of the order.

Name

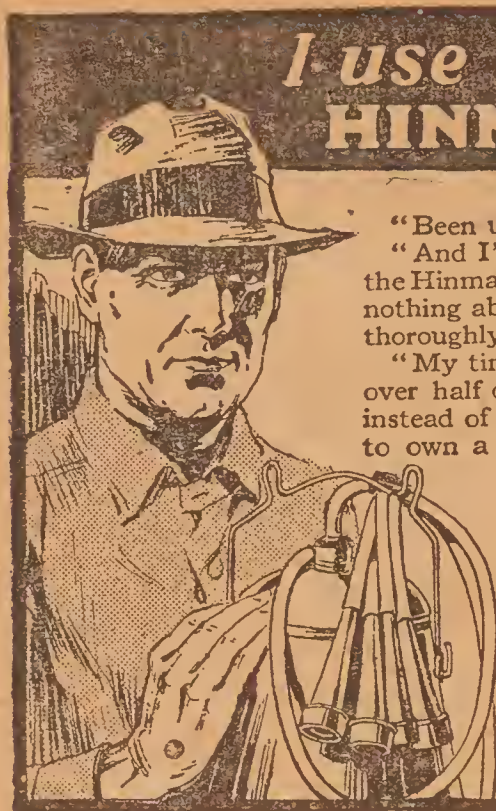
Nationality and color Age

St. No. P. O. Box or R. F. D. No.

Town County State

Send all applications to Lone Scout Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

I use a — HINMAN MILKER



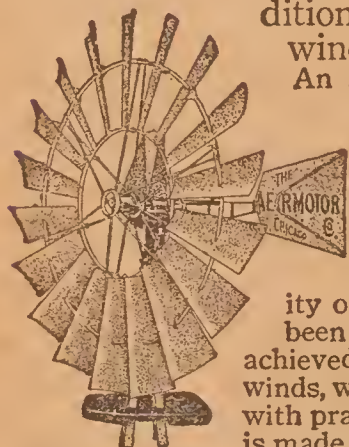
"Been using it every day for five solid years."
"And I'll tell you this—You can bank on it that the Hinman gets the milk and gets it clean. There's nothing about that machine that you can't wash as thoroughly clean as your wife does her tea cups."
"My time's worth something. When I can save over half of it by letting a machine milk the herd instead of my elbow grease, I guess I know it pays to own a Hinman. That's the way thousands of Hinman Users talk today. Do you know why? It's worth while finding out."

Write for FREE Catalog
containing milking machine information that will give you an entirely new idea about what the Hinman is and can do. Write us to-day.

AGENTS—Write us about opportunities open in certain sections
HINMAN MILKING MACHINE COMPANY
17th Street, Oneida, N. Y.

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The **Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to

run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

Famous Swedish Treatment Prevents Abortion

Foreign Treatment Now Giving Amazing Results in Herds Considered Incurable. Easy and Safe to Use.



Chicago, Ill., — Complete freedom from the ravages of the disease contagious abortion that costs American farmers over twenty million dollars yearly is now possible through the use of an old Swedish abortion treatment, according to statements from thousands of American users. They say the treatment completely stops even the worst cases and has saved entire herds through its remarkable powers.

John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden, introduced the treatment in this country 9 years ago when he used it to cure his herd after all domestic treatments had failed. Its fame spread by word of mouth and wherever used proved practically 100 per cent successful. The treatment is easy to give, gets quick results and cannot harm the animals.

Cow, Calf, Control (C. C. C.), the American name of this treatment is now available for farmers everywhere and is distributed under the absolute binding guarantee that it will stop any case of abortion and that every otherwise normal cow will deliver a healthy calf or the treatment cost is refunded.

Any reader of this paper having abortion in his herd can receive free of charge and without obligation full information about this treatment by sending a postal to the Froberg Remedy Company 14 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Indiana.

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YOU need your horses every day. Watch carefully for strains, bruises and minor ailments. And be sure to keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam on your shelf—ready for instant use. For over 41 years it has been famous as a remedy for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.

Apply it yourself. Just follow directions that come with bottle. Much better than firing and doesn't discolor the hair or leave the slightest scar. Don't let your horses suffer from something you can cure yourself. Buy Gombault's Caustic Balsam today. \$1.50 at all druggists, or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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The East will prosper with good cattle. Good cattle are the only ones that are profitable. How can you get them? Read this new book by Philip R. Park. Sent free to any farmer. Write today!

Park & Pollard Co.
655 HERTZEL AVE. BUFFALO, N.Y.

"Holy Cow!"

Sandy the Dairyman's Favorite Expression

AN unpretentious village near the

By G. D. HART

and re-assembled into one individual cow.

northern boundary of that far famed state, "Where the Tall Corn Grows," is the domicile of a congenial young man known to his intimate friends by the more or less colorful cognomen—Sandy.

Sandy has been associated with the purchase and sale of cattle and hogs since he was knee high to a Poland China porker and knows the game from box car to bank balance. As a matter of fact he has become so proficient in the art of "sizing up" animals that when folks in the neighborhood wish to test a platform scale they simply have Sandy guess the weight of a steer, drive the animal on the platform, and adjust the mechanism accordingly.

I said a moment ago that Sandy is a congenial lad but that doesn't half enumerate the spontaneous good-fellowship of his personality. Why Sandy owns a laugh that takes the blue ribbon as a gloom chaser. It originates somewhere in the region of his shoestrings, gurgles up through his abdominal roundness with ever increasing intensity and booms forth from his larynx like a veritable Vesuvian deluge of contagious mirth. The most chronic of blues turns about and "high tails" to the farthest corner of the pasture when Sandy's laugh is in evidence.

A "Sub" for Cuss Words

Most folks, when they are rudely alarmed or mentally agitated, relieve the strain by some such exclamation as "Holy Gee," "Be the Powers of Moll Kelly," or "Well I'll be —(deleted)." Not so Sandy. His favorite ejaculatory vent is, "Holy Cow!"

We have all heard more or less about the Sacred Bull that occupies a prominent place in the Pagan ritual. Most of us are fairly familiar with another kind of bull, not so sacred, that is used quite extensively by certain persons who aspire to political favor. But Holy Cow seems to be of new and entirely original coinage.

Recently, however, the writer had occasion to examine a year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and since perusing its pages feels more qualified to appreciate the significance of Sandy's bovine exclamation.

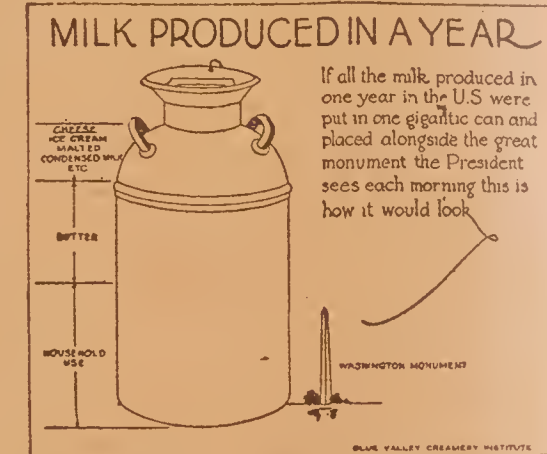
Holy Cow! Believe you me! She sure is some "koaw" when viewed collectively. To be exact there were, according to the U. S. census of nineteen twenty-two, just twenty-five million two hundred eighty-seven thousand of those somber eyed females of the bovine species, familiarly known as milch cows.

The Story in Another Way

"Statistics," says Uncle Calvin Corn-tassel, "are dryer than a Minnesota Swede crossing the great Volstedian Sahara," so perhaps the mere figures mentioned above will awaken no particular thrill within the mentality of the average reader.

To be more spectacular suppose we go back to boyhood days and recall the old dairy herd meandering homeward, nose to tail along the old cow-path, at milking time. Arranged in like manner our national herd would make a continuous line extending one and one-third times around the world. Assembled in one vast herd and massed as closely as possible they would occupy eight thousand one hundred twenty-five acres of space. In order to corral the entire herd it would be necessary to extend the famous Chicago stock yards to more than twenty-five times their present capacity. Allowing fifty thousand head as the daily capacity it would require five hundred working days—practically nineteen months—to market this number of cattle through the present Chicago yards.

Suppose again, that all the milch cows in the United States could be collected



If all the milk produced in one year in the U.S. were put in one gigantic can and placed alongside the great monument the President sees each morning this is how it would look.

If all the milk in the United States last year was put into one gigantic can a thousand feet in diameter, it would reach almost half a mile into the clouds, being more than four times the height of the Washington Monument at the national capital, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. The can would tower 2,009 feet in height, while the Washington Monument is only 500 feet high but 55 inches square.

Into the American milk can annually goes 11,925,252,411 gallons of white gold, valued at \$2,566,000,000, the daily milking of 24,675,000 cows. If the can was emptied, it would make a river five feet deep and twenty feet wide, extending 3,775 miles in length.

Cow?" Were she equus instead of bovine we should harbor little doubt as to the efficacy of Samson's famed weapon of defense.

What It Would Take to Feed Her

Now that we have acquired possession of this gigantic bovine we must concern ourselves in the matter of her gastronomic welfare; for, to secure the best results, good milch cows like good husbands must be well and judiciously provisioned. Here we encounter a real difficulty for our composite cow, being gigantic in stature, also possesses a tremendous appetite. Based on the average ration for dairy cows she will require one hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred tons of hay, four hundred forty-two thousand two hundred tons of silage, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred tons of corn and cob meal and twelve thousand six hundred tons of cottonseed meal for daily consumption.

To perform the simple little chore of conveying this feed to her manger we shall need a fleet of twelve thousand nine hundred five-ton trucks, each truck making an average of ten trips daily.

The average Iowa corn crop would just about supply the corn and cob meal necessary to maintain our cow in perpetuity but the average hay crop of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois would be entirely consumed in twenty-one weeks. Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas—our largest cottonseed producing states—could furnish the cottonseed meal content for her daily ration for only two days more than twenty weeks. The entire silage supply of the

(Continued on opposite page)

Brentwood Holstein Sale Indicates Live Stock Comeback

The Brentwood National, held at Brentwood Farm, Abington, Pa., on April 30 and May 1, was a very successful affair and if it may be considered as a barometer, it indicates that the pure bred live stock game is surely on the up grade. Speaking to several in the "know," it is very evident that better days are ahead. This was the fourth Brentwood National and the fact alone that the average price per head came to \$729 is proof enough of the tone of the trading.

One hundred twenty-nine individuals were brought into the ring. Sir Inka May, consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Association, topped the sale at \$12,000, which was bid by the Carnation Stock Farms of Oconomowoc, Wis. Sir Inka May is a son of the U. S. champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead. He was the all-American Junior Yearling in 1924.

There were several other individuals that brought prices in four figures. Buyers were present from Cuba and China. It was estimated that something like 500 people attended the sale. George W. Baxter of Elmira, N. Y., and George A. Gue were the auctioneers. S. T. Wood was in the box and W. S. Moscrip was judge of the Show which was held previous to the sale.

"Holy Cow!"

(Continued from opposite page)

great corn state (Iowa) would be completely exhausted after eight good meals.

The second, and perhaps the greatest, inconvenience incident to the ownership of our great cow is the milking operation. We have grave fears that even the most courageous veteran of Chateau-Thierry or Belleau Wood would ever tackle a lactice protuberance twenty-four feet in diameter and one hundred twenty feet in length. Moreover, it is no small chore to relieve "old bossie" of fifteen billion seven hundred forty-seven million gallons of milk twice each day, three hundred sixty-five days per annum.

However, we are reminded that all up-to-the-minute dairy operators have dispensed with the old hand labor method and now employ milking machines. In casting about for a mechanical device that we might employ, in like manner, to our composite creature we chanced to come into contact with one of our modern fire engines, such as manufactured by American La France. Watching one of these babies in operation one is readily convinced that they are "some pumpers."

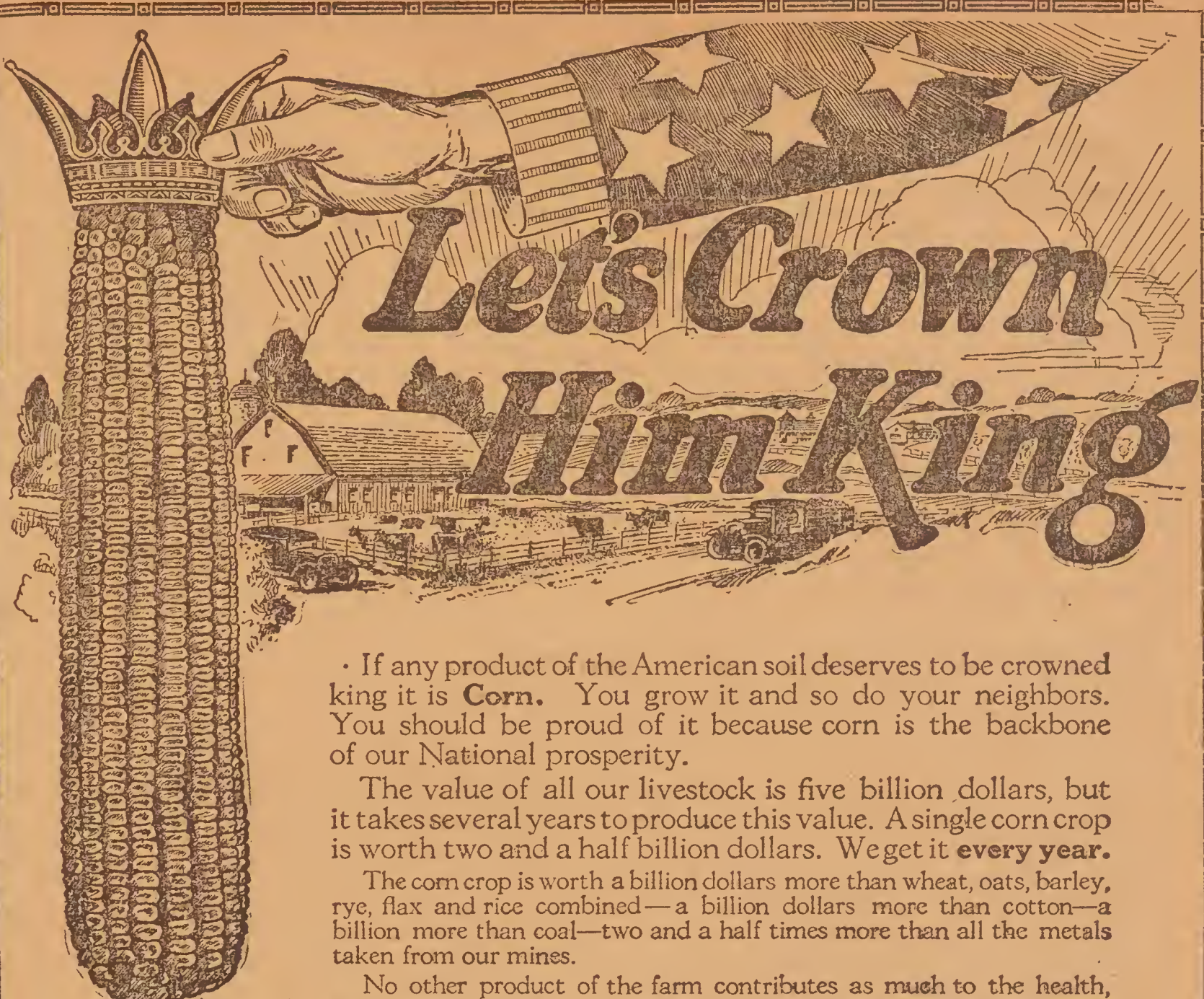
Accordingly we have decided to cash a few cream checks and buy a battery of twenty such machines, five for each teat, and thereby reduce the duration of our milking periods to five hours each or ten hours for the entire day.

Where to Put the Milk

Now that we have decided on a method of milking our composite cow the next thing in order will be a series of suitable receptacles in which to place the milk. For this purpose we shall borrow, provided our old friend John D. will be kind enough to loan them, a few ten thousand gallon tank cars. We shall only need one thousand five hundred seventy-five such cars together with twenty-five modern locomotives to haul them about at milking time.

Quite some supply of milk when viewed in this manner—Eh, Vat? Now let us try to imagine what the result would be if the entire annual milk supply—seven hundred thirty times the above amount—could be collected into one vast container. Too big for the average conception to encompass. However, careful calculation discloses the fact that could the annual milk supply be properly arranged and discharged into the Des Moines river, at Des Moines, Iowa, there would be an amount sufficient to maintain that stream

(Continued on page 11)



Let's Crown Him King

• If any product of the American soil deserves to be crowned king it is **Corn**. You grow it and so do your neighbors. You should be proud of it because corn is the backbone of our National prosperity.

The value of all our livestock is five billion dollars, but it takes several years to produce this value. A single corn crop is worth two and a half billion dollars. We get it **every year**.

The corn crop is worth a billion dollars more than wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and rice combined—a billion dollars more than cotton—a billion more than coal—two and a half times more than all the metals taken from our mines.

No other product of the farm contributes as much to the health, wealth and happiness of all the people as corn does. Without corn we would soon starve for want of meat, milk, butter and eggs. The great packing houses would soon disappear.

This marvelous plant gives you the best of all feeds for your livestock. The finest flavored hams, bacon, milk and butter are produced with a ration in which corn and its products form the largest part.

You Should Feed

Corn Gluten Feed

23% Protein

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A. A. 5-163

The Part That Pays Feeders

The best part of corn for feeding is the **gluten** of the grain—**Corn Gluten Feed**. A single ton contains the gluten—the concentrated meat, milk and egg-making material—of two and a half tons of the whole grain.

When you feed Corn Gluten Feed you encourage the consumption of all products made from corn. You help yourself by earning a larger net profit on your feeding operation, and also by increasing the demand for good corn.

Corn Gluten Feed has been the standard high protein feed for thirty years. The most important feeding tests have been made with rations containing Corn Gluten Feed. It is safe—economical—digestible. The most highly convertible feed you can buy.

This great King of the American Farm deserves your loyal support. Grow better corn. Serve more corn foods on your table. Feed more Corn Gluten Feed to your livestock. You can get it from your feed dealer or any manufacturer.

If you buy a mixed feed be sure it contains the right amount of Corn Gluten Feed. The balanced ration which contains one-fourth to one-third of this famous feed, with other good materials, is always a money-maker for the man who feeds it.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Dept.
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208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 3



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We offer for sale three choice young bull calves out of tested dams whose A. R. records average 10,000 lbs. milk and 450 lbs. fat. Sires: Honoria's Sequel 2nd and Valentines Honorable Sequel.

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HOLSTEINS

Fresh cows and close springers. The kind that please. Registered females from T. B. clean herds. Write your wants.

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A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

Average A. R. records of cows now in our herd is 10677.98 lbs. milk, 547.24 lbs. fat. We have for sale three young bulls now ready for service.

For particulars write P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

35 CLEAN TUBERCULIN TESTED
And accredited cattle, springers, heifers, bulls and fall cows.


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Boys! Kool 'em with the Curver. This Genuine Leather Glove. League Ball, Curver and expert instructions "How to Pitch"—all 4 given for selling only 20 bottles assorted liquid perfume at 15c each. Large assortment makes it easy. Send no money. Write today.

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PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN
We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



think— what your Silo must face!

Fall—filled to capacity, staves soaked with juice and expanding.

Winter—frost and more expansion.

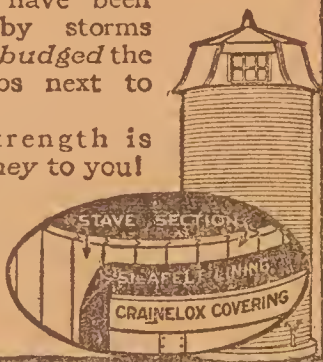
Spring—staves contract.

Summer—hot sun beats down; dries the empty silo out, causing more contraction—staves drawing away from each other. Then a husky wind storm and the staves start to slip, slide and lean. The same thing over next year and the next until before long a strong gust of wind blows the weakened structure down, or it tips and collapses.

Not so with the Craine! Here's the one silo that has the *giant strength and great durability* to stand up year after year, against the stresses and strains put on it. Often enough big barns have been flattened by storms that *never budged* the Craine Silos next to them.

Such strength is worth money to you!

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Rochester Mechanical Dental Laboratory
Box 428A Rochester, N. Y.

What About the G. L. F?

(Continued from page 3)

lations including a voice in the control of manufacturing plants.

So much for sources of G. L. F. supplies. How about distribution and service? So far the organization depends mostly upon local voluntary distributors to whom the business is a secondary interest and who, as a rule, are inadequately paid. There are many places where there are no suitable local agents. While there are some exceptions, as the plan works now, G. L. F. is handled usually from the car door, and for cash, and only when there is enough business either from one man or from several men cooperating to insure carlot transactions.

This, in brief, is an outline of the G. L. F. organizations, its methods of management, and policies of purchasing and distributing supplies. We have not gone into greater detail because we believe that farmers are pretty well informed as to what the G. L. F. is and how it works.

Some of the Problems

Now let us discuss briefly some of the problems.

Just as a general comment, not only applying somewhat to the G. L. F. organization, but to many other cooperatives, I am coming more and more to the belief that indirect elections are a mistake. In many ways, the President of the United States is the most powerful ruler in the world, but his power is greatly safeguarded by the fact that he is elected by the people. This is not a critical remark, nor even a definite suggestion. It is perhaps something that we ought to think about with all of our cooperatives. Of course with an organization involving large numbers, it is impossible to have the democracy of the old New England town meeting. But I believe that we can get more of that fine system of democratic government into our organizations than we now have.

Has Good Leadership

It is certain that the present personnel of the Cooperative G. L. F. is most excellent. It has had its internal problems common to all organizations and there has been some small amount of difficulty in problems that result when any body of men try to work together. These have been more among the employees and among the department heads than among the board of directors.

There has been little or no politics, and in the board of directors there are several men who have had long and successful experience in cooperative enterprise, men who have also good business judgement and who above all know the problems and viewpoints of the farm people themselves. I know of no finer example of sincere and able farm leadership anywhere than N. F. Webb, the president of the Exchange. He has been a good farmer, a good business man, and above all, he is the sort of a man whom anyone can be proud to call a friend.

H. E. Babcock, the present general manager, is so well known and liked by thousands of farmers that no comment on his business ability and integrity is needed. He is the greatest insurance that G. L. F. has for success.

So much for the management. Much of the future success of the organization depends upon the ability of the members to maintain the same high grade leaders that it now has.

Too Much in Fixed Assets

One probable financial mistake that the G. L. F. has made was that approximately 70% of all the money paid in for stock was invested in the Producers Warehouse and Elevator Company, a subsidiary concern that owns the warehouses at Buffalo and Syracuse, appraised at \$540,704. It will be noted from this that the G. L. F. has a large percentage of its capital on fixed assets on which it must not only earn the normal six per cent interest due to stockholders, but pay heavy taxes and depreciation. To date, it has failed to earn its interest, taxes and therefore it has bur-

dened the company's earning power to that extent and has handicapped the company through a lack of sufficient operating capital. No doubt the Exchange could have rented adequate warehouse facilities at a lower rate, leaving its capital free for operation. However, public accountants have placed the present value of the assets of the company at more than \$100,000 above the price which was paid for them.

But tying up the capital of the company was a natural mistake, even if it may be called a mistake, and is not particularly serious, for after all the Exchange has this property standing for its investment and so far it has been able to borrow sufficient money to carry on its operations.

Too Little Capital

The whole question of the G. L. F. financing should be discussed more as a question of a problem rather than a mistake. The annual business makes a turnover of about eight million dollars. It will therefore be seen at a glance that the need for working capital is tremendous. Even if it had a working capital of \$800,000, it would have to be turned ten times a year to handle the business. A million dollars in capital is really needed to take care of the present business and for expansion. To get this additional capital it will be necessary to sell more stock and enlarge the membership.

Whether or not the Exchange will be able to get this extra capital and expand its business will depend upon its ability to obtain definite results and to demonstrate those results to farmers. *The day of farmers' support of cooperative organizations for sentimental reasons is passed.* Farm people in the past ten years have demonstrated that they are perfectly willing to wait a reasonable length of time for their cooperatives to demonstrate their success, but after this reasonable time, they see no moral obligation for continuing to belong to and to support an organization unless that organization can show direct results including especially financial returns.

Results From G. L. F.

Possibly it is too early yet to Judge G. L. F. results. There can be no argument about the fact that the organization has already brought some results to farmers but there has also been considerable criticism and disappointment on the part of farmers with the amount of tangible, definite things that the G. L. F. has so far accomplished. Some of this criticism is fair; some of it is not. We have already pointed out that it would be difficult for farm people to get together a better board of directors or set of officers and machinery than they have in the G. L. F. This is a definite result. It is remarkable, too, that there has been so little personal politics played.

I think there is no doubt also that the Cooperative G. L. F. has raised the quality of several of the farm supplies that farmers buy. This is particularly true of seed. The organization has led the movement, definitely supported by many of the better dealers, to educate farmers to the use of better seeds so that the farmers themselves are taking the initiative in demanding high quality seed. On other supplies also the Exchange has had its part in the general increasing desire of farmers to buy feed and fertilizer and seeds from which they can get the best returns.

Some Farmers Question Price Results

But of course the chief thing the farmers have looked to this cooperative buying organization for is lower prices of farm supplies. On this point, many farmers question the results obtained so far. There are claims that the G. L. F. goods have been disappointingly high in price. It is very difficult to get accurate information on this subject because conditions vary so much throughout the territory. There is no doubt but that there are many local dealers who have been able for the greater part of the time to undersell the G. L. F. goods.

American Agriculturist, May 16, 1925

In fairness, however, it ought to be stated that there are many exceptions to this and that the G. L. F. competition has without doubt had its effect in bringing down the general level of prices. It must be said too that there has been less of this high price criticism from farmers during the past year than formerly. There is always a speculation element in the purchase of farm supplies and in particular in feed purchases. It is a question of good judgment and particularly of good guessing as to the time of buying. If a local dealer makes a pretty good guess on the market, and buys heavily, he may be able to outsell all competition of others who were not fortunate enough to guess the future of the market rightly.

No Adequate Distribution Service

Then, too, there is another class of dealers who are good business men, render good service, and who are willing and able to take a small margin of profit. This class of dealers will always be able to furnish real competition to any other dealer or cooperative organization.

One of the big problems of the Exchange is the fact that it has at present no adequate distribution service. Under the present system it skims the cream of the farmers' trade in the community in which it operates. That is, it helps only the man who is able to pay cash and take his goods from the car. It does not serve the man who does not have the cash, or who needs the advantages of the service of the local warehouse system. Because the G. L. F. does this, it has been criticized for being unfair.

I do not think this is a fair criticism because it is equally as unfair for the farmer who has cash or who is able to buy in quantity to have to pay the same price for his supplies as the man who gets the additional service of long credit and small volume.

In other words, there are two kinds of service which farmers need in buying their supplies in every community. To date, the G. L. F. has been furnishing much of the cash and the car door delivery service, leaving it to the local dealers to furnish the credit and the warehouse service.

The question is, can and should this dual service remain as it is now practiced. If not, what change is going to take place in the future?

Who Will Furnish Credit?

Into this question comes the problem of credit, a problem which is worthy of a whole discussion in itself. More and more those who study the question say that the present system whereby the local dealer furnishes the credit is inefficient and does not work to the benefit of either the dealer or the farmer. The dealer is obliged to charge enough for the use of the credit to make sure that he will have no loss, and anyway he is not equipped as is a bank for granting credit. The results is that the dealer credit costs the farmer sometimes two and three times as much as it would at the bank without any benefit to the dealer.

Banks Will Not Help All Farmers

On the other hand, there are times when a certain class of poorer farmers just simply do not have the cash with which to buy feed, and then they are up against the proposition of either selling out or starving their cows, or getting credit, and say what you will, most of the country banks have not yet come to a policy of making loans to this class of farmers. Of course, many of the poorer farmers are to blame for not even making the attempt to get money at their local banks. But whatever the fault, the fact remains that local bank credit to farmers has not yet been established on a practical working basis and until it is, there is no use to theorize, for the local dealers are rendering a credit service, no matter how expensive, that no one else has seen his way clear to handle.

While there is some question about the credit service furnished by local dealers, there is none at all about his warehouse service, and we really think it is unfair

(Continued on page 520)

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 437, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the *Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum*. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. I. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 437, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the () 50c regular size (or () \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

"Holy Cow!"

(Continued from page 9)

at its average stage for just a few hours less than seven days.

It is reported, in sacred history, that returning scouts electrified Moses and his Hebrew entourage with visions of a land flowing with milk and honey. The above data is prima facie evidence that we have the milk. Now if the bee men will just step on the accelerator we may soon be able to qualify as the Land of Promise.

If our annual supply of milk were distributed as a per capita ration, to our entire population, each would receive one hundred five gallons or two and one-third pints daily. As a matter of fact U. S. statisticians estimate the daily per capita consumption of whole milk to be only one and eight one-hundredths pints.

A Pyramid of Butter

From the amount not used at the family table our frugal manufacturers manage to salvage such items as hereinafter enumerated; One billion fifty-four million nine hundred thirty-eight thousand pounds of creamery butter, one billion seven hundred five million four hundred thirty-eight thousand pounds of farm and factory butter, three hundred fifty-five million eight hundred thirty-eight thousand pounds of cheese, one billion four hundred sixty-four million one hundred sixty-three thousand pounds of condensed and evaporated milk and two hundred forty-four million gallons of ice cream.

Butter enough, if it could all be collected and consolidated into one mass, to build a pyramid whose base would cover ten acres of terra firma and whose apex would reach an elevation of three hundred ten feet—one-half of the volume occupied by the mighty Cheops of Egypt. If this same butyric mass were spread evenly over the average central states' farm—one hundred sixty acres—it would form a golden dressing six and one-half feet deep. Sounds like an old resident's tale of the unprecedented snow fall, "Durin' the winter of sixty-five by Heck!"

Some Cheese Sandwich

And while we are supposing, suppose we suppose that we collect the annual supply of cheese, add nearly ten inches of depth to the above golden deluge, superimpose thereon another farm and call the whole a relator's sandwich. Wonder how long it would have taken General Jaek's gang of American doughboys to devour the thing after having tried to keep up with the Bosch during their famed "Return to Berlin" in nineteen eighteen!

As to the condensed and evaporated milk we Iowa "Dirt Farmers" might be able to store it in our twenty-six thousand eight hundred silos but we don't "hanker after the job" because our milk man keeps a cow and therefore we haven't any special need for the "pet" variety of milk.

A Small Boy's Idea of Heaven

Last, but not least, consider that delicious and cooling concoction ice cream. Two hundred forty-four million gallons of it. Better than two gallons for every individual who enjoys life and liberty under the old Stars and Stripes. Boy, Oh Boy! Page the drugstore cow boy and his bobette queen.

A local drug store dispensed sixteen hundred gallons of ice cream in a single season. At that rate it would require three thousand one hundred-eighty fountains in each of our forty-eight states to handle the annual output of ice cream and the merry tinkle of dimes over the marble bar would sound like John Wainmaker playing "It Ain't Gon'na Rain No Mo'" on a National cash register.

The intrinsic value of milk and butter to the agricultural world is beyond estimate, especially during this period of depressed farm product values and deflated rural pocket books. Many a farm has been saved from the auctioneer's hammer by the old brindled cow and her running mate the cackling barnyard biddie.

As a cold monetary consideration the
(Continued on page 15)



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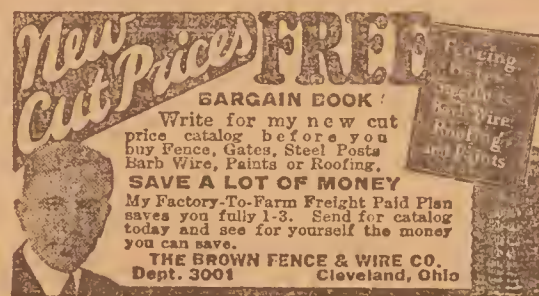
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We ask no pay till 4 months of sun and rain have proved all our claims. SEAL-TITE must do what we say it will or it costs you nothing. Could you make a fairer offer if you wrote it yourself?

WRITE NOW!

Our big, illustrated circular tells all about how you can turn an old, leaky roof into a new, watertight roof, at a small fraction of the cost of a new roof. What a wonderful chance to save! Don't wait for the next rain to remind you that your roof leaks. Look into this thing right now. Seal-Tite carries a positive 10-year guarantee. Send today for full details of our amazing offer. Write TODAY!

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of May for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Class 3B Whole milk powder ...	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER MARKET BREAKS

The break that has been expected for some time arrived during the latter part of the week ending May 2. The Chicago market experienced a heavy tumble and that naturally had a decided effect upon the situation in New York. As a result at the present time 92 score butter is selling for 42c. Fancier marks are worth

from 42½ to 43c. As yet the break in the market has not affected lower grades for the inside figure on creameries of under grades is 37½c which is 2½c higher than the figure at these same grades sold for when the fancier marks were selling for 45 and 46c.

From now on it will be almost impossible to make any surmise as to the movement of the price curve in the butter market. Storage butter is no longer a factor. There is comparatively little of it on hand, mostly for the out of town trade. Although prices broke sharply, nevertheless the tone of the market has held up remarkably well. Business is very good and stocks are passing out of first hands as fast as it gets to the stores. The tone of the market is so strong that buyers are not as discriminating as they were. There is no shortage of butter but stocks are being absorbed very rapidly. From now on the supply of butter and the demand will have an immediate bearing on the prices of each day. The cut in values has put the market in a much healthier and safer position. Heavier supplies are close by and these will tend to discourage any advance in the market. Buyers are reluctant to take on heavy stocks when such a condition exists, especially in the speculative market. Buyers are taking on only immediate needs. One outstanding feature is that the consumptive demand is very good. In spite of the fact that market has suffered a decided break, nevertheless prices compare very favorably with those of a year ago. In our issue of May 17, 1924, 92 score butter was quoted at 38c. In 1923 prices were about the same as they are at the present time.

FRESH CHEESE LOWER

A quiet market and an increase in the make of cheese, both east and west, are factors that are working against prices in the cheese market. The price of fancy, fresh whole milk State flats, varies from 19 to 19½c and not many sales are being made at that figure. Stocks are increasing in the local market and the situation is not quite as firm. Average run fresh flats can be picked up easily at 18c. In spite of that our market is from 2 to 3c better this year than it was a year ago. Prices at the same time in 1923 were a shade better. The New York cold storage figures show that stocks on hand are below 1924 however, cold storage figures for the four largest cities indicate that cold storage holdings were a little higher than they were at the same time a year ago.

EGG PRICES THE SAME

There is practically no change in prices of nearby eggs. The top of the market is 38c for the fanciest nearby closely selected extras. Average nearby will bring anywhere from 31 to 35c. Gathered whites are worth from 30 to 34c. At the moment slightly more stock is arriving than the market will absorb readily. Nevertheless the situation is in hand and is generally considered steady. Fine to fancy stock is moving fairly well and whatever surplus there is, is going into storage.

There is one feature at the present time that is encouraging and if it holds out may save the situation. Receipts are apparently falling off. Many receivers report a decided shrinkage. Total receipts show considerable decrease from last week and the corresponding week a year ago. If this keeps up it certainly bears out the early belief that the spring flush would be over earlier than usual. On May 4, approximately 62,000 cases of eggs were received, over 2,000 less than the week before. On the next day 65,000 cases were received while the previous Tuesday showed total receipts of over 73,000 cases. If this shrinkage continued it is going to help out the storage situation which is not grave at the moment but giving many something to worry about. Cold storage figures indicate that stock on hand is about 50% heavier than compared with last year. Much of this stock has been put into storage at figures which are considered too high to warrant their withdrawal and sale at a profit later. This does not materially affect farmers now, but it may have an effect on the market for fresh stock later on. If this shrinkage keeps up and a consequent lighter storage operates, we may find ourselves in a relatively better condition. As we said last week, the situation at the present time is ideal for storing next winter's supply of eggs, especially those grades that are not wanted on the New York market.

NO CHANGE IN POULTRY

The live poultry market is not vastly different from what it was last week, both as to condition and price. Supplies have been heavy enough to turn the market slightly in the buyer's favor. Live fowls are more in demand at the present time and the result is that stock that is heavy is dragging 2 to 3 cents behind light stock. Fancy light fowls are bringing 32 to 33c. Spring broilers are becoming more plentiful and in the face of a slower market are not bringing the price they were a week ago. Yellow skinned birds have got to be extra fancy to reach 55c. The general market is nearer 50c and small colored broilers are worth only 45c. Fancy Leghorns that will weigh over a pound and a half will bring as high as 50c per pound if they are fancy. Those weighing a pound or under are worth no more than 40 on the outside.

May 29, is the Jewish holiday, Feast of Pentecost. The best market days for the holiday will be the 26th and 27th. However, there is usually little extra demand for this holiday.

OLD POTATOES NEGLECTED

The old potato market is apparently closing out rapidly. States are bringing anywhere from \$1.15 to \$1.35 delivered in 150 pound sacks and at that there is very little trade. Maines are facing a situation that is almost as bad. Long Islands' are done. We have been asked what we think of the prospects for the 1925 crop. That is a risky subject to discuss. There are too many factors that can function to alter the situation. The weather man for one thing will have his say, to say nothing of insects and disease. The way some figure we may see a lot of inferior potatoes on the market next fall where growers have skimped on fertilizer, leaving the market in better shape for the regular potato growers. It looks as though the acreage throughout the East will be somewhat less than last year. It is by far too early to begin estimating what the harvesting will be when we consider that the planting is not completed.

BEANS CONTINUE TO DRAG

being offered freely at \$6.00 and occasionally from \$8.00 to \$8.50 for common to choice

GRAINS AND FEEDS

May wheat went to \$1.61 on May 5, which is a considerable jump since the report a week ago. Speculative activity is more responsible for rises and declines than anything else. There is some report of damage by Russian fly in Kansas. Other grains have been moving in sympathy with wheat.

New York Cash Grain Prices

Following grains were reported on May 5, F O B New York City: No. 2 hard winter \$1.76½; No. 2 red, \$2.04; No. 2 mixed durum \$1.69. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.28½; No. 2 mixed \$1.27½. OATS, fancy white clipped 60¾ to 61¾; ordinary white clipped 56¾ to 58¾c; No. 2, 54¾c. RYE, \$1.31½.

Local Buffalo Feed Prices

The following feed prices are issued under date of May 2 by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

It must be born in mind that THESE PRICES MAY NOT BE IN EFFECT BY READER. They must not be taken as an indication of the immediate market but are quoted to serve more as an indication of the rise and fall of the feed market. It is impossible to quote current prices in view of the fact that quotations may change materially from one day to another. Furthermore these prices are quoted F O B Buffalo.

Ground oats 37; spring wheat bran \$30; hard wheat bran \$31.50; standard middlings \$30.50; soft wheat middlings \$36; flour middlings \$36.50; red dog flour \$44; white hominy \$42; yellow hominy \$42; corn meal \$45c 36% cotton seed meal \$41.50; 41% cotton seed meal \$44; 43% cotton seed meal \$46; 34% old process linseed oil meal \$42.

PLENTY OF HAY HERE

At the present moment the New York market is well supplied with hay. Receipts have been liberal and with only a moderate demand prices are back to \$26 for top notch stuff. In fact this is the outside figure. Some good hay is turning for a little less. Light clover mixed is worth anywhere from \$15 to \$25, depending on grade and quality. Second cutting alfalfa is still worth from \$29 to \$31 depending on size of bale for No. 1, while No. 2 and 3 varies from \$22 to \$26.

Bringing Electricity to the Farm

(Continued from page 7)

the matter, although I know that through marketing organizations many groups of farmers have materially bettered their condition. There is another angle, however, which I think is pertinent to the matter we are now discussing. If the farmer by modernization of his processes can reduce his labor costs—if he can by application of more scientific methods decrease the cost of production of what he has to offer in his market, he assuredly will be better off than he now is. That is where the use of electricity on the farm comes in.

The alert and sagacious business organization strives for two things—to reduce its production costs and to improve its merchandising. Success at either end of the scale represents a sounder business and larger profits. The farmer is beginning to pay attention to the advantages of electricity for the farm uses—to figure on it as an agency in reducing his production costs as a business man would figure on the advantages of installing more efficient machinery or more modern manufacturing processes.

The part the electrical industry has to perform in this situation is to aid the farmer in ascertaining the most advantageous applications of electricity to his work, and to get the electricity to him, so he can use it. We are undertaking that, not from a spirit of altruism, and yet not for profits alone. We are cooperating with farmers' representatives to solve the technical problems of engineering, of financing, of rates, because we know we have imposed on us the duty of making electrical service as widely available as is economically possible.

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

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Member Farm Bureau, also Chester White Swine Record Assn.

PURE BRED CHESTER PIGS

either sow, boar or barrow pigs, 6 weeks old \$9.00 each

FEEDING PIGS, Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, \$7.50 each; 10 to 11 weeks old \$8.50 each. All pigs are from Big Type Stock, are healthy and vigorous.

C. O. D. on approval.

SUNSHINE FARMS, R.F.D. 4 Carlisle, Mass.

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,

Woburn Mass.

137--PIGS FOR SALE--137

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire cross all weaned and eating. Good, large growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.00 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. I will crate and ship any part of the above lot C.O.D. to you on approval. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery. Send in your order and get good quality stock.

WALTER LUX,

388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and Yorkshire cross, Berkshire cross, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.

WILLIAM J. DAILEY Massachusetts.

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HORSES

FOR SALE A two-year-old registered Black Percheron Stallion. Sire weighed 2100 lbs. at 4 years. Dam, an imported mare, said to be one of the best mares in New York State. Price reasonable. Stallion must be sold to settle an estate. FRED A. BLEWER, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

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Write for Shipping Tags
EGGS

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12 CATTLE, HORSES, CROPS AND Tools, full implements, etc., included to settle immediately; everything ready spring planting, convenient R. R. and market town, prosperous farmers all around; 50 acres heavy-cropping dark loam fields, 14-cow spring-watered pasture; woodlot and fruit; homelike 8-room house, nice shaded lawn, 72-ft. barn, silo, poultry house, etc. Quick sale opportunity at \$3300, part cash. Details this and picture fine home on poultry farm for \$1500 pg. 69 new 196 pg. Catalog X farm bargains thruout 24 States. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Av., at 20th St., N. Y. C.

News From Among the Farmers

Butter Tariff Increase Asked by Farm Organizations---Other Farm News

Representatives from the American Farm Bureau Federation and several cooperative dairy organizations attended a recent hearing of the tariff commission on the question of raising the tariff on butter from 8 to 12 cents a pound.

A recent study of comparative costs in this country and in Denmark showed that in the Middle West last year the cost of producing butter fat averaged 61.5 cents per pound. In Denmark the price paid for butter fat was 43.7 cents a pound, a figure very close to the cost of production in that country.

The farm bureau representative said that the tariff should be based on the cost of producing butter fat in this country rather than on the price paid for butter here as compared with Denmark. He also called attention to the increasing imports of butter from New Zealand, a country where because of mild climate good rainfall, and good soil the cows can be pastured 12 months of the year bringing the producing cost of butter fat to a much lower figure than that which obtains in Wisconsin and other butter producing states.

The Tariff Commission found that it costs about as much for transporting butter from our middle western states to New York as it does from Denmark, another reason why costs of production should be the basis on which tariff is figured.

The farm bureau asked that a tariff wall be set up sufficiently high to bar Denmark and New Zealand from dumping their surplus in this country, and destroying the market for the American dairyman.

Early Spring in East-Central Ohio

THIS has been the most nearly ideal spring known here for a quarter century. Beginning in March it bids fair to remain pleasant. Only a shortage of warm rainfall marred its being perfect. Practically all plowing was done in April. More plowing was done in March this year than last year up to middle of June. Wheat shows up badly due to the zero snap in March and the continued dry weather since which dried off much of the heaved wheat plants. Oats was about all sowed in first half of April, and some in March. It is slowly coming up, ground being too dry to make rapid growth. Indications point to early corn planting. Pastures have been slow. Acreages of corn and oats about normal. Fruit prospects good if no late freeze occurs. Cherries and peaches and some apples in bloom. Markets are steady and pretty good. Good horses and cows are selling high. Sheep selling exceptionally high here this spring. Pigs easily sell for five dollars apiece. Eggs around the quarter mark and better. Poultry has been high for a month—light stuff bringing 22 cents this week, heavies having been around 28 cents. Brooder houses running overtime. Prospects for bumper crop of young poultry. Considerable trouble reported with white diarrhea and high mortality rate in many flocks. Farm sales over but too numerous to mention while they lasted. Farm Bureau active and doing good work along all lines under new organization and membership.—W. E. FARVER.

New York State Grange Committees Appointed

SINCE the annual meeting of the New York State Grange in February the executive committee has made the following appointment of standing committees:

Auditing committee: F. R. Gibbs, Alleghany county; L. J. Swezy, Wayne county.

Mileage committee: James Pringle, Chautauqua county; C. R. White, Ontario county.

Legislative committee: S. L. Striv-

ings, Wyoming county; F. J. Riley, Cayuga county.

Geneva Experiment Station: Murray Clemmons, Livingston county.

Trustee Cornell University: W. F. Pratt, Genesee county.

State Press Correspondent and Historian: L. L. Allen, Jefferson county.

Rural Health: Edson J. Walrath, Jefferson county.

Taxation: H. C. McKenzie, Delaware county; William Whittaker, Sullivan county.

Member Home Economics Committee: Mrs. Ralph Wing, St. Lawrence county.

Dairymen's League to Buy Certificates

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association Inc., has announced that they will purchase all series A certificates whose numbers end with the figure 7. The purchase of these certificates will take place between May 11 and May 30.

The Certificates must be endorsed on the back, with the owner's full name, and the Association requests that the members be sure they have done this to avoid the expense and trouble of returning them to the owners for indorsement.

News From Long Island

Farmers are pretty well along with potato planting. A few still have small acreage to plant but the majority of the crop is in. All things taken into consideration, the acreage will be about the same as it was last year. The weather this year was ideal for planting. Showers came at the right time not holding up the work to any great extent. Tractors are busy getting land ready for corn but the weather has been too cool to permit planting. It has got to be a lot warmer or much seed will rot in the ground. It has been uncommonly cool.

Spinach is being cut by the fellows on the west end of the Island and as fast as they cut it they are getting the ground ready for the second crop. A real estate boom has hit the South shore of Long Island between Jamaica and Babylon. Although farming as a business is not so common in that section, nevertheless, what few farms still remain are being sold at fabulously high prices for building-lot purposes. Some land is being held at \$5,000 an acre. The reason for the boom is the electrification of the railroad as far as Babylon and the announcement that a new boulevard will be built by the County and State along the South shore to take care of the rapidly increasing motor traffic. This is going to open up a good local market for small gardeners and poultrymen.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

OATS are still being sown on a few farms in this section, while on many farms they are up nicely. Most of the sod has been turned and it is being harrowed for corn planting which has begun on a few farms already. Wheat is growing well and is a good stand on most fields.

The stand of grass for hay is nearly perfect on many fields, but pasture meadows have not made the growth they should, due, likely to continued dry weather during April. Some cattle have been turned out to pasture which is too short and too young to do stock much good.

Potatoes are being planted, mostly of certified seed, of which several carloads have been shipped into central Pennsylvania. Apple trees are being sprayed for the second time. Baldwin apple trees have not blossomed much this season, but other varieties show plenty of blossoms which do not seem to be effected by freezing.

Newly sown clover seed has not made much of a start, though one can see tiny stalks in the cracks of the soil. The Union County potato growers are planning to be incorporated.

Dr. J. George Becht, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was buried from the Central-Covenant Presbyterian church of Williamsport on April 29. His funeral was attended by many noted educators of this state. He was born on a farm near Halls Station and his love for the country and the rural schools never left him. How many leaders in all lines and walks of life were country born and reared!—J. N. Glover.

New York County Notes

Ontario County—April was a cold wet month. During the middle of the month we had a downpour of rain which washed land badly and hindered the sowing of oats. Thunder showers have been unusually common for this time of the year and especially since it has been so cold. Oats have been pretty well sown. Farmers are now generally busy with barley and corn plowing. On the average wheat and grass are looking well. Some wheat that was sown rather late is poor. The lamb crop was a good one and stock is doing well. Most farmers have turned out their stock on pasture. Dormant and pink sprays are now in operation. Indications are that the fruit bloom this year will be high.—E. T. B.

Franklin County—Farmers started work about 2 weeks earlier than last year. Nothing was put into the ground up to the first of May. The potato acreage will be much smaller than last year which is at present around 25c a bushel at shipping points. This means a big loss to farmers. Up to the first of May cattle were still in the barn with no feeding pastures up to that time. Many farmers bought hay, prices ranging up as high as \$15 to \$18 a ton. Feed prices are high with milk about the same price. Clover is the highest in years. Many will use alsike instead, which is considerably cheaper. There are a good many farmers in Franklin County using lime this year.—H. T. J.


Dutchess County—Oats are coming up. About the first of May most corn ground was plowed and ready. Few potatoes are being planted on account of prices being so low of late. Eggs are selling at 35c and butter at 49c. Grass is forward for this time of the year. Farmers are buying more machinery and labor saving devices thereby keep less help.—H. J. H.

Along the Southern Tier

Tioga County—Farmers very busy with spring work. Many oats and much spring wheat sown. Grass looking fine and trees leafing out and the scene is beautiful. Spring seems to me the most lovely season of the year, as the dead bare branches put on new life and all vegetation springs into prominence.

Gardens are being made. Road making and road rejuvenation is in progress and roads are being prepared for reoil-ing in many places. Some new sections of road will be built into State Roads this season.

Automobiles and auto trucks, fill the roads and if as prophesied "the annual increase in autos", what will the outcome be; for they are as numerous now as fleas on a dog and in many cases as infectious. The way of many drivers make one tremble and "why" there are not more accidents I fail to see. Careful drivers have no chance for the reckless ones do not give "half the road, nor turn out at all unless they turn into the others". Some few licenses for driving have been revoked. There should be more such.




Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

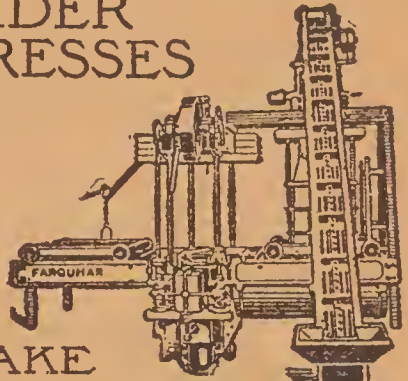
The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

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Keep Trespassers Off

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the New York law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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What About the G. L. F?

(Continued from page 516)

for a farmer to take car door service when he has the cash and buys a large quantity, and then turn to the dealer through the greater part of the year for his smaller volume supplies which he can get from the dealer because the dealer keeps those supplies on hand and ready for service in his mill or warehouse.

What About the Future?

Now as to the future of the Co-operative G. L. F. it seems to me that it will have to follow deliberately one of two distribution policies.

One may be the present one, with some changes and improvements, by which it will deliberately recognize that there are two classes of farmers to serve in every community, first the man with the cash who buys fairly large amounts, usually in carload lots; or who will co-operate with his neighbors the year around in purchasing by the carload.

Troubles With Present System

The Exchange has already found that this plan has its disadvantages. One is, it will be difficult to get good local agents who will continue to serve year after year as voluntary agents. Perhaps the greatest drawback to this plan is that it will always mean a comparatively small volume of business for the G. L. F. Such a plan cannot serve a majority of farmers in the majority of communities. As I stated above, this plan gets the cream of the local trade. If the G. L. F. continues to use it, the majority of business on a year's basis in many, and perhaps a majority, of the communities will still go to the local dealers who are able to furnish warehouse and credit service.

The other plan is for the G. L. F. to build a real local distribution service. This might be done by organizing a local G. L.

F. service agency in every community, provided with capital and credit and a local warehouse, which agency would work very closely with the G. L. F. headquarters. Or the local distributing service might be built by an adaptation of the chain store idea in which supplies could be stocked and retailed.

Distribution Service Increases Expenses

Building a large local distribution service has many dangers and disadvantages. Four of the leading ways in saving in the cost of farm supplies are: First, a large volume; second, voluntary orders; third, cash purchases; and fourth, taking goods at the car door.

The Exchange has made progress so far because it did not spend money on getting business, that is, in increasing volume. It used three of the above ways of saving costs. Nearly all of its orders came voluntarily from the farmers on the cash and car door system. What it has not had yet is a large enough volume, but just the moment it begins to go after volume, its sales costs will so greatly increase that it is doubtful if it can give farmers any cheaper or better service than that already furnished by the dealers.

The Chain Store Plan

If the difficulty of poor farmers getting credit and cash can be overcome, it is possible that the G. L. F. Exchange might get a larger volume through the establishment of local chain stores. But it must be remembered that when it comes to buying or renting warehouses and stores in every community, and hiring capable men to run these stores and warehouses, and making the necessary investments to carry a stock of feed and other supplies, then the G. L. F. will be on exactly the same basis as are the other local dealers and it would be only by using exceptionally good business methods that it would be able to render any better service to farmers than that rendered by dealers. It would

American Agriculturist, May 16, 1925

have the advantage, however, that when there were any profits that came through handling a large volume of the big G. L. F. service, extending over such a wide territory, and through better business methods, the farmer membership of the organization would get the benefit of these profits in the form of profit sharing dividends.

So closing this part of my subject, I repeat that in spite of the fact that the G. L. F. has a comparatively small volume, yet this volume is voluntarily contributed by farmers and costs little in sales methods to obtain. If the volume is to be greatly enlarged, then the expense of obtaining it are also likely to increase.

In the establishment of any big service such as the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, there are four fundamental problems to be solved. First, financing; second, manufacturing ownership or control; third, economical operation and administration; and fourth, adequate and permanent distribution system.

Of these four problems, the G. L. F. has done remarkably well in solving, or at least partially solving, the first three. Natural mistakes have been made but they have not been serious ones. As it develops its business, more finances will become necessary, but if it keeps the confidence of its farmers, these will be forthcoming. It has succeeded in making some good manufacturing connections so that it can insure quality goods. And from what we know of the facts, the operations and administration have been reasonably economical.

It has not solved, or at least gotten down to a settled policy on its permanent distribution system. And of course all of the rest depends upon the contact it has made with the farmers in distribution. In the end, there will be just one test which will determine which, the dealer system or the cooperative system, will prevail; that is, the test of real service. The organization or the dealer who in the long run, year after year, furnishes the farmer the highest quality goods at the lowest price, will be the one that gets the farmers' business.

Many Good Dealers

A good dealer has many advantages. He is apt to have grown up in the business and knows it thoroughly, although we have known several who seemed extremely short-sighted in their business methods. He has something also that unfortunately the average co-operative employee does not have, that is, a financial interest in his own business. Those dealers who stay on the job year after year have learned that they best serve themselves by real service to their patrons. Such men are hard to beat. In fact, if they were all that way, there would be no need of farmers' buying organizations. There are more such men because of the G. L. F. competition. Fair competition keeps both dealers and the Exchange on their tiptoes with farmers getting the benefit.

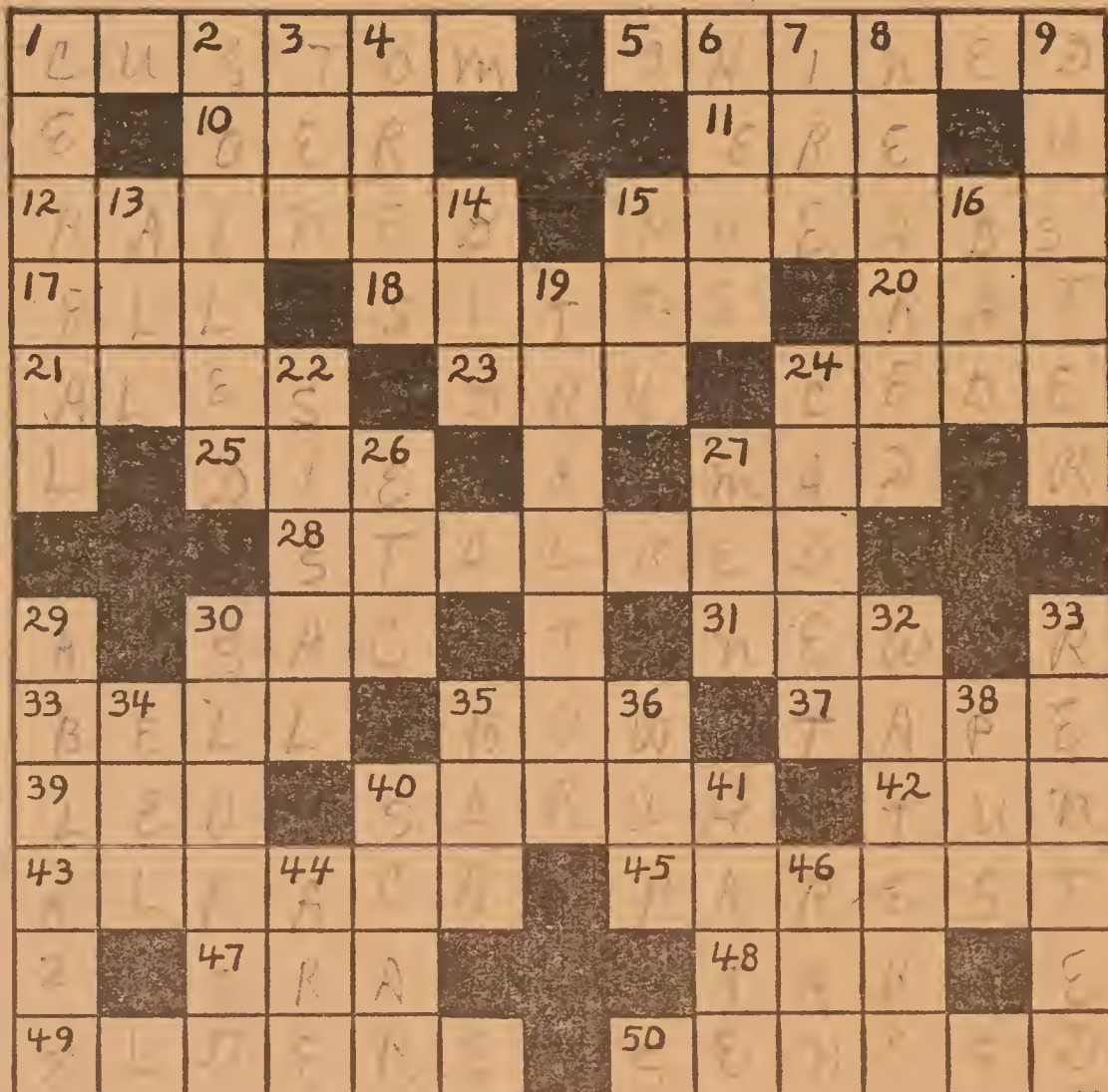
So, in my opinion, there is room for both dealer service and Cooperative G. L. F. service, and the one that gets the most of the business in any particular community will be the one that is most worthy of it.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

C	H	O	O	S	E	S	I	L	V	E	R
R	A	D	I	O	A	N	I	E	C	E	
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N	E	E	D	E	D	R	E	M	E	L	T

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 3, Number 1



Copyright American Agriculturist, Inc.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Habitual practice
- 5—Polished
- 10—Over (Poetic)
- 11—Before
- 12—Showered
- 15—Mixes into a mass, like bread
- 17—Addition to a house
- 18—Building-plots
- 20—Rodent
- 21—Beverages
- 23—Lacking moisture
- 24—Surrender
- 25—Expire
- 27—Angry
- 28—Gathered in a pile
- 30—Pouch
- 31—Of recent origin
- 33—A Sounding instrument
- 35—Bend
- 37—Narrow strip of fabric
- 39—Fifth sign of the zodiac
- 40—Wife of Abraham
- 42—Large cask
- 43—Kind of woolen cloth
- 45—Most precious
- 47—Notable period
- 48—Liquid from coal
- 49—Church officers
- 50—Learned through the senses

VERTICAL

- 1—Grain food
- 2—Made dirty
- 3—Number
- 4—Natural metallic substances
- 6—Female birds
- 7—Wrath
- 8—Approached
- 9—Cloth for removing dust
- 13—The whole
- 14—Performed
- 15—Instrument for operating a lock
- 16—Father
- 19—Machine for hauling
- 22—Kind of hemp
- 24—Military student
- 26—And so forth (Abbr.)
- 27—Males
- 29—In a blaze
- 30—Inclined
- 32—Irrigates
- 33—Leased
- 34—Elongated fish
- 35—Bleat of a sheep
- 36—Conflict
- 38—Secretion in a wound
- 40—Mark left after a wound
- 41—Detest
- 44—Part of verb "be"
- 46—Fled

BABY

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	Per 100
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Leghorns, White-Baroon, Young Strain	\$12.00
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Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00.				
Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.				
MABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.				
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BARRED ROCKS

DAY-OLD CHICKS

From 4,000 matured hens. Bred for utility and size. MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

Holy Cow!"

(Continued from page 11)

value, in hard cash, of the annual milk production is such an enormous sum as to beggar any attempt at intelligible enumeration. It may be said, in full truth however, that a mere tithe of this valuable product would erect, free of any encumbrance, one hundred thirty-seven houses of worship like St. Patrick's Cathedral, (Cost four million Dollars) New York City, and leave three million seven hundred ninety thousand Dollars to apply on the salary of the pastor.

Holy Cow!

A Damp Hen House

Why is it that our hen house is damp even though we have the required amount of cloth curtains for ventilation. We have a cement floor, but the litter soon gets damp.—H. B. W., Pennsylvania.

THERE are a dozen different ways in which moisture gets into a hen house. From the hens breath, through the floor or walls, through the roof or windows, or from the water fountains. The hen gives off little moisture with the droppings, therefore must give off large amounts in the breath. Properly arranged cloth curtains should remove this moisture, unless it is entering your house in other ways. The curtains should be opened on all pleasant days during the winter.

We have found that moisture frequently finds entrance through the floor or walls. In the first place the floor should be above the ground level at all places. Do not dig into a bank under any circumstances. We have also found that some moisture will rise through a concrete floor, unless a layer of tar paper or asphalt is laid under the floor, or between two layers of the floor. The Cornell plans for a laying house provides for ventilation at both the front and back, directly under the eaves. Little doors are provided which can be opened or closed. The advantage of this is that there is no dead air pocket under the roof. There is no more important factor in housing hens than to have the house dry. If the moisture comes through the floor, you may be able to put tar paper over it, and another layer of concrete over that.

Ways to Improve Whitewash

"I have noticed some directions for making whitewash in which various substances such as molasses, flour or salt are used. Tell me why these substances are added and what amounts are used."—W. E. B., New York.

AS you know, whitewash made of quicklime or hydrated lime and water rubs off very easily and does not penetrate into the wood. Whitewash is a mild disinfectant, but by adding 1 gallon of crude carbolic acid to 10 gallons of whitewash the disinfecting power is much greater. Rye flour about 1½ pounds for each sack of lime, common glue at the rate of 4 pounds to a sack of lime; or casein, about 4 pounds to a sack of lime; or 2 gallons of skim milk to a sack of lime will increase the sticking qualities of your whitewash. Molasses is also sometimes added, 1 pint to 5 gallons of whitewash. This causes the whitewash to penetrate into the wood. A pound of laundry soap, dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, added to each 5 gallons of whitewash, will give it a gloss somewhat similar to oil paint. Common salt at the rate of 2 pounds for a sack of lime increase the solubility of the lime. Waterglass, one part to 10 parts of whitewash, makes it fireproof.

A good whitewash for inside use can be made by mixing 40 pounds of hydrated lime to enough water to make a paste. Mix 1 pound of rye flour with 1 quart of cold water then add 1 gallon of boiling

(Continued on next page)

Season's Lowest Prices on Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

Bigger hatches have materially lowered our cost of production. We pass on the saving to our customers. They will be ordering heavily at these lowered prices, knowing that Hillpot Quality is finest quality at any price. Better rush your order—today.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
White Wyandottes & Black Minorcas	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Special Handling, Charges Collect. 10 Big Hatches Weekly Insure Prompt Deliveries. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.



BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES AFTER MAY 18TH
Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c	S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c
S. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	12c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c	All Hyv Odds & Ends	10c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c	All Light Odds & Ends	8c
Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come			9c

Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NORTH HIGH ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.					
Prices (Postpaid) on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Black Giants				5.00	10.00
Heavy Assorted				2.50	5.00
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Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.					
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,					
DEPT. 2					
GIBSONBURG, OHIO					



R. E. FADER

Heavy Mixed
Light Mixed
Order today direct from this ad and save time. You are guaranteed against loss.
NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, R. E. FADER, PROP. BOX 25 NORWALK, OHIO

REDUCED PRICES ON OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Get chicks that have stood inspection by men authorized and trained by Ohio State University. You might just as well get the most for your money.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	6.00	12.00	57.50
White Rocks	6.50	13.00	62.50
Wh. Wyandottes	7.00	14.00	67.50
Jersey Black Giants	9.00	18.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	10.00	50.00
Light Mixed	4.00	8.00	40.00

UHL HATCHERY

THE OLD RELIABLE ESTABLISHED 1900
BED ROCK CUT PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 10TH. Buy your Chicks now and have success with them.

Postpaid or Prepaid Express. Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas	3.50	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, S. & R. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Lt. Brahmas, 25; 100, \$18. Odds and Ends, 8c straight. Order right from this ad. Bank Reference. 25th Annual Catalog Free. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.					
UHL HATCHERY,					
Box 25					
NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO					

BABY CHICKS

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Postpaid prices on
S. C. White Leghorns \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 3.50 6.50 12.00
Rhode Island Reds 3.50 6.50 12.00
Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 302 Mingoville, Pa.

200,000 LARGE HUSKY CHICKS FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Order direct from this ad or write for catalogue. S. C. Wh. or Brown Leghorns, per 100—\$11. Barred Rocks \$14. H. B. Broilers \$11. L. B. Broilers \$8. Special price on lots of 500 or more. Free catalogue and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
HOUSEWORTH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Day Old Turkeys for May Delivery
Can fill orders from ten to ten hundred at one shipment. Guarantee safe delivery anywhere within a thousand miles. Turkey Book one dollar postpaid.
JAMES J. CUMMINGS
PLYMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

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BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.
S. C. White Leghorns \$8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns 8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks 10.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds 10.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix 7.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free.
EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Prices for postpaid delivery June 15th and each week after 25—\$3.50; 50—\$6.50; 100—\$11.00; 500—\$50.00; 1,000—\$100.00. Better layers you never will get, order now, sale delivery guaranteed, circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

BABY

CHICKS

Quality Chicks at Reduced Prices

We offer high quality Chicks from 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment. Prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty-five years. Order from this advertisement or send for illustrated catalog, and free booklets on the care of Poultry.

Chicks Per	25	50	100	100 Eggs
Jersey Black Giants	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
"Barron" Leghorns	4.00	8.00	13.00	7.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Parks" Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Light Brahmas	6.50	12.00	23.00	10.00
Runner and Pekin Ducklings	9.00	17.00	33.00	9.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

Belgian Hares, New Zealand Red and Flemish Giant Rabbits at reasonable prices. We buy back all young Rabbits produced from our stock.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY - "Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird especially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.

Varieties	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas		\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, S. C. Blk. Minorcas		3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Brd Buff & White Rocks		3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wb. Wyandottes		3.25	6.25	12.50	60.00	120.00

Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy, happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. Ohio chicks are better. No duty to pay.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY,

BOX 50

HOYTVILLE, OHIO

PRICES SLASHED ON

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
BRED AND HATCHED FROM HIGH CLASS BRED TO LAY STOCK

Varieties	Postpaid Prices on	50	100	500	1000	Extra Special Mated
Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns		\$5.75	\$10.75	\$52.	\$98.	15c each
Tancred Wh. Leghorns		6.25	12.00	58.	108.	17c each
Barred Rocks, Anconas		6.50	12.25	60.	116.	16c each
Reds, White Rocks		7.00	13.25	65.	125.	17c each
Ilamburgs, Blk. Minorcas		7.50	14.00	68.	133.	18c each
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons		8.00	15.00	73.	140.	20c each
Columbia Rocks, Light Brahmas		10.50	20.50	100.	195.	25c each
Golden Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians		10.50	20.50	100.	195.	25c each
Mixed		5.25	8.75	43.	84.	

100% Live delivery. 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

BUY NATIONAL GUARANTEED CHICKS. They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	\$3.00	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$44.00	\$87.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	50.00	102.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58.00	117.00
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.00	150.00
Columbian Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00	185.00

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS,

Box 403

GRAMPIAN, PA.

RUPP'S INVINCIBLE CHICKS

LOW PRICES NOW	Chicks will now thrive at their very best. BUY INVINCIBLES NOW. You cannot do better. Hatched from heavy laying, pure bred flocks.
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50 100 300 500 1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.75 \$9.00 \$25.50 \$42.00 \$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds	6.00 11.50 33.00 52.00 100.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Bl. Minorcas	7.00 13.50 39.00 62.00 120.00
Buff and White Minorcas	9.00 17.00 48.00 80.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.00 15.00 43.00 70.00

Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50 straight. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Order now from this ad. Ref. Farmers and Merchants Bank. Free Catalog. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., E. E. RUPP, Mgr., Box 19, ARCHBOLD, OHIO.

RELIABLE CHICKS

From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	\$ 8.00	\$4.25	\$2.25
W. Leg.	10.00	5.25	2.75
B Rocks	12.00	6.25	3.25
Reds & Wyan.	14.00	7.25	3.75
Special prices on large lots. Delivery			
Guaranteed. Circular Free.			

Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

Baby Chicks B. P. Rocks 11c, S. C. W. Leg. 10c. Mixed 8c. These chicks are from healthy high producing free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this advertisement or write for free circular. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa., R.D. No. 2. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

CHICK PRICES SMASH

Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. TROUP BROS. R.D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS in these breeds:—Rocks, Reds Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECLIPSE FARMS, Sellersville, Pa.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. E. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, inspected by State Licensed Veterinarian, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. After May 1 prices for heavy breeds will be 12c, light breeds 10c. June and July prices will be 8c for light breeds and 10c for heavy breeds.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box 1, Linesville, Penn.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, J. B. Giants. Our Chicks are hatched from pure bred, carefully selected, free range stock. They are vigorous and absolutely healthy. I offer exceptional quality at low prices. Leghorns, 12c each; heavy varieties, 14c. Special matings at proportionate prices. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHICKS. Hatched from high-class bred-to-lay stock. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 12c. Barred Rocks 14c. Broilers 10c. Postage prepaid. 100% Guaranteed. NEVIN STUCK, McAllisterville, Pa.

DUX PEKINS of giant frame for rapid growth. Market size in 10 weeks, also Indian Runners, easy to raise, always a market. Cat. free. WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

(Continued from page 15)

water. Dissolve 1 pound of salt in a gallon of hot water, mix salt solution and the flour, then add the mixture to the lime and stir thoroughly. If this is to be applied with a brush it should be about the thickness of paint. Where it is to be applied with a spray pump, it needs to be strained carefully and diluted so it will pass through the spray pump.

Rose Bugs and Young Chicks Do Not Mix

OF all the insect pests that make life miserable for folks who have gardens, fruit patches or a flock of hens, I think the rose chafer is about the most disgusting. Their very appearance is about as repulsive as a scrawny rat. On top of that the damage they do is about as wide spread, if not more so, than any other insect. From their name one would judge they only feed on roses, but their range of action is not limited to this one beautiful flower by any means. They are not particular what they attack. Usually it seems they take delight in creating enough destruction here and there and everywhere to make themselves a thorough pest.

Several years ago a friend of ours had a very fine flock of ducks. There must have been a hundred or so in the lot. They had ideal range and were growing fine. One morning the major portion of the flock was found dead or in a dying condition. There was not a trace of violence nor a sign to indicate what had caused the death of those ducks. An examination of the crop of the very first one that was opened was sufficient evidence. There was a mass of rose bugs stuffed in the crop. They had killed the ducks from the inside.

Remove the Host

One look around the range was sufficient. Daisies were in bloom and there were lots of them in the part of the field where the ducks roamed. Every daisy head seemed to have at least 2 or 3 rose bugs on them. We drove those ducks that remained into a small enclosure, got out the mowing machine, cut down the daisies and raked them up. There was no trouble after that.

This was our first experience with rose bugs. After that we heard of other folks having the same kind of trouble. Not all of the complaints came from duck men. Poultrymen said their chicks were affected the same way, and that rose chafers were responsible.

Young chicks from 2 to 10 weeks of age are susceptible to attacks by rose bugs, if the young birds eat them in any quantity at all. One of the failings of chickens is to get into the grape arbor or under rose bushes and scratch in the soil, which is the very best place where they usually find plenty of rose bugs. A chicken does not stop long to consider what kind of bug it is after, it eats first and thinks after. In view of its natural lack of brains a chicken does not stop to consider what and how much it is eating. The safest thing to do is to remove the temptation.

Destroy All Things Good

One year we had some particularly fine Spanish cherries. We were anxiously waiting the time they would be fit to pick; but the rose bugs beat us to it. They just took enough out of each cherry to destroy its value. From the cherries they went to the grapes and from the grapes to other things in the garden.

We tried to control them with arsenical sprays but it was useless. It seems they get fat on poison. Later we learned that ordinary netting over the top of the grape vines saved that crop.

It is fairly easy to tell when chicks are suffering from the effects of having eaten rose bugs. They become listless and soon

1887 BABY CHIX 1925

From Hogan tested high flock average parent stock guaranteed in every way. Anything Less Than the Best is a Poor Investment.

Slow growth and low egg production will soon wipe out ten times the small amount it is possible to save on the purchase price of day-old chix.

Quality breeding is of VAST IMPORTANCE to you. We have that quality and guarantee it.

White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner ducklings; Large or small lots at very attractive prices. Poultry equipment of all kinds. WRITE TODAY.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 8A

Ransomville

N. Y.

CHICKS CUT WE SHIP C.O.D.

We guarantee 100% live delivery. Just pay postman for chicks plus only few cents postage for COD charge. Every chick sent you carefully selected for vigor, health. From Hollywood, Flahel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. Now cut prices, per 100: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, \$9.75 (500 Hollywood Leghorns, \$45); Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$12; White Plymouth Rocks, \$16; White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$13; Black Minorcas, \$12; Broiler Chicks, \$3.50 (8c each in 500 lots). Get our new cut prices on chicks from Special Matings of line-bred, pedigreed, trap-nested dams and blue-blood sires. To save money, take advantage of new low prices and COD offer now.

FARM SERVICE COMPANY
Route A2 Tyrone, Pa.

PEEP-O-DAY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns exclusively

Selected yearling hens mated to cockerels from winning pen of the 1923 New Jersey egg-laying contests (211-egg average), produce chicks that will please you in every way.

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid and circular upon request. PEEP-O-DAY FARM, Stockton, N. J.

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS

From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

White Leghorns	8 cts.
Brown Leghorns	8 cts.
Barred Rocks	9 cts.
Rhode I. Reds	9 cts.
Mixed Chicks	7 cts.

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Pa.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

Per 50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10	\$47.50 \$90
Barred Rocks	6.50	12	57.50 110
White Rocks	8.00	15	
W. Wyandottes	8.00	15	
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10	47.50 90
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50 70

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, DALMATIA, PA.

LOW PRICES HIGH QUALITY

Leghorn Chix from Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders on free range. Live postpaid delivery.

	100	500	1000
May Chix	\$16.00	\$75.00	\$140.00
June Chix	14.00	65.00	120.00

Eight Week Pullets—June and later delivery \$1.25 each, \$100 per 100.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

Squab Book FREE

Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere. Our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO. 434 H St., Melrose High., Mass.

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE.

America's Greatest layers. Order Direct.

Wyckoff, Tancred White Leghorns	10c each
Parks Barred Rocks, Owens S. C. Reds	13c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas	12c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes	14c each

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.

WM. D. SEIDEL, Box 17, Washingtonville, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Colles, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. Telford, Pa.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

die. Some claim that the bugs are poison to the chicks. Others express the opinion that the chafers sting the crop wall of the chick. Whatever they do they kill them.

About the only precaution you can follow is to keep the ranged mowed and free from daisies and to keep the chicks away from grape vines and the rose garden. Chicks hatched in May usually suffer the most. Another year it would be a better plan to have early chicks so that by the time the rose bugs appear they will have attained an age when they are not quite so susceptible to an attack of the rose bugs.

—F. W. OHM.

How We Saved Our Hen House

THE hen house was there when we moved on the place. Outwardly there was nothing wrong with it. It had size, location and was apparently of materials about which no man could kick. But the fellow who built it had a great idea about design. It was a wonderful home for rats. Around the whole house was a sill, a box-sill, made of 3/8-inch material about 6 inches wide. I imagine the rats must have had a fine time in there and under the board floor. They must have lived

in there for years and years for when we ripped the floor and that box-sill out, we drove out what must have been the grandfather of all the previous rat generations. He was enormous. It was all the old black tom cat "Smoke" and our terrier could do to finish him, as he made a run for his life. Our terrier was the original "rought on rat" medicine.

Concrete for Permanent Foundation

Some folks would have torn down the old house and rebuilt it. That was an expensive proposition. Instead, we shored up the roof, tore out the box sill and replaced it with a concrete foundation. No rats could get through that and there were no floor drafts. While we were at it we thought it best to put in a concrete floor—a coarse mixture sufficed in this case because we covered it with sand and a litter. When we finished that part of the job, the house was as sound as a rock.

The next job was to get more ventilation. Two small windows must have made the previous occupants of the house think they were in a city flat. We opened up things in general and let real sunlight in. Next we went at the roof. We used a good grade of roofing paper and soon had matters downstairs as dry as possible. Our problem there was not serious. One end of the house—a part that was much older than the main building, had a shingle roof. We had heard of applying roofing cement right over the shingles and we tried it. It worked very well.

Get After the Lice

Our inside job was more serious. Apparently the house had never been cleaned for dust stood on the rafters as deep as it could without rolling off and lice and mites were everywhere. We rearranged the rafter and uprights in the center of the house to make it look less like a woodlot, swept the old place down. We put in a new set of dropping boards that were easier to clean and then gave the whole thing a thorough dose of kerosene. On top of the kerosene we applied drained engine oil to the roosts and dropping boards. The walls and ceiling received a thorough application of a whitewash disinfectant.

We did not spend a whole lot of money. It did not take a lot of time but it paid. The house is as good today as it was 15 years ago when we did the job. The foundation most likely will last forever. It was an amazed bunch of hens that went back into the house when we finished it. It was really a case of new quarters for them, but the house was sound and dry and the hens soon paid the bill.

—FRED WILLIAMS.

The Construction of Cloth Curtains

What is the advantage of having cloth curtains in hen houses slide up and down on the outside of the building instead of swinging in from the top, and buttoning to the rafters. I see that the sliding arrangement is advised in some of the new plans. It seems to me that the frame would stick during a sleet storm in the winter.

WE know of one poultry house built last summer that had the cloth curtains made to slide up and down. They were put on a frame with a cord running over a pulley so they could be opened or closed from inside. We had a severe sleet storm during the winter, but it did not interfere with the operation of the windows. The chief advantage is the fact that the window can be opened as much or as little as one may wish, and the opening is always at the top.

Where curtains swing in from the top, it is difficult to keep leghorns from flying up to lay their eggs on the curtains. If you are building a house we would surely advise to have the curtains slide rather than swing.

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Barred & Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00	
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00	135.00	
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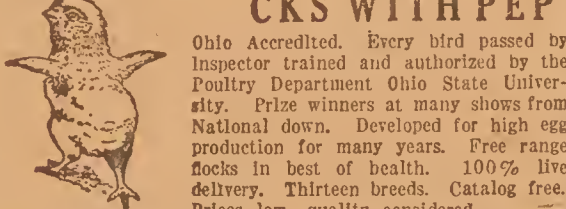
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5% discount on lots of 500. 10% on lots of 1000. Pure-bred especially selected. 100% live arrival guaranteed. MIDDLE POINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middle Point, Ohio.			

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Box 1, Bucyrus, Ohio.

The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

CHAPTER I

STEELE stopped in his tracks. With his right hand he freed his ear from the head-piece of his tump-line and stood listening. Surely, he thought, those were the unmistakable notes of a violin, clear above the noise of the rapids. Curious, he continued up the steep portage; now convinced that faintly through the beat of broken waters, which the trail paralleled, floated eerie music, now doubting his senses. At length his alert ears failed to capture the strains of the magic violin and he dismissed his illusion as the vagary of nerves over-tense from the toil of the trail over which he had come.

For a space he went on, engrossed in other thoughts, when through the roar of the waters a violin sobbed up to a wild crescendo . . . then ceased.

Easing the top bag to the ground, Steele swung the lower pack, with its attached tump-line, beside it, and waited. These were no fancied melodies of summer white waters. It was no wraith music which a shift in the August breeze had brought him—this mad playing.

Again the notes of the violin were audible; clearer now. Some magician out there on the neighboring shore was baring his soul. It was unbelievable—here, in the lost valley of the north—pure wizardry. Enchanted, Steele listened as the violin sang of yearning and despair, unutterable, which genius has voiced to the world through the magic of its strings. And as he listened he wondered what tragedy lay behind that playing, what trick of fate had buried this master of the bow in the furpost on the Wailing River.

"What you hear, de Windigo seeng in de strong-water?"

Turning, Steele smiled at the blocky figure of the speaker standing in the trail, his head and shoulders bent under a Peterboro canoe.

"No, David, but I've been listening to the violin of a shaman—a medicine man conjuring up the spirits of the rapids. Someone at this French post is a sorcerer."

"Maybe you hear Windigo all de same," drily suggested the half-breed, easing the stern of the canoe to the trail to uncover a broad, swart face wrinkled with amusement. "Up at Fort Hope de peopl' scared of dis river for sure. Dey tell me de strong-water by de French Post bad place for de devils an' de Windigo."

"Yes, I heard that too, the valley has a bad name on the Albany. Francois, at Martin's Falls, says it was called the Wailing River because of the moaning of the rapids here in winter. I told him it was only the wind, but he wouldn't have it—insisted that the place was 'bad country,' bewitched."

"Dey say plenty peopl' drown there, long tam ago," gravely added David.

"So old Pierre once told me, down at Henley House. He was traveling from Ogoke to the Albany one winter and struck this gorge about sunset. But the spirits scared him so with their wailing that he drove his dogs ten miles before he dared to make camp. I can't understand why the French built a place on a tabooed river. They must have known its reputation."

"Wal," replied David with a grimace, "I nevaire hear of dese Windigo howl een de night, but eef I see heem now I eat heem for sure. I call dis de Starvin' Riviere."

Steele laughed loudly at the remark of his hardheaded companion, whose legacy of superstition from an Ojibway mother had been heavily diluted by the blood of a Scotch father.

"I could eat a caribou myself," he said, "but we'll have a big feed at the post to-night. You take the canoe over while I find out who's playing that violin. Who could guess that there was a man within a thousand miles of these bad-lands who could play like that?"

The half-breed started over the portage while Steele turned into the thick scrub toward the river. From the foot of the rapids the trail had swung away from the

broken flanks of the gorge, but shortly Steele saw patches of foam through the spruce. He stopped to listen, and again the notes of the violin shrilled above the monotone of the broken waters. Slowly he worked his way along the shoulder of the shore, then, forced back to circle a gash in the eroded cliff, stumbled upon a trail, and following it a short distance, suddenly stiffened.

The path led to a huge, flat-topped boulder thrusting out into the stream. On the rock, her dark head nestling a violin to her cheek, stood a woman.

Surprise held the man motionless. To eyes which for months had not looked upon a comely white woman, the picture of the lithe figure of the musician, a crown of dusky hair half masking the face turned to the river, was a delight he hesitated to cut short by a betrayal of his presence.

From the passionate hopelessness of Massenet's *Elegie* the violin swung into a deathless lament of Grieg, grim with the eternal tragedy of his own gray north sea. As she played, the girl turned, exposing her face. On her cheeks were tears. But she did not see the listener for her eyes were closed.

man; for him it is so lonely here."

"But surely," he protested, "it is more lonely for a woman." So she was the daughter of the French factor, and he wondered what force of circumstances had driven the father of this talented girl into the fur trade as an employee of the French Company; this girl with the sombre eyes who came to the white-waters with her violin—and her grief. Was it tragedy he had chanced upon, or mere loneliness?

"Lonely here for a woman? Surely, Monsieur, you speak as a man of the world—with understanding." The sensitive mouth of the girl shaped a faint smile but the dark eyes did not change as she continued: "Yet I have my father and my violin, while he—he has only his memories."

Turning her head, her gaze followed the white ribbon of wild water to a shoulder of rock which shut it from sight, while Steele's eyes swept her from trim beaded moccasins to the coiled masses of her black hair.

"But," he gallantly protested, "your father, Mademoiselle, has the companionship of a very"—he hesitated and finished

What eyes and hair, he mused, and what playing! It was clear she was breaking her heart over something; the look in her eyes proved that. To think of such a glorious creature buried in this country! Her father probably was a retired French officer. Heaps of them marooned between Labrador and the Peace! But why, he asked himself, didn't they mention her over at Hope—this charming daughter of the factor at Wailing River?

It couldn't be pure loneliness that drove a girl out there on that rock to play her heart out—not loneliness. And the heart-ache behind it all—those dirges of Massenet, Grieg, and the Russians! What could it be, he wondered.

"Well, I'm going to find out," he said aloud as he reached his packs, and filling and lighting his pipe, sat down to think it over.

Yes, he decided, she certainly had been frightened at his appearance—had looked him over as if he were a ghost. Then she had seemed superstitious; but she couldn't really believe in this tradition of the valley—this Windigo and spirit stuff. That was inconceivable. She was not afraid to come here alone and yet she called the river terrible. What had happened here anyway? Whom could she fear, and why?

Thus speculated the intrigued Steele. Then swinging his bags to his back, he started for the post known as Wailing River.

A third of a mile above, the trail entered a clearing at the farther end of which huddled a group of log buildings from which straggled, along the river shore, a row of Indian shacks. At the edge of this clearing the packer stopped.

"Looks like any one of a hundred trading outfits between Nichicun and the Mackenzie," he thought, "but how do they get the Ojibways to bring their fur here if they think the valley is haunted by Windigo?"

As Steele left the forest to cross the clearing the dogs of the post started the usual uproar. Half way to the group of log buildings he was met by an Indian, sent by the factor, and relieved of his packs.

In front of the trade-house, in conversation with David, stood a tall, military-looking man, with iron gray hair and mustache. Around the door lounged a group of curious company Indians. Advancing and gripping the newcomer's hand, the factor of Wailing River exclaimed:

"Bon jour, Monsieur Steele! Welcome to Wailing River! My daughter and David have told me of our good fortune."

As the old soldier continued, with a slight French accent, Steele was aware of being secretly appraised by the keen eyes of the other.

"You are to be our guest for as long as you will honor us. In this valley, for a man of science, there is much of interest."

"You are very good to a stranger, sir. David and I have been out from Nepigon since May. We need supplies and my stuff should also be overhauled. Some of it got wet bucking this river of yours."

"Too bad! You found it a hard river to pole and track?"

"We certainly did. David has a nose for quick water as keen as a mink's for fish, but we took too long a chance in the big white-water."

At the mention of the rapid the face of St. Onge hardened. He leaned eagerly toward the speaker.

"The Devil's Mile! It got you too?"

"Oh, we pulled out of it with a wetting. You see, I was with the best bow-man on the Nepigon, so we saved the canoe and our own skins as well."

Slowly the Frenchman shook his head; then suddenly asked:

"You saw nothing on your way up-river—nothing peculiar, no signs of a canoe?"

Steele wondered at the question as he answered:

"No, we met no one. I imagine the Indians don't travel it, too much strong—"

(Continued on page 525)

Do Not Miss This Story

ON this page starts our new serial story, "The Valley of Voices". It is a story of the great Canadian Northwest, an outdoors entirely different from the milder climate of our own land. It is a mystery story and yet, unlike many poorly written mystery stories, it is logical and reasonable, and entirely possible. The young folks, particularly the boys, will enjoy this story, and in addition to their enjoyment, it will increase their appreciation of good writing and of literary values.

"The Valley of Voices" has been selected by the staff of *American Agriculturist* after many weeks of reading a large number of stories. If you start it and read it faithfully, I can almost guarantee that you will like it and that it will give you many pleasant hours.—E. R. Eastman.

She ceased playing. With a sense of awe at having heard the cry of stark despair, the trespasser, conscious of sacrilege, had turned to retreat when he was stopped by:

"Qui vient la? Who is there?"

Caught, the eavesdropper faced about, hat in hand.

"Mademoiselle," he began, reddening under the questioning gaze which swept him from moccasins to tattered shirt, then fearfully searched his eyes as if seeking a sinister meaning in his sudden appearance. "I am packing up the carry to the post. I—I heard your marvelous playing—and came. You will pardon my listening?"

The dark face of the girl in turn flushed. The guilty man humbly awaited the revelation of her just anger. That meant for the forest and waters only—the naked anguish of a soul—a stranger had heard. It was right that he should pay.

"I come here to play—Monsieur—often," she replied in a tense, uneven voice. "I was startled! We see no more—but the Indians. There is nothing—to pardon."

She spoke in English, with a flavor of accent which Steele had heard before, but not in French Canada.

Relieved at his reprieve, he hastened to explain his presence on that bush-grown portage of the Wailing River.

"My man David and I are bound from the Albany to Ogoke Lake and the Nepigon. We've been in the bush since May," he laughed, painfully aware of a three-days' worth of beard, with a deprecatory gesture toward his frayed clothes, "and have some trading to do at the post, as you see. Is it far?"

Gradually, as the man spoke, the look of fear had faded from her eyes. She drew a deep breath, as though of relief, and the tense pose she had held, grasping violin and bow, relaxed, as she joined him on the trail.

"Only a short distance, Monsieur. My father will welcome the sight of a white

weakly—"his daughter."

She laughed in his face. "Ah Monsieur, you have French blood in your veins. But the very—his daughter," she mocked, "is a dull substitute for a 'world of men,' as your Browning says. My father will be much pleased at the coming to Wailing River of Monsieur—"

"Steele," he prompted, "my name is Brent Steele. I am in the field for the American Museum of Natural History."

She bowed low with mock gravity. "Monsieur Steele, my father, Colonel Hilaire St. Onge, will be honored in offering the poor hospitality of Wailing River to a learned American scientist."

Smilingly Steele raised protesting hands at her characterization. How charmingly, he thought, this strange girl, whose violin had sung so poignantly of despair, whose face had reflected fear of the stranger, now lapsed into raillery.

"Oh, pardon, Monsieur," she went on, "I forget myself; I am Denise St. Onge. Now that the conventions have been satisfied, will you follow me to our chateau—of logs?"

"Thank you!"

Her simple muslin gown and beaded moccasins seemed but to authenticate the stamp of race in the figure and carriage of the girl who led the curious man over the river trail to the carry. At the portage she stopped.

"My packs are below here, where I left them to follow the Lorelei of the Wailing," he said smiling.

Her face swiftly sobered.

"Ah, Monsieur," she replied almost inaudibly, "do not make jest of this terrible river." Then, with a shrug, as if ridding her mind of an oppressing weight, added, "I shall not wait for you, the post is very near," and walked swiftly up the portage followed by the quizzled eyes of the man.

He stood in the trail watching the retreating figure of the girl until a bend shut it from sight.

Mother's Day

IT was Mother's Day when you and I were brought, helpless and alone into the world.

By REV. J. W. HOLLAND

varied life, your First Friend has

Those were Mother's Days—long, long days they were, too—as we were nourished and brought through our infancy into the days of happy childhood.



Rev. J. W. Holland

Sickness came to you. The Doctor was called. How quiet the household became. Far into the lonely nights She sat with her hand upon your brow, and praying for your recovery. That was Mother's Day.

You toddled off to school. She stood in the doorway, and watched you go, waving her apron to you as you passed out of sight. When she went back into the house the rooms grew larger and stiller without your noise and prattle. Amid her work she often sat down and cried. It was Her Day.

You grew up, fell in love, and came to your wedding day. Mother was there, her face a shifting landscape of gladness and sadness. She kissed you and your mate, whispering something that sounded like, "God bless you," as she hurried past. That was also Mother's Day.

The miracle of life and birth was re-enacted in your home. Who should be there but Her, to receive her honors as grand-mother, and sweeten with her presence your joy at parenthood. It was Mother's Day.

Through the joys and sorrows of your

proven to be your Best Friend.

Did death come to your home, and claim one of your little flock, filling your home with the black gloom of an unending farewell? She came again. With the old witchery by which she soothed your childhood troubles, she silvered the lining of your cloud, and you took heart again. It was Mother's Day.

Did you work hard till some well earned honor came to you? Did some wreath of honest victory rest upon your brow? Be assured that Her heart wore your honor with unsullied pride. It was Her Day.

Or, were you weak enough to forget for a moment, or for years, perhaps, Her pure teaching and example, till some disgrace fell upon you? Well, there was one head that was bowed lower with your shame than any other. Night on night sleep did not come to her brain because of what you did. It was Mother's Day.

Inter-woven into the fabric of our lives from birth to death are the golden strands of the love and devotion of our honored Mothers. Every day since we were born has been Mother's Day.

"We are not worth, e'en at our best,
One half we cost of sad unrest,
Yet, in the temple of her breast
We are enshrined."

Do you recall that fine line in the Gospel story of where Jesus was hanging upon His cross, when he beheld His Mother. Thinking of her helplessness, He said to John, "Behold thy Mother." John took Mary to his own house. It is fitting that He whose life has ever meant the freedom and uplift of women, should have given almost His last thought to His Mother.

It was Mother's Day!

The Valley of Voices

(Continued from opposite page)

water, and then there's the taboo—they're shy of the lower river, aren't they?"

At the words, the narrowed eyes of St. Onge shifted to the ground. He made no answer to the man who watched his set face, wondering, as it vitally affected the trade, why the factor avoided this subject of the Indians' fear of the Windigo. Presently St. Onge broke his silence.

"You will pardon me, Monsieur Steele, I am a poor host. If you were in the water you spoiled your flour—you are hungry?"

Steele glanced at the grinning David who plaintively placed a sinewy hand on his stomach.

"Yes, we lost our flour and we saw no game, had to fish our way up the river—so, Colonel, we are a bit hungry."

Snapping his fingers with impatience at his seeming lack of hospitality, the factor called to the loungers at the trade-house door:

"Michel! Tete-Boule! Bring up Monsieur Steele's stuff from the foot of the portage; and, Michel, David here will eat with you. See that there's plenty of caribou stew for supper. He's starved out." Turning to Steele, the factor added: "My daughter is now overseeing the cooking of our dinner, Monsieur. I trust you will find it to your taste."

"You are mighty kind to a couple of bush-battered strangers, Colonel St. Onge. We are not exactly starved, you know. We travel with a net, but a straight diet of pike and trout grows a bit tiresome. You can sell us supplies to take us through to Nepigon?"

"You will not need to outfit for Nepigon," the factor's eyes grew bitter, "You will pass Laflamme's post at Lake Ogoké."

"Monsieur Steele will desire to be shown his room, father, before we dine," called a woman's voice. Turning, Steele saw, opening the gate in the dog-stockade surrounding the factor's quarters, Denise St. Onge, trim in white serge. Casting an embarrassed look at his frayed jeans, his hand sought his unshaven chin as she joined them.

"Welcome, again, to Wailing River, Monsieur," she said cordially, giving him her hand.

"My daughter seems to need no introduction. She has told me of your meeting at the river. Denise, Monsieur Steele is bound for the Nepigon by the Ogoké trail." The eyes of father and daughter met in a significant look. "Laflamme, Monsieur, can give you anything you wish—including Scotch whiskey."

The girl's dark eyebrows contracted at the mention of the Ogoké trader's name.

"So he's giving the Indians whiskey, is he?" said Steele.

"You are surprised?" laughed the factor bitterly. "For Monsieur Laflamme it seems that Canadian law does not exist. With his whiskey he will soon have the fur trade of the whole district."

"They said as much at Fort Hope. But the authorities—why don't they act?"

St. Onge shrugged eloquently. "I do not know. He is running things with a high hand—has support of the strongest at Ottawa."

Steele turned with a smile to David who had been an interested listener to the conversation.

"I think that we shall have to pay Monsieur Laflamme a visit, David."

St. Onge and his daughter exchanged glances.

"Dawed like to shake de han' of Mister Laflamme," replied the Ojibway, drily.

"I pity Laflamme when you do. He'll carry his arm in a sling for a month if he ever falls into that wolf-trap of yours."

"You see, Colonel, David is under the impression that Laflamme is an old friend," Steele enlightened his host, whose face reflected acute interest. "Sometimes in meeting old friends he forgets in his joy that his hand-shake is famous from Nepigon to Norway House. In this case, David," he added grimly, "you'll have to remember that we're not on the Nepigon and must not mistake Monsieur Laflamme's throat for his hand."

(To be continued)



A two-tone figured finish, one of many obtainable with white-lead and flatting oil. A ground coat of one color and a finishing coat of another color are applied. By rolling a crumpled newspaper over the second coat while still wet, you get a design that you can be sure is distinctive.

INTERIOR FINISHES

once found only in the houses of the rich—now made available for every farm-house by white-lead and flatting oil

WHEN great-grandfather was a boy, the interior beauty and charm of American homes were due in large measure to the beautiful and artistic woodwork finishes. You may have seen and admired these handsome finishes, built up with as many as five or six coats of paint, in reproductions of Colonial houses and in the finest modern homes.

Up to a short time ago such interior paint finishes were a luxury that only the wealthy could afford. But there is available today for interiors of homes everywhere a flat paint finish that is similar in beauty and durability to the old rubbed-down finish. This flat finish is easier to apply than the rubbed-down finish, much more economical (because fewer coats and less labor are required) and very durable. Not only for woodwork but for the painting of walls this finish is ideal. With it many very beautiful and distinctive effects can easily be obtained, among them two-tone figured finishes, like the one shown above.

What paint to use

Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil make this new flat paint. The pigment ingredient is Dutch Boy white-lead, made from the metal and lead. Because it is the highest grade white-lead obtainable, Dutch Boy white-lead is preferred by professional painters and home-owners everywhere. Mixed in the right proportions with

Dutch Boy flatting oil, it makes a paint that can be quickly applied, that produces a finish free from brush marks, laps and streaks and that can be tinted to any desired color.

Send for Samples and Booklet

We will be pleased to send you actual painted samples of the two-toned figured finish accompanied by a new booklet, "Painting—Protective and Decorative." This booklet tells what paint is, what paint does and why paint protects the surface. It contains color plates of house interiors and exteriors and also of interesting and unusual artistic wall finishes that can be obtained with paint. Both the booklet and the samples sent free on request.

Advisory Service

We maintain a Department of Decoration made up of experts who will gladly advise on the proper selection of colors for interiors of new houses or old. These men can also tell you about distinctive finishes and give you formulas for obtaining these finishes.

Address your inquiries to the Department of Decoration in care of the nearest of the branch offices listed below.

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New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 435 California St.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.



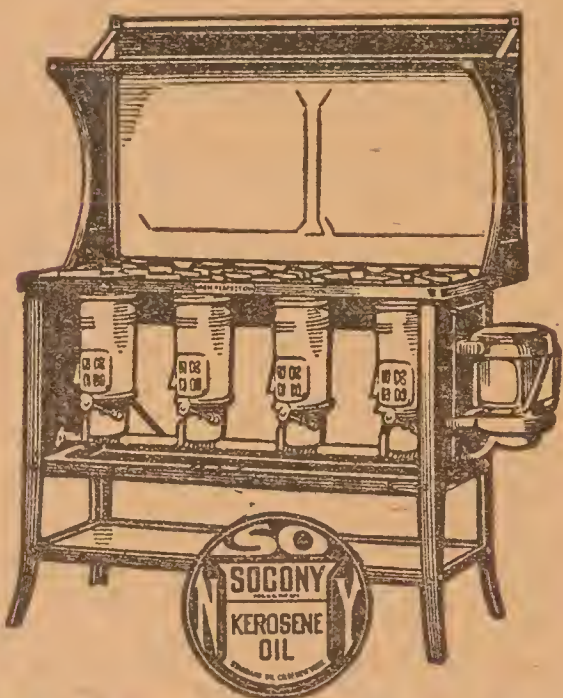
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Mother Nature's Garden

Will Later Be Supplemented By Our Own

AT THE time when our gardens are not yet furnishing green things, or these highly desirable and appetizing foods are expensive to buy because they must be shipped great distances, we can provide many delicacies for our winter-worn family if we only know where to find the wealth of food materials which Mother Nature, the good old nurse, provides for us.

Picking the greens can be made a matter of pleasure, for often they are to be found in most attractive places along the hedgerows or beside the streams or in the marshy places. In such spots we are sure to see birds and flowers, or the hint of them coming. It is a real joy to get out-doors and roam about after being shut in so long and we can turn it to practical advantage at the same time.

Some greens are better cooked while others are also delectable used raw in salads. Here is a list of "greens" that ranges from the time snow melts to late May: it has dictary possibilities of

dearest ones, spinach, purslane, pigweed, etc., are often steamed or cooked in their own juice, having a very little water starting. A few of the wild greens should have the first cooking water discarded, for instance, dandelion and pokeweed. This process, however, loses for us some of the mineral salts and should not be practiced except where flavor demands it. As a rule, the cooking is done by covering with boiling water and salting when the greens are almost done.

At first we are satisfied to have the greens just boiled or in salads, but interest can be maintained by varying their uses. The following recipes by Mrs. R. C. DeLyne sound appetizing:

Creamed Spinach.—Drain one can of spinach, or an equal amount of fresh; pour into a dish and cook until dry. Stir occasionally, when the moisture is cooked out, combine one half cup of cream or rich milk and two beaten eggs, add to the spinach, cook until it thickens. Season with butter, salt and pepper.

Spinach Omelet.—Stir four egg yolks



No. 3196-5—Gold, brown, green and black are combined with delightful effect on this scarf of tan linen. The material is a fascinating art crash that takes the embroidery in rope cotton so well. The two outer flowers are outlined and worked in basket stitch with yellow. The cross stitches and overwhipping of the outline are done with brown, the color scheme is reversed for the central flower. To fill in the petals, lay strands of cotton across the space about three-eighths of an inch apart, then across the opposite way at right angles to the first row. A cross stitch in contrasting shade is tacked over both strands, at the point of intersection. Edges of the petals are outlined with one shade in darning stitches, and then overwhipped with the other shade, taking a stitch under each darning stitch, and not into the fabric. The vase is black, and the filling in is done in a slightly different way. The first row of strands is taken in the same manner, but in working the cross strands, a tiny back stitch is taken into the lower row at each intersection. Put the point of the needle into the centre of the strand, and take the smallest possible stitch into the material. The calyx of the tulips is filled in with green French knots, at spaced intervals. The band around the edge is made up of a double row of black French knots, with a yellow satin stitch dot and a brown French knot, on either side worked at intervals in the space between the lines of black dots. Light tan art linen for scarf 17½ by 45 inches stamped,—\$1.00; or 17½ by 52,—\$1.15. Cream art crash can be had at the same price. Floss for working 45c extra.

which some of us never dreamed. (Those marked with the asterisk [*] can be used for green salad or for pot herbs): *watercress, *wintercress, *garlic or wild onion, *dandelion, dock (narrow-leaved, curled or yellow), *sorrel, live-forever, horseradish, marsh marigold, (cowslip), chicory, samphire or glasswort, fonds of bracken before it uncurls, fonds of cimmamon fern (eaten raw) pokeweed, nettle, *burdock, common milkweed, *mustard, bellwort (stalks), false Solomon's seal (stalks), *pigweed, (lamb's quarters), *purslane (pussley).

The greens from our own garden can be greatly varied by taking advantage of thinning time for various vegetables, as well as by planting greater variety for greens. Radish tops, beet tops, turnip tops, spinach, and Swiss chard are more or less familiar to us all.

Greens are valuable appetizers besides furnishing us much needed mineral material and vitamins. In addition to these advantages they provide roughage and we are constantly being told by the experts that we should allow for plenty of roughage daily in our diet if we wish to avoid constipation and its consequent ills.

As for cooking greens the very ten-

into two tablespoons of cooked spinach, add the beaten whites. Stir with a small chopped onion and pepper and salt. Mix well together. Place in oven in buttered dish.

Spinach Salad.—Cook spinach until tender, drain and chop fine, season to taste. Press into a square mold and chill, then cut into little squares. Place a slice of hard boiled egg on top of each square, then a spoonful of mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaf.

Dandelion.—Cook dandelions until tender, add salt and pepper. Place butter in a spider add flour to thicken and brown slightly. Then stir in dandelions. The quantity of butter and flour depends on the quantity of dandelions.

Creamed Cowslips, and Poached Egg.—Cook cowslips, add salt and drain well, chop fine. Put a tablespoon of butter into a saucepan, stir in a tablespoon of flour with salt and pepper to taste; add greens and one half cup of cream or rich milk. Stir until well mixed. Serve on a platter and place poached eggs on top. This makes an appetizing dish.

Remembering the lean days that come in winter, we might provide against them by canning the greens when they are plentiful.

How Do You Take Your Rhubarb?

Suggestions for Making It Easy To Take and Easy To Look At

TIME was when the usual spring routine called for a course of medicine for almost every member of the family. One of the remedies used at that time was rhubarb—dark and bitter in powdered form. We have learned to take our rhubarb in a more palatable and inviting form—fresh from the row in our garden. I think results are just as good, if not better than the old time method and I am quite sure the taking is not so unpleasant.

The first tender pink-and-green stalks that reach the size of my finger and the length of a new pencil are apt to be made into a dish of sauce. We may eat it plain as an accompaniment to the hearty part of the meal or we may have it with plain or whipped cream and a cookie or slice of cake as dessert. Take the stalks and trim off the leaves and the part about the root that is not edible, cut in short lengths, put enough sugar over it to sweeten to suit the family taste, allow to set for a little while to draw out some of the juice and cook gently, so as not to make it mushy, until tender. Do not cook too long or the beautiful tints will disappear and the flavor will be impaired.

Then After That Comes an Army of Dishes

There are rhubarb pies with two crusts made just as you would apple pies; rhubarb-raisin pies made by adding half a cup of raisins to the sauce for each pie; rhubarb custard made by adding a cup of sauce, well sweetened, to the custard filling you like best; and dumplings, steamed or baked, made like apple dumplings.

Shortcake made with rhubarb is not to be despised. Use rich biscuit dough, bake in large or individual rounds, pull apart and spread with sauce sweetened to taste. Top with some of the sauce and whipped cream, if you want something both good to eat and to behold. Coming before strawberry time this will prove quite welcome.

Rhubarb Pudding

Rhubarb pudding may be made of stale bread or biscuit, hence it is an economy. Butter a baking dish and put in alternate layers of rhubarb and the bread cut in thin slices. Dot the layers with tiny bits of butter, making the top layer of the bread. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. The rhubarb may be just cut in short lengths and sugar mixed in, about half a cup to a cup of rhubarb, and the layers alternate with bread as with sauce. Of course the time for baking will be lengthened to about half an hour in this case. Serve the pudding with your favorite sauce. I use a tablespoonful flour, three tablespoonfuls sugar and a cup and a half of boiling water. Add a little vanilla or use fruit juice instead of boiling water for sauce if desired.

Baked Rhubarb

Baked rhubarb is very good. Cut the stalks in short lengths, about an inch long, allow half a cup of sugar to a cup of fruit, if fruit you call it, dot with butter and bake about twenty-five minutes. Marshmallows placed over the top a few minutes before the dish is taken from the oven makes it quite festive.

Rhubarb fluff may be made by beating the whites of two eggs to a froth, then beat these into two cups of rhubarb sauce into which has been stirred while still hot a tablespoonful of cornstarch well mixed with three-fourths of a cup of sugar—you may want a little more sugar if you prefer things very sweet. Serve very cold with cookies or some simple cake.

Frappe may be made from stewed rhubarb, sliced bananas and strawberries with the desired quantity of sugar and ice water.

In order to conserve more of the rhubarb and to be able to enjoy it the year round here are some recipes you may use.

Canning by the cold pack method is quite successful. The rule is to blanch the stalks for one minute and to cook 16 minutes in the water bath. If the

added a few minutes before the product is done if desired.—LENNIE HOLLON LAND.

Leave One Bud on the Peony Stems

IF you want large flowers you should remove all the buds from the clusters on your peony stems for that will throw all the strength of the stem into the one bloom and make it very large. Not only that, but the removal of so many buds will help the whole plant to throw additional strength into the new growth and make for a more liberal supply of flower stems the next year. This with proper feeding will insure flowers that will command a good price if you are where you can send them to a flower store or can sell them yourself direct to hotels, restaurants, or other places where flowers are used regularly. Around Decoration day there is always a big call for peony blooms and if you have them of the late varieties and grown large you can usually find a good market for them.—L. H. Cobb.

Good Luck to the Winner

IT is human nature to want to win prizes, sometimes given as a mere matter of chance without having the merits of the case considered; but here is a case where the best fellow wins.

Now that the pageant and the play are being given in even the tiniest rural neighborhoods, the great need is for the right sort of plays to be acted. It is only natural to turn for such material, to those who know at first hand rural life in its different aspects, and the following rules of the contest for country life plays are submitted:

First Prize \$100; Second Prize \$50; Third Prize \$30; Fourth Prize \$20.

Prizes offered by joint contribution of The New York State Grange, New York Federation of County Farm Bureau Associations, New York State Home Bureau Federation, and the G-L-F Exchange.

Plays submitted are to deal sympathetically with some phase of country life. They may be tragedy, drama, comedy or farce. Knowledge, accurate observation, and keen interpretation of the country and its folks will be counted heavily in awarding prizes.

Plays may be long or short. One-act plays should play in 30 to 45 minutes. Full-length plays in three to five acts should play not more than two hours.

Suitability for production by amateur clubs should be considered.—simplicity and ease of staging,—characters not too difficult for amateurs,—avoidance of unduly "disagreeable" situations,—etc. Plays with action and plot are desired. "Talky" plays are boresome.

Plays are to be typewritten or written in ink on one side of paper, approximately 8 x 10 inches in size.

The writer should sign a fictitious name to the manuscript of the play and should attach an envelope bearing outside the fictitious name and title of the play, and inside on a card the writer's real name and address. Plays not sent will not be accepted.

A writer may submit as many as three plays, but may win only one prize. The competition is open to any resident of the United States or Canada who has not had a play professionally produced or published in book form. No play which has won a prize in another competition may be submitted.

A. M. Drummond, Professor of Public Speaking in Cornell University, and recently Director of the N. Y. State Fair County Theater, will be chairman of a committee, which will judge the plays and award the prizes. The organization contributing the prizes will each cooperate with Professor Drummond in selecting the judges.

Plays submitted may be printed or published by the New York State College of Agriculture or its agent and may be played without royalty by amateurs within New York State. The author retains the right of simultaneous or subsequent publication elsewhere.

The competition will close November 1, 1925. Plays are to be mailed to Department of Rural Social Organization, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

In making sheets that are to be used on children's bed, allow ten inches extra length and turn this back over the blanket or comfortable when the bed is made. This protection keeps the top of blanket clean and makes frequent washing unnecessary.—L. M. T.

For Cool Days of Spring or Summer

The straight, long lines of this tunic dress are especially good for the woman who wants to conceal the too-full figure rather than emphasize the fact that she is not as slender as she used to be. This pattern is also kind to the slender figures. Kasha or fine twill with, perhaps, the slip of black satin lend themselves to a pattern of this sort.



Pattern 2402 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, a straight slip and overdress are included. For the 36-inch size, 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material for dress with 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for slip. Price 13c. Hot iron transfer pattern number 708 blue and yellow costs 15c extra.

Our spring and summer catalogue (price 14c) is just what you need for selecting patterns for different members of the family and for almost any occasion. Send your order to Pattern Department AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

open kettle method is used I prefer to use half as much sugar by weight as I have cut up stalks. Allow to set for an hour or more to draw out the juice and the resulting product will look much nicer than if the sugar is not used as the shape and color are not lost as it so often is if sugar is not used.

Marmalade may be made by using equal weights of sugar and rhubarb, add the juice and rind of a lemon and cook until thick.

To make a conserve use one pound chopped rhubarb, 1 pound sugar, pulp and grated rind of an orange, 1 cup raisins. Cook all together until thick. A cup of chopped walnut meats may be

The Building of the Nest.

By E. H. Pitcher.

They'll come again to the old apple tree—

Gay oriole and all the rest;
Where the orchard branches are fair to see,

In the snow of the blossoms dressed.
And the dearest things in the world will be

The wee ones in the sweet home nest.

Weaving it well so careful and trim,
Making it fast with care,
Nothing to fetch too distant for him;
Nothing for her too fair.
Hanging it safe from the topmost limb—
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ADVERTISEMENTs are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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large manufacturer Madison "Better-Made" Shirts, direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 502 Broadway, New York.

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FOR SALE: Baby Chicks of super-quality, from culled stock, send for prices and circular. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio, 841 W. Mary St.

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BABY CHICKS—From pure bred selected flocks, leghorns, 10c, Rocks and Reds, 12c, mixed 8c. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. BANKER'S HATCHERY, Dansville, N. Y.

R. C. REDS, capacity tested hens, mated to cockerels from 200 to 273 egg hens. Pen, \$2-15, Flock, \$1.25-15, \$5-100. MRS. JOHN KING, No. 2, Summerville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Baby Chicks, setting eggs from pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock. BLAUVELT, Breeder, Holmdel, N. J.

BABY CHICKS, free from disease; Rhode Island Reds, 13c; Barred Rocks, 11c; White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 9c. Hatched from selected stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. MAIL ORDER HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa. R. 2.

DUCKLINGS MAMMOTH PEKINGS 30c each, Indian Runners 25c and Mallards 35c each, hatch every week, order from this ad. IDYLL-DELL FARM, Wolcott, New York.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 100% live delivery. Write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

MARCY FARM STRAIN Jersey Black Giants hatching eggs, 15, \$2; 45, \$5; 100, \$10. Prepaid. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs from large, dark red birds, extra good wing and tail markings. Yearling hens for sale. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver troubles, 24 capsules and feed formula \$1, \$3.50, 100. Turkey book \$1. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY CO., 816, South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. ALDEN, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

GOATS

PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL pedigree hornless gallon stock Milk goats, freshening soon, \$35 each. Big Pure Nubian Seed Buck \$25. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later 250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL men-women, 18 to 65, wanting to qualify for Government Positions, \$140-\$300 monthly, home or traveling. Write, OZMENT, 258. St. Louis, Mo.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell direct equipped high class five tube radio sets directly to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Two girls for work in summer boarding house, Pocono Mts., June 1st over Labor Day. ERNEST PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HONEY

CLOVER, 5 lbs., \$1.15, 10, \$2; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. Clover, \$7.50, Buckwheat, \$6, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE—2 young, pure bred Percheron stallions. B. A. GOSS, R. D. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

HORSES ARE MIGHTY IMPORTANT right now. Keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam ready to apply. It's wonderful for Spavin, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts. LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O. Mention American Agriculturist.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial to the buyer's stable. They are right. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, A. Street, Forestville, Ct.

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

WE WIN AGAIN: Dr. Clark's Milk Strainers defeat all comers, highest award for high grade milk given to H. A. Cook, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Why? Because Mr. Cook used a Clark Purify strainer in his dairy. It is guaranteed to remove every last bit of sediment. Write for prices to H. C. SOULE, distributor, Canton, Maine. Orders will be shipped promptly, either for strainers or cotton pads parcel post paid.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY FARMER'S ASSN., Paducah, Ky.

USED LIGHTING PLANT for sale, \$100 takes it. Write ANDERSON, Herald Ave., Route 49, Bridgeport, Conn.

PRINTING

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, INVITATIONS—Best ever seen. Moderate cost. Prompt delivery anywhere. Write for latest styles, mailed free. HOWIE STATIONERY CO., Beebeplain, Vt.

STOCK CATALOGUES, Summer Resort, and Stationery Printing. High class work at reasonable prices. Samples. CUTLER'S PRINT SHOP, Chatham, N. Y.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-27, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road. 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. R. J. WHEATON, Killawog, N. Y.

FLORIDA. FLORIDA. FLORIDA—Is calling you for the next few years. Buy Florida real estate acreage, lots and farms for quick profits at today's prices, while the state is being developed during the next few years by northern capital. Later on prices will be too high. We have some bargains in acreage that may interest you and your friends. Local agents wanted; also, some owners may consider an exchange for northern property with cash. Don't hesitate to write. This is your opportunity if you have been thinking of the advantages which Florida offers today. HAIG & STEWART, St. Petersburg, Fla.

VILLAGE PLACES AND FARMS. Bargains, all sizes and prices. MUZZY and HILLS, Real Estate, Antrim, N. H.

FOR SALE—197 acre valley farm, well equipped, extra good buildings. Old man left entirely alone. EVERETT EYRICH, O'Neil Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 Acre Farm. 25 acres onion land, large house, large barn, 5 tenant houses, brook, 65 miles New York. Cheap. WM. WILCOX, New Hampton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

SEND \$1 for 15 Dahlia bulbs, all colors, fine for cut flowers. All labeled. JEROME BOLTE, Dahlia Farm, Stepney, Conn.

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, tomato varieties Bonny Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore all canners favorites, will be ready May 1st, 500—\$1.50, 1000—\$2.50, 5000 and over \$2.00 per thousand express and postage prepaid, cabbage varieties Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston and Early Jersey wakefields same prices as tomatoes, Suhrs Danish Cauliflower 100—75c, 1000—\$5.00 Ruby King sweet peppers same as cauliflower, place your order for May delivery. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (five varieties) \$1.60 postpaid. W. G. SEUBERT, Camden, N. Y.

SPECIAL—Now is the time to set Columbian plants for the big boom in raspberries. Thousand plants, twenty dollars; hundred, three dollars. Washington Asparagus, thousand, eight dollars; hundred, dollar. Circular free. A. B. KAT-KAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

\$1 SPRING SPECIALS Prepaid—18 Giant Everblooming Pansie plants in bud and bloom; 50 Transplanted Asters, asst; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 25 Transplanted Snapdragons, beautiful pink flowers; 25 Daisies, pink and white in bud and bloom; 40 Verbenas, mammoth mixed; 25 Gladiolas, exhibition mixed; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 Tomato plants selected; 110 Cauliflower plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

POSTPAID COLLECTIONS, \$1 each or all five, \$4.50. 14 varieties, surprise value Dahlias; 35 fine Gladioli; 9 varieties Iris; 15 Hardy Phlox; 25 Zephraethes Rosea. No catalogues. MAPLE-HURST DAHLIA GARDENS, Fairfield, Conn.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, also tomato, standard varieties, 300—85c; 500—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.25 postpaid charges collect \$1.50 per 1000. Satisfaction quick delivery guaranteed. MAPLE GROVE PLANT FARMS, Franklin, Va.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Splendor Collection: Three bulbs each of ten different large-flowering varieties (30 bulbs) all separately labeled, mailed at once postpaid with easy planting directions, for only \$1. Will bloom this summer. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

MRS. CARL SALBACK, Break of Day, Pride of California, W. D. Ryan, Cuban Giants, Purity, James C. Gill. Above choice Dahlias for \$3. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, L. I.

PALMETTO or ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—2 yr., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000; 3 yr., \$1.75 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000. F.O.B. GEORGE GASSETT, Putney, Vt.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FOR SALE—Hand picked Robust Pea Beans, \$3.60 Bu. F.O.B. Nunda. J. CASS PARKER, Nunda, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Dent, 1922 crop, 100% germination, \$4 per bushel. Bags extra. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Early Yellow Dent. Good germination. Early as Flint. Sound selected seed. \$3 for 60 pounds shelled. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GLADIOLI 70 Blooming Bulbs \$1.00—no 2 alike. 12 choice dahlias \$1.00. Catalog. A. SHERMAN, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all leading varieties 500 \$1.25; 1000 \$2.00, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. OAKDALE FARM, Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Potted (2 inch paper pots.) \$30 per 1,000, \$3.50 per 100. Tomatoes—Langdon's Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Stone, Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion. Peppers—Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Worldbeater and Long Red Cayenne. Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved. Transplanted tomatoes and peppers, \$8 per 1,000, all varieties; seedlings, \$3 per 1,000. Transplanted egg plant, \$12 per 1,000; seedlings, \$5 per 1,000. Transplanted and potted asters (all separate colors) same price as egg plant. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

4 SOLID ACRES Early Red and Danish cabbage plants. Ready about June 6 to 30th. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y. Bell Phone.

10 MILLION Fine Cabbage and Tomato Plants Ready—Fine, Field grown hardy stocks. All leading varieties—Cabbage \$1.50 thousand; 5000, \$5.00—Tomato \$2.00; 5000, \$7.50—Sweet Potato \$4.00. Pepper \$3.50. Take No Chances—Order from Largest and Oldest growers in Virginia. Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed or money refunded. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WOMEN'S WANTS

WOOLENS. Materials for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

Do Not Confuse Bonds and Stocks

Please let me know whether it is safe to invest in Southern Pacific R. R. I asked my banker one time and he told me they yielded about 6%, then when I wanted to do business, he asked me whether I would be satisfied with 5%.—G. A. K., Pennsylvania.

YOU are confusing bonds and stocks. All Southern Pacific bonds are high grade investments. They are entirely secure as far as anything in the way of a railroad bond can be secure. They do not, however, yield quite 5 per cent at present market prices. You will make no mistake in buying them but you must be content with the comparatively small yield although the return is higher than the savings bank gives. Generally this is wise conservatism.

Southern Pacific stock which sells just below par pays dividends of \$6 annually is a reasonable good investment for one able to take the business risk that goes with stock ownership. You must remember a stockholder is a partner not a creditor. Just now the railroad earnings are satisfactory and the outlook is favorable. Some day there will come a time when the opposite may be true. A stockholder has to take his chances. In compensation for this risk he is entitled to a higher return on his stock than would be possible on a bond. Whether you should buy the stock or the bonds depends in large measure on your total capital resources.

Service Department

Let the Service Bureau Sign Be Your Watchdog

WE want every reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to think of the paper as something more than a mere publication. The publisher and the whole staff are working constantly to make the "Old Reliable" a real service institution for farmers. The increasing number of calls we receive from our people for this service shows that more and more are using it and are appreciating it.

When you buy the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you buy the services of the best experts that we can hire to work for you on the many different problems that constantly trouble farmers. In addition to the trained men who contribute to our column on the crop, animal, fruit, farm machinery and other problems of the everyday work, we have a regular marketing expert who spends much time studying farm markets and writing the information so that it can be used by practical farmers. We have a lawyer who is constantly at your service, insofar as your local problems can be handled at long distance. Our investment expert is one of the best in the country. The same is true of our veterinary advisor.

"Hired Man" At Our Call

All of these trained "hired men" of yours work in our SERVICE BUREAU. It would do your heart good if you could sit at our desk for a day and read the mail that comes to our hand in connection with the work of the Service Bureau. Almost every problem of farm life, including many of the intimate problems of the farm home, is referred to us. When we take these claims up with the various concerns, they receive for the most part prompt and courteous attention because of the power and the influence of the great publication asking for the service.

We are constantly thinking and working to make the Service Department of even more value to all of our readers. And now we can announce that we have found another way by which we can help you. We are going to give every subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a Service Bureau Membership protection sign. Although these signs will cost AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a good many thousand dollars, they will be entirely free to every subscriber. A picture showing the sign in reduced size is given on this page. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST salesmen will carry this sign and when you subscribe, he will be glad to put it up for you. If you are already a subscriber, send four cents to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and a sign will be mailed to you postpaid, and you can put it up yourself. Although this policy of giving the sign free to everybody has only recently been established, yet the demand for them has rapidly increased.

Why You Should Put Up a Sign

Why should you put up a sign? Because, it will show that you are a member of a great and powerful service organization known as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau. Such a sign will serve as a watch-dog in the same way that the detective signs posted by jewelry houses, banks, and other business firms help to keep away criminals and near-criminals who are selling worthless stocks or putting across other questionable schemes. There has not been a time in many years when there have been so many such persons trying to do business as there are now.

The posted sign is a proof of your right at any time to call upon the many different expert services of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for help on any of your problems without cost.

Send four cents in stamps and get the attractive Service Bureau sign and post it immediately. We feel that with these signs up on more than 85,000 farms in New York State, the Service Bureau will

be able, with this great organization back of it, to help you even more than it has in the past.

Worthless Fire Extinguishers

"I bought three fire extinguishers from an agent claiming to represent the Hanks Fire Extinguisher Company of Augusta, Maine. They guaranteed them to put out any fire. My chimney burned out and I used one in the furnace and three I poured down the chimney. It didn't do any good and I had to use salt to put out the fire. I built a fire in the yard and I could not put it out with the extinguishers. What can you do about it?"

THIS is only one of many similar complaints which we have had from Long Island regarding this worthless fire extinguisher. We put the matter up to the Hanks Fire Extinguisher Company at Augusta, Me., and the reply from a representative of the company, stated that they were temporarily out of business and that anyway the extinguisher sold on Long Island was a fake and was not the true Hanks Fire Extinguisher.

A part of the letter from the company read as follows:

"We have had many complaints from Long Island where a man has represented himself as our agent. The Hanks Extinguisher is 100% efficient for all gasoline and similar fires. If the extinguisher purchased by your subscriber is made of tin containers they are not ours. The Hanks Extinguishers are put up in fibre cases."



Following this letter we made further investigation on Long Island and obtained one of the extinguishers. It was made of tin and therefore, was probably not the regular Hanks Fire Extinguisher. Anyway, it was no good. Hundreds of them and probably thousands of them, were sold on the Island. This will serve as a warning to our readers if the same agent turns up anywhere else in our territory.

Financial Wolves Turn Attention to Land Selling Schemes

INVESTIGATION by E. A. Schwab, Special Representative of the National Vigilance Committee, who has just returned from a five weeks' trip through Florida, disclose that professional promoters in all walks of life are beginning to infest various sections of that state. The public and honest business should STOP, LOOK and LISTEN before doling out their hard earned savings to fanciful promoters whose only stock in trade is exaggerated promises which are seldom, if ever, fulfilled.

The honest element of business, which includes the legitimate realtors of the city of St. Petersburg, Florida, were far-sighted enough to request the organization of a Better Business Bureau in that city, so that the public might be protected and the reputations of honest business men guarded against the misrepresentations of land sharks.

Before the Bureau was a month old it was instrumental in ferreting out and causing the arrest of one of these purveyors of blasted hopes, in addition to adjusting numerous cases in which, to say

the least, there was misunderstanding in connection with certain transactions. The Bureau has also developed evidence of an extremely important nature on other land projects.

Questions About Investments

I would like a little advice. I am enclosing some advertising of the U. S. National Loan Assn. of Philadelphia, Pa. They have sent circulars to my wife several times which have promises which look pretty large for safety. Will you look them over and tell me what you think of it as an investment of about \$600. There are some people here that want to invest in the G. L. Miller Company of New York City. There was an agent from Rochester up here trying to get my wife to invest in the Industrial Investment Co., of New York. My personal advice was to invest what she has in Federal Land Bank Bonds. Also give me the standing of the Affiliated Acceptance Corporation of West 49th St., New York City.—T. R. W., New York.

In the first place you will make no mistake by taking Federal Land Bank bonds. In the second place Miller Company bonds are sound as far as we know although not generally marketable. We know nothing about the investment company you name but it is foolish to buy stocks in the general run of finance companies. As to the building and loan proposition our advice is you take out shares in an association operating under the New York State laws and preferably one in your immediate vicinity. There is no use in going to Philadelphia for that purpose.

* * *

Would you please advise me whether it would be a safe investment to buy bonds of the Securities Guaranteed Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Attached circulars.—G. H. B., New York.

The circulars you enclose are the only information we have about this concern. As a rule, however, the safe thing to do is to buy bonds on their own merit and not on any one's guarantee. In this instance we should want to know what property the bond is secured upon before we made a purchase regardless of the guarantee. You know these real estate mortgage bonds, while many of them are high grade investments, are not ordinarily marketable.

* * *

Can you please give me information about safe investment or buying shares, common stock, in the Huntington Mortgage Corporation. They were selling shares at \$22.50 during March. This month the price is \$25 a share. This corporation has been (supposed) incorporated in the State of Delaware. Agents are selling shares on Long Island now with an office in Huntington, L. I. Dividends or interest are supposed to be paid quarterly. Kindly let me know if this is a safe concern.—Mrs. M. M., Long Island.

Financial Manuals do not describe this mortgage company. In any case if you buy common stock in such an enterprise you are taking a speculative risk which we would not advise you to assume unless you have special information about the business this company conducts. It is rarely advisable to buy stock of agents and when they raise the price arbitrarily it is generally a sign of danger.

I wish to thank you for helping me get the money on the goods I ordered from the Chicago company. If our subscription was not paid until 1935, I would feel like extending our subscription. Mrs. B. E. B., Cortland Co., N. Y.



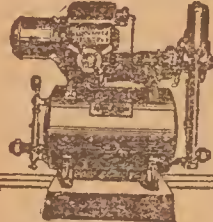
No Pumping—
Just turn the faucet

There is no need for you or anyone on your farm to work a pump handle. A Delco-Light pump will supply every drop of water needed, both in the house and barn. It is automatic in operation, simple, efficient, economical. Gear-driven—no belt to slip or break. Requires attention only once in six months.

Models for Every Need There are Delco-Light pumps for deep wells and shallow wells and for direct current or alternating current, as supplied either by a farm electric plant or a central station. Ask the Delco-Light dealer about the low cost of Delco-Light electric pumps and the Delco-Light plan of easy payments.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. J-22, Dayton, Ohio

**DELCO-LIGHT
WATER SYSTEMS**



Delco-Light Water Systems are made by the manufacturers of the dependable Delco-Light farm electric plant.

Only \$5⁶⁹

2 month for a few months—easy to own the famous standard WITTE Engine. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troubleproof WICO Magneto. Simplest and cheapest to operate. New device makes starting easy. 50% surplus power. Sizes 2 to 25 H.P.—all styles. Sold direct from factory to you on NINETY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Write today for my new illustrated engine book—sent absolutely free. No obligation to you.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1808 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MO.
1808 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.

**STOP!
LOOK!
READ!**
AND SAVE SEVENTY-FIVE CTS

Your choice of any of the following bargains with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

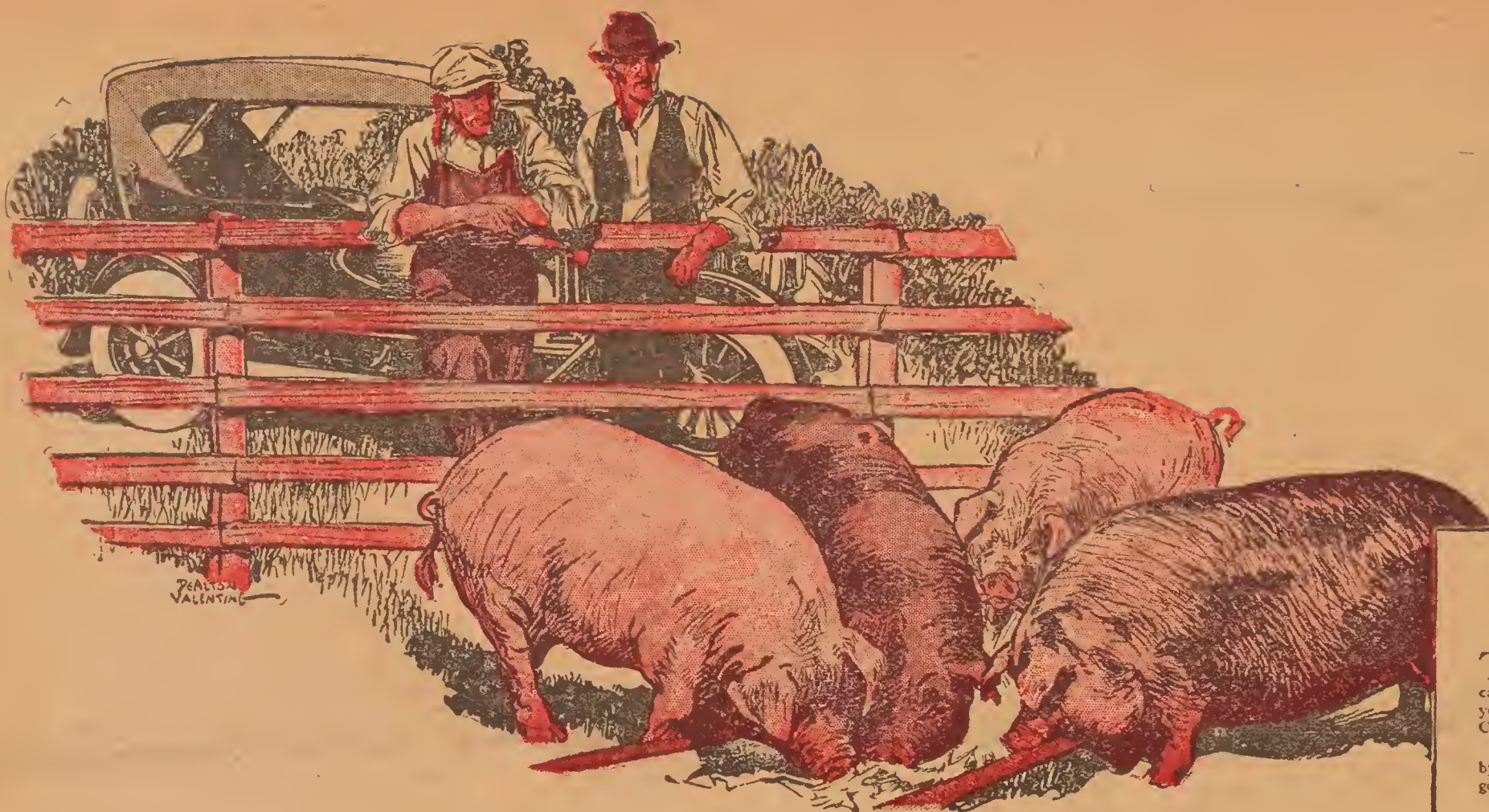
American Agriculturist, \$1.00	\$1.25
Peoples Home Journal, \$1.00	save 75c
American Agriculturist, \$1.00	\$1.25
McCall's Magazine \$1.00	save 75c
American Agriculturist, \$1.00	\$1.25
Hoard's Dairyman \$1.00	save 75c
American Agriculturist, \$1.00	\$1.25
American Poultry Advocate \$1.00	save 75c
American Agriculturist \$1.00	\$1.25
Farm Mechanics \$1.00	save 75c
American Agriculturist \$1.00	\$1.25
American Needlewoman .50	
People's Popular Monthly .25	
Good Stories ..... .25	save 75c

Mark Club you select and pin money or money order at our risk to this coupon—M-2-25.

American Agriculturist,
463 Fourth Ave., New York.

Name

Address



One look picks the *profit-maker*

But appearance is a dangerous guide in choosing oil

ONE look may be enough to tell a skillful farmer the hogs that are easiest to fatten, or the poultry that brings the greatest profits.

But there is one place on the farm where the eye fails, where looks mean nothing. Two oils, may look as much alike as two prize Durocs, but differ as widely as a pure-bred and a runt.

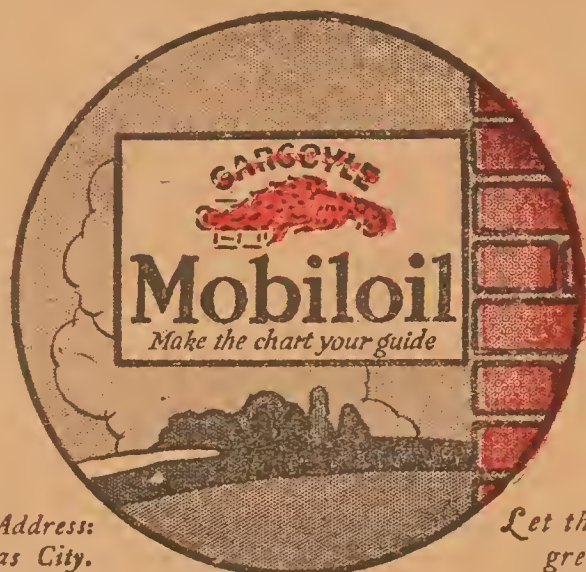
Appearance won't tell you that one oil will distribute perfectly in your motor and that another may not.

From appearance, there isn't any way of judging that one oil will break down and another stand up under the heat of your motor, that one will burn clean and another produce soot and carbon, and that one will seal pistons and give power and smooth running, while another will let power "blow by" the piston rings.

*For operating economy,
follow this guide*

When the eye fails as a guide, isn't it reasonable to get the most expert advice you can find?

Near your farm is a Mobiloil dealer who gives advisory service in lubrication. He runs an established business year after year and is more interested in keeping you for a steady customer than in making an occasional sale at fancy profits. On his wall, he has the Gargoyl Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations because he knows it puts oil-selling on the only sound basis—



Branches in principal cities. Address:
New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

the use of this Chart means that every purchaser gets oil which engineers agree is perfectly suited to the requirements of his motor.

The dealer's judgment is backed by the combined judgment of motorists who call for Mobiloil more than for any five other brands combined, and by practically all manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and motors who have placed their okays on the recommendations listed in the Mobiloil Chart.

*Where you can secure
advisory lubrication service*

It is easy to find the dealer who gives this advisory service. On the outside of his building, he prominently displays a metal Mobiloil sign with the red Gargoyl. Inside, you will find the complete Chart. Make it your guide and you will always be certain of getting oil designed for duty in your motor.

Mobiloil is made from crude stocks chosen only for their lubricating qualities and not for high gasoline yield. Every batch, every can, every quart of Mobiloil is "true to type."

It is made by the Vacuum Oil Company which has specialized solely in lubrication for 59 years.

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyl Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyl Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyl Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

The grades of Gargoyl Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyl Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyl Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford cars, use Gargoyl Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB & T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant 4	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dusenberry	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford (1 1/2-1 3/4)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kissel 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lex'con Concord	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l Quad)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (3 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/4-1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Vellie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Hercules)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Eng.) (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White 15 & 20	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience

Continental (Models A-24, W, S, S, 4, 9K, & 12 XD)	A	Arc.						
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lycoming (C series & Mod 25)	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MAY 23, 1925

The Blue and the Gray

BY FRANCIS MILES FINCH

*By the flow of the inland river,
Where the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of grave grass
quiver,
'Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the one, the blue;
Under the other, the gray.*

*These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All, with the battle blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the laurel, the blue;
Under the willow, the gray.*

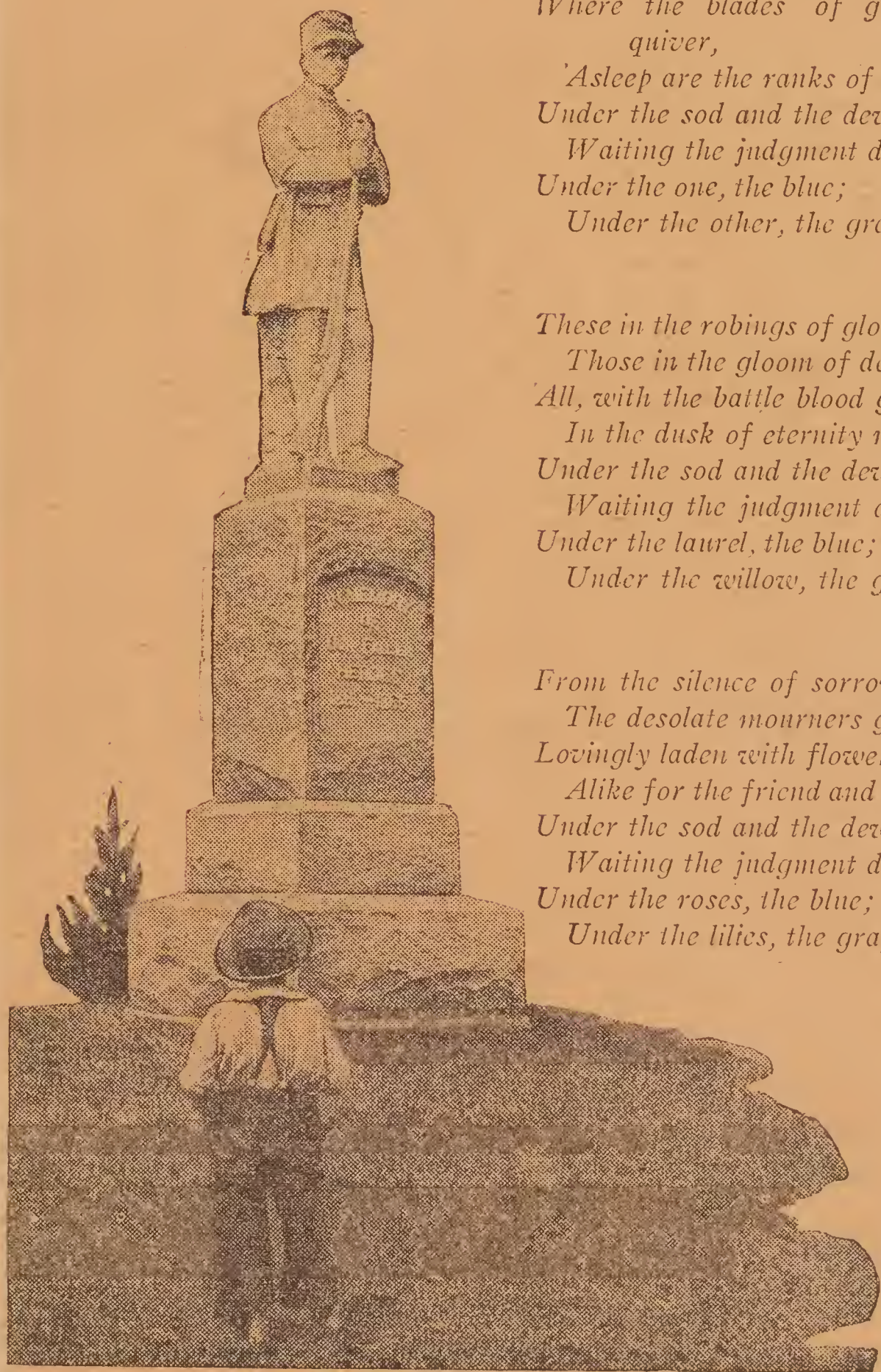
*From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the roses, the blue;
Under the lilies, the gray.*

*So, with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
'Broidered with gold, the blue;
Mellowed with gold, the gray.*

*So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Wet with the rain, the blue;
Wet with the rain, the gray.*

*Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are
fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the blossoms, the blue;
Under the garlands, the gray.*

*No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our
dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Love and tears for the blue;
Tears and love for the gray.*





OLD HOMES MADE NEW



THERE are 15 million houses in the United States from 15 to 100 years old. Most of these houses were built before much attention had been given to house planning. They provide shelter, but that is about all.

The rooms are small, many of them lack sufficient light and ventilation. Modern adjuncts of the comfortable home, such as large porches, sun parlors, sleeping porches, large living rooms, etc., are lacking.

The majority of these houses are too good to scrap, even if the owner found that financially possible. They were built in days when good material was plentiful and cheap. They are good for many more years of service.

The solution is to make these old homes new by remodeling them. At moderate cost the living room can be enlarged, a concrete floor put in the basement, the kitchen more conveniently arranged, and porches and a sun parlor added. The result is almost unbelievable, as the pictures on this page show.

The American Lumberman of Chicago, which furnished us these pictures, has agreed to cooperate with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and other Standard Farm Papers in helping our readers to make their homes more modern and comfortable.

Write us about your home, enclosing a rough sketch of the floor plan and a picture if you have one. We will suggest changes that will make it a more comfortable place to live in, a more efficient workshop for the farm wife as well as a house that is much improved from the standpoint of appearance. We cannot undertake to furnish detailed plans or blueprints for remodeling, but we can give you many practical suggestions that will help you to work out detailed plans with your local architect, carpenter and lumber dealer or supply house.

Instead of getting along with your old home until you can afford a new one, solve the problem now by making your old home new.

Enameling Furniture

To enamel chairs and other furniture which have been varnished or enameled previously, the entire surface should first be gone over with a rag on which have been put a few drops of benzine or gasoline to remove the grease, then rubbed down with fine sand paper or steel wool to remove the gloss, then washed with soap and water and allowed to dry. One coat of good enamel thinned with a pint of turpentine to the gallon should then be applied, allowed to dry for 48 hours, and then rubbed down again with the fine sandpaper and brushed off carefully after which the second coat should be applied just as the enamel comes from the can.

Enamel should be spread on in rather thick coats, with just enough brushing to prevent marks and lumping or running. Enamel dries quickly.

White Favorite Color

White seems to be the farmer's favorite color for houses. In a recent survey of many farm districts 78.7 per cent of farmers expressed a preference for that color. Red is nearly as strong a favorite for barns and is well in the lead for out-buildings and machinery. Gray, cream, brown, green, yellow, slate and blue come next in order in which they are given.

There seems to be no special reason for these choices of color, merely a question of preference.

Did You Ever Try?

To two cups of grapes add four cups of finely chopped apples, let stand about an hour and serve with a topping of whipped cream and jello or both?—Mrs. L. E. G.



There are many farm homes like this—or almost as plain. They were built years ago, when the chief thought was protection from the weather at the lowest possible cost. Little or no thought was given to comfort, convenience or appearance. Most of these houses are well built and are made of good material. At moderate cost they can be transformed into modern, comfortable, slightly houses. That was actually done in the case of this particular house. Carefully cut out the picture below, place it over this picture in its proper position, and you will see how the remodeled house now looks. The chimney of the cut below is placed about even with the top line of the upper illustration so the roof lines coincide. Isn't this a wonderful transformation? Why not try something of the kind yourself?

Farm Sleeping Porches

By I. W. DICKERSON

NO PART of the home is of greater comfort or convenience, especially in hot weather, than a good roomy sleeping porch. City folks have been building them for several years and now a sleeping porch is incorporated in nearly every new city home. Occasionally one is seen in the country, but so far country people have made but little use of this modern convenience.

The sleeping porch should not be too small, one eight by ten feet being about the minimum size to take a bed and a chair or two, and still have room to get around the bed to close the windows. Ten by twelve is still better.

I have used sleeping porches on the northeast, southeast, south, and southwest. I prefer the southwest or south, especially if there is some shade from the afternoon sun. The northeast is shaded and cool during the day, but usually gets very little breeze during the summer and becomes rather chilly during the winter. Also the early morning sun is likely to disturb one's slumber or Sunday mornings, when even the farmer feels like sleeping a little late. The southwest is likely to get the best breezes in the summer, but unless the porch is well shaded from the afternoon sun, the bedding will become so hot that it will hardly be comfortable by bed time. The southeast will get the morning sun, but usually not the rising sun. The afternoon sun can be shut off and the porch

will be reasonably cool by evening. Usually a good breeze can be secured from a south-east room if there is any breeze going, especially if the windows can be opened on three sides. The south or southwest is perhaps the best location is thoroughly shaded from the afternoon sun, as most breezes in hot weather come from the west, southwest, or south.

The sleeping porch may be either upstairs or down. Better breezes are usually found in an upstairs porch, while shade is easier to get in a downstairs location. If possible, the sleeping porch should open off from a hall or a stairway landing rather than from a bedroom or bathroom, as this will allow more flexibility in the way in which it can be used, especially if visitors are being entertained in the home.

Now as to construction. The principal purpose is, of course, coolness in summer for sleeping purposes. This means that the sides must be open so far as possible for free passage of whatever breeze may be moving, at least as far down as the height of an ordinary bed, at least two and preferably three sides should be open in this way. These openings must be covered with screening, 16 meshes to the inch being preferable to the usual 13 or 14 mesh.

Also something must be provided as a protection against rains and strong winds. I have tried canvas stretched on rods and heavy wire, but such curtains are more or less of a nuisance in stormy weather, as it

is almost impossible to keep them from whipping and snapping to such an extent as to make sleep almost impossible. I have also tried curtains made of heavy denim tacked to wooden frames which could be folded up out of the way when not needed. These work better, but are far from perfect, as they still make considerable noise, and rain will often blow through the joints. Any kind of a curtain is more or less of a make-shift, and much less satisfactory than strong, well-fitting windows which can be folded together or lifted out of the way. In some cases the screens are on the outside and the windows fold in or lift up and hook; while in many cases the screens are on the inside and the windows are hinged at the sides and opened out by means of rods through the casings, or are hinged at the top and lift up by means of similar rods. Unless the porch is shaded, shades of some sort must be provided to keep out the sun.

Another great advantage of the windows is that with reasonably tight wall construction such as a porch makes a very good winter bedroom. Even if it is not heated, the afternoon sun will come in strong and warm up the room and the bedding, making a healthful and pleasant place to sleep. For this reason and because it also makes it cooler in summer, the porch should be made with a double roof and tight floor and walls up to and above the window frames. If funds will not admit of such complete construction at the start, the complete porch should be planned, and nothing built which will not work into the completed plan.

Fixing Firebox in Range

Kindly tell me what to use and how to mix some kind of cement to lime a firebox of range, also heating stove. I have seen this done but do not know what to use to do it.—G. W. B., New York.

BUY some fire clay at your local hardware store, mix it with water and plaster it in the range. The fire will bake it hard. At first, if the fire is of wood, care should be taken not to knock off the clay when putting in wood and if the fire is a coal fire, not to knock off the clay with the poker.

If the clay is baked hard, we have known it to last for several years. This treatment is inexpensive and should the clay be knocked off in places, these places can be replastered.

Shade the Perennial Bed

HARDY perennial, planted in May in a bed outside or even in June will make fine plants for setting out the next year to bloom in the border, but to make them do their best they need a partial shade in the bed during the summer. If you use a frame from a cold frame or hotbed that is covered with cloth that is ideal for this purpose. I have used a frame of laths set apart the width of one lath thus giving shade half of the time and found this very effective. The shade should be raised a foot or eighteen inches above the bed to admit air freely, and secure a more rapid shifting of the shade if laths are used. The frame should be arranged to be removed when watering the beds or during cloudy weather or in rains. It is not a good plan to plant the perennials in a bed under a tree for the tree roots will sap the moisture and plant food they need so badly to make strong roots. Neither is a bed beside a house a good place for the dry soil under the building draws moisture and the walls reflect light and heat over the plants, thus when the sun does shine on the bed causing the very opposite of what we are seeking.—L. H. Cobb.



Cut out this picture, following the outline carefully. Place it in its proper position over the picture above. Note the wonderful change. Any old house can be similarly remodeled at moderate expense.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending May 23, 1925

Number 21

The Job of Selling Milk

Hind and Foresights Upon the Biggest Task the Dairyman Has

WHEN I was a little boy more than—let's see, can it be possible—yes, sir, more than thirty years ago, Father kept some twenty-five cows, miles back on a hill farm in a southern tier county of New York. As the cows were milked, the milk was carried in pails across the barnyard over a fence stile and into the outside door of the cool cellar and "set" in long vats and tin pans for the cream to rise.



E. R. EASTMAN

My memories of that old stile that led over the barnyard fence are particularly vivid for I got licked and sent to bed once for tripping the hired girl (yes, sir, they really used to have them) as she went

up the steps of the stile carrying two brimming pails of milk.

Years later, I came to know how Mother slaved to skim that milk and to make it into butter. But the thing that most impressed itself then upon my childish mind was going with Mother to sell the butter. We took the big tubs in the old "democrat" to the station agent to the town in the valley and he would take a long rod, run it way to the bottom of each tub and when it came out covered with golden butter, with much rolling of eyes and smacking of lips, he would taste of it to test its quality at various places along the rod.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold"

I also remember how I was impressed with the station agent's long gray whiskers, particularly after he had sunk them into the golden rod of butter several times and then put the butter back into the tub! Anyway, Mother's butter must have passed the station agent's test, for he always accepted it.

The farm women used to make good butter in the old days; but now, judging by the stuff on sale at most country stores, home butter making has almost become a lost art.

"The Good Old Days"?

Such was the beginning of my experience with the dairy marketing problem. The farm women—your mother and mine—broke their health and possibly injured that of their children by the back and heart-breaking work with primitive methods in taking care of the milk of large dairies—and all for what? Butter sold as low as ten cents a pound, and in the beginning of marketing milk in fluid form, milk in the flush season, often sold from fifty to seventy-five cents a hundred. The result was that many of the farm people on the dairy farms of a previous generation went without all of the luxuries and often some of the necessities of life.

Our problems as farm people are hard enough now, but whether we are able to see it or not, the standard of farm life has steadily risen during the past half century. We talk about the "good old times", but few of us would enjoy them very long if we had to return to them. Life on the farm today is a different proposition. To be sure, we are still a long ways, as the crow flies, from the

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

land of the millennium in the dairy marketing business, but also by the same token we are quite a little spell from the rude marketing methods that were in vogue when I dumped the hired girl, milk and all, over the barnyard fence.

Three Causes of Good Markets

To what do we owe the progress in marketing that has been made? Many things, of course, have contributed, but if I were to choose three factors that have helped put dairying on a business basis and brought better conditions to dairy farms, they would be: first, the improved quality of our product; second, the development of the demand for fluid milk and the generally increasing consumption of dairy products; and third, the organization of dairymen.

"Chocolate Colored" Milk Must Go

Speaking first of the improved quality of milk, some of us have been forced by stringent health regulations to improve the sanitary conditions under which our milk was produced. Some of these regulations have been arbitrary and unreasonable, but most good dairymen have come to agree that in the main it was a good thing for the industry that we had to clean up.

I am personally very fond of milk and my family has been taught to use it in large quantities. But I know that it is the most susceptible food in the world to taint, dirt and infection. In spite of the fact that I like it and I know it is a good food when clean, my family would go milk hungry many a long day if it were produced under the conditions that generally prevailed no longer than twenty years ago. Every farmer knows what I mean. There were more than several dairies in every community where the product was more or less "chocolate colored" before it reached the house.

I think one of the most wonderful achieve-

ments that have been made in the commercial world in the last quarter century is the development of the sanitary care and transportation of milk that puts it on the consumer's table, often three or four hundred miles from where it was produced, pure and sweet, with its original high quality unimpaired. The point of it is that this high quality product has been a large factor in the constantly increasing per capita consumption of milk and dairy products, and this increased demand has made it possible to pay farmers better prices and has improved from the dairymen's standpoint the whole marketing situation.

I have heard farmers say before now, "Give us good prices for our milk; then, and not until then, we will improve the quality." But economic law does not work that way. Quality must precede price.

Consumption Is Increasing

The second great cause of improved dairy markets is the increasing consumption. An interesting book could be written on this subject alone. It is not so many years since the consumers, even in quite large cities, took their own pitchers or pails and went to nearby dairies for their milk supply, and even more recently, dairymen were both producers and distributors. This latter practice, of course prevails to a considerable extent yet. But with the larger cities, it soon became impracticable for producers to do their own marketing, and they began reaching out farther and farther for their supply until now the great city of New York draws its supply from several states over a radius of several hundred miles. And the end is not yet. Each city's milk zone is getting wider every year.

In addition to the great increase of population in the cities, which naturally results in a larger demand for milk, there has been in recent years a tremendous awakening of the public to the value of milk and dairy products as food. The industry itself has done comparatively little advertising, altogether too little in my opinion; but it has been fortunate in having about all the private and public health agencies, including institutions and individuals interested in improving the diet, working constantly to increase the consumption of dairy products. The result has been an increase of per capita consumption—according to the United States Department of Agriculture—from 43 gallons in 1918 to 54.75 gallons in 1924. I do not have figures for earlier years, but the increase for those years is greater still. The consumption of ice cream has more than doubled since 1910; in 1910, it was 1.04 gallons per capita while in 1924, it was 2.43 gallons. The consumption of condensed milk is also constantly increasing. On the other hand, however, there has been very little increased per capita consumption in butter and cheese since 1910.

This growth of city population plus increased per capita demand have saved the dairy industry and made it one of the fundamental occupations of the land. Without it, it is unpleasant to think what might have happened to dairymen, for production of milk and its products has increased by leaps and bounds, always

(Continued on page 537)

STANDARD FARM PAPER EDITORIAL SERVICE

This is one of a series of special articles by the members of the standard Farm Paper Editorial Board. The members of this board are as follows:

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E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist brings out some undeniable facts about the milk business in its national scope which have a direct bearing on the relationship to the welfare of every dairyman. Mr. Eastman was in the thick of the fight back in 1916 when the dairy farmers of New York and adjacent states made their first successful stand. Through his associations before and since he has had unusual opportunities to get a true insight into the great business of making and selling milk.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Let Us Hear From You

MAY we remind you of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST contests. In recent issues we stated that we would pay \$10, \$5 and \$3 for the first three prizes for the best letters with pictures on roadside markets. We have concluded from the pictures already submitted that it is practically impossible to get a good picture that does justice to a roadside market. Therefore, we are going to cut out the pictures and make the awards entirely on the letters describing the markets without reference to the pictures. So if you have not already contributed to this contest and have had successful roadside marketing experience, tell us about it. These letters should be from three to five hundred words in length. The contest closes June 1st. We hope to publish a large number of letters on roadside markets in addition to the prize-winning letters in order to help this work along.

Our contest entitled "The Worst Mistake I Ever Made" is certainly arousing interest. Every mail brings some intensely interesting letters. Prizes are \$5 for the first, \$3 for the second, and \$2 for the third, and \$1 for all the other good letters we can find room to publish. We do not care whether you write about a personal mistake or some business venture. The letters should not be more than three hundred words in length. All names will be considered strictly confidential but the letter must be signed. This contest also closes June 1st.

Then on the opposite page is the opening announcement of our contest for Grange lecturers and members.

The object of all these contests is to encourage you to send in your experiences that they may be passed on for the benefit of others.

A Real Friend to the Farmer

THE Honorable D. P. Witter of Berkshire, Tioga County, New York, has the honor of having the most years of experience in the New York State Assembly. Better than this, in his long term of service to the New York Legislature, he has been faithful to agriculture. During the session just closed, Mr. Witter introduced sixteen agricultural bills. Every one of them passed and received the Governor's signature. Not for a long period of years has a single bill introduced by him been subjected to the ordeal of the "long"

roll call. He occupies a place of honor just in front of the majority leader in the Assembly Chamber and his vote with that of the majority leader and minority leader constitute the "short" roll call vote, which determines the fate of a very high per cent of all the legislation, city as well as rural, passed at each session. To the good work of Mr. Witter the farmers of New York owe much of the farm legislation that has been passed in the last ten years.

Mr. Witter is talking of retiring. We can appreciate that he feels that he has rendered full service and that he has earned a rest. But we hope for the sake of agriculture that the farmers of Tioga County will prevail upon him to remain at least a little longer in the service.

In a recent speech, Mr. Witter said: "The new rural school law is the best law I ever helped to pass. It will never be repealed. Four of the five sections of the bill are already effective. I regret that the added state money will not be available until next year."

Let the Waste Land Waste

WE have often been taken to task because of our belief, which we have not hesitated to state emphatically, that one of the farmers' greatest problems is and has always been over-production. There are a good many people in the world that are worried about what future generations are going to do for food. It seems to us that such talk is nonsense. When the American wheat farmer was paid a fair price for his products during the War, he produced enough of it to feed America and to make a good start toward feeding the population of Europe. In fact, not only our wheat farmers, but all American farmers, learned to produce so much during the War that when it stopped, and the markets fell off, they could not or did not stop producing, with the result that over-production more than anything else brought on one of the greatest agricultural depressions in years.

We made some such statement as this today to Dr. Hagedorn, Secretary of Agriculture of Germany, and he said that the problem was not that of over-production, but rather of distribution, and that if all of the people of the world had all that they wanted to eat, at a reasonable price, there never would be any over-production of any one food product. We agree with the statement, but until that day of perfection comes, when we will have completely solved our marketing and distribution problems, farmers will face great losses from over-production.

Perhaps there is no remedy for this problem and therefore no use to talk about it, but we do believe that there is at least some help for forward-looking individual farmers; and that is, to constantly weed out, or cut out, that part of the livestock or crops which is kept or raised at a loss.

Another and more general remedy is to step on with considerable emphasis these "would-be" friends of ours, who are constantly urging us to produce more and more, and those who are constantly urging the government to spend millions in reclaiming waste land.

A Bank Account for Boys

THERE has been a splendid response from boys who wish to join the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe of the Lone Scouts. The regular membership charge for joining and for the manuals of the Lone Scout organization is thirty cents, but in order to start the movement going, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paid one-half of this charge for boys who applied during the first week for membership. Most of the letters from the boys contained fifteen cents in cash, but we were very much pleased and interested to receive from W. J. Eckler, West Winfield, New York and Harry Osborn, Nichols, New York, personal bank checks for fifteen cents.

These boys have the makings of business men, and they have MONEY IN THE BANK. No one little thing that we know can give a boy any

more independence and a better knowledge of how to do business than a bank and checking account. Every month the bank will return to him his cancelled vouchers and in going over them and balancing them with his check book, he will get a practical knowledge of elementary bookkeeping and he will have a chance also to see each month just where his money went and whether value was received for each check.

The Germans Will Come Back

WE have just returned to our desk after a luncheon with Dr. Frederick Hagedorn, Secretary of Agriculture for Germany, who is visiting America, accompanied by a commission, to study our farming methods, our cooperative organizations, and our other problems that bear upon agriculture.

We were very much interested in Dr. Hagedorn's description of farm conditions in Germany since the War. But the outstanding impression that he left with us is that of the determination of the German people to "come back," and the decision reached by the German farmer to use every modern device and scientific knowledge to make his farm succeed. One evidence of this is the very fact that Dr. Hagedorn and his associates are in this country to learn our best practices that they may be applied later in Germany.

One good effect of the War is this interchange of knowledge, particularly of farming and farm methods, between the different countries that will aid all of us to better farming practices and to do better marketing of farm products. Our readers will recall that Dean A. R. Mann has been for the past several months traveling in the different European countries studying their agricultural methods and problems. At our State Colleges of Agriculture and traveling in this country at the present time there are several eminent Europeans gathering knowledge and information that will help to perfect the agriculture of their own countries. This interchange of knowledge, while it may increase competition and some of our other problems temporarily, will in the long run advance the cause of civilization. The practice of good methods over bad which lightens the burden and increases the interest of producers, and the triumph of education over ignorance, always in the end marks the onward progress of the race.

Eastman's Chestnuts

DO you remember the story that I told a spell ago about dreaming of climbing the Golden Stairs and meeting my friend Charlie Taylor of Ithaca coming down the stairs to get some more chalk? The chalk was required at the head of the stairs to write down all of his sins before he could get through the Golden Gate, and Charlie found that the ordinary average supply was not enough for him.

If you do not believe this story, you surely will after you read the following chestnut which Charlie just sent me.

Pat owed a bill for thirty dollars at the hardware store. It was long overdue. The merchant, despairing of ever being able to collect the bill by the gentle art of persuasion, finally put it in the hands of the town's newest acquisition, a recently graduated lawyer, whose "shingle" was so new that it still smelled of paint.

The young attorney-at-law visited Pat's farm and finding nothing else of suitable prospect, levied on Pat's potato hole. The potato hole contained some seventy bushels of potatoes.

Some weeks later the attorney received a letter from Pat:

"I HEV SOLD ME PETATIES OUT NOW SO YOU CAN COME AND GET YOUR PETATIE HOLE. I MAY WANT TO PLOW."

Roosevelt Said—

A life of slothful ease, a life of that peace which merely springs from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things, is as little worthy of a nation as an individual.

A Contest for Granges and Grangers

One Hundred Dollars In Prizes For The Best Lecturers' Programs

NO organization has done more to help both the economic and social life of farmers than the Grange. It has a long and enviable history, extending back for many years. There are many reasons for its success; it is conservative and yet progressive, and it was one of the first organizations to take women in on an equal basis with men, thus recognizing that she has an equal interest in the public as well as the private work of farmers. Another reason for the Grange success is the regularity of its meetings. Much more can be accomplished when people come together at stated intervals for the transaction of social and economic business.

Perhaps one of the most important reasons for Grange success has been the provision for a Lecturer, who must provide a regular program for nearly every meeting. The success of any particular Grange depends to a very high degree, upon the ability of the Lecturer to insure a good program. The right kind of a Grange program brings out a good attendance, and it helps the Grange to accomplish its objects. Every Lecturer knows also, what a difficult task it is not only to outline a good program, but to get the members to do their part in carrying it out.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has, for sometime, given considerable thought as to how he and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST might be of more service to the Grange. He has concluded that nothing would help more than some cooperation with Grange Lecturers to help them raise the already high quality of Grange programs. With this thought in mind, Mr. Morgenthau is offering through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, to Granges and to fellow Grange members, a first prize of \$50, a second prize of \$30, and a third prize of \$20 for the best suggestions for Lecturers' programs in Subordinate Granges for a series of three meetings. These programs can be those which have already been used or they can be made up entirely new. By asking for three programs instead of one, those who enter the contest will have an opportunity to use all the varied talent of the Grange and to provide for both entertainment and instruction as all good Grange programs should.

We hope that these prizes will stimulate thought in all the Granges and will lead to better programs. We suggest that the matter be brought up in your Subordinate Grange and that the members begin to think about it immediately. The sooner you get in your suggested programs the better. This contest has the approval of Brother S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange. The rules for the contest and conditions under which these prizes will be given are as follows:

1. Any Grange member in New York State, whether a lecturer or not, may take part.
2. One-half of the prizes will be paid to the individual winner, and the other half will go to his or her Grange.
3. Suggested programs must be practical for use of any subordinate Grange and they can either be a list of programs that have been successfully used or they may be entirely new.
4. Programs must be both instructive and entertaining, with appeal for both young and old members.
5. Programs should be made up so as to use all the varied talent of the membership.
6. Programs should be stated in sufficient detail so that they may be easily followed by any Grange,

and each program may be accompanied by a brief description, not to exceed one hundred words.

7. Each of the three programs should be written on a separate sheet of paper, on one side of the paper only; typewritten copy is preferred, but not required. In any case, write very plainly.

8. Contest will close September 1, 1925, and winning programs will be published in the early fall in both the American Agriculturist and the National Grange Monthly. Other good programs not among the winners may also be published.

9. The judges will be S. L. Strivings, master of the N. Y. S. Grange, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, Raymond Cooper, lecturer of the N. Y. S. Grange, E. R. Eastman, editor of Ameri-

Farm Labor in Pennsylvania

THE labor situation in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, is a bad one. Rich farmers can get help—they pay the price. Poor farmers cannot pay the price and have no help. They work beyond their strength, and the result is a large per cent of sickly women in their prime of life and many on the operating table. Plenty of men thirty-five years of age are nearly worn out.

The other class of poor farmers pay the price of labor and one after the other takes the bankruptcy law and quits farming. Labor demands short days and the price is as follows; hired girls \$8 to \$12 per week. Single men from \$35 to \$60 per month and board. Married men from \$50 to \$100 per month with free rent, 3 hogs, ½ slaughtered steer, all potatoes that they need, and vegetables. Some have a cow and several hundred chickens all fed by the landlord. It is a very sad situation when farmers with help are too greedy to help farmers who have no help, and call them bad managers, J. W. B., Jr., Pennsylvania.

A Letter to Mr. Van Wagenen

MAY I take a little of your valuable time to thank you for the pleasure which your article in this week's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has given me?

It is nearly a year since I have been "back home" to Canandaigua, (for with two babies under two years, and the farm housework, it is difficult to get away); and the words "Ontario County" on the front page, when the mail was brought in, made me read all about it with one eye on the dinner and the toddler!

Schoharie County is beautiful, and I do appreciate it, but it warms my heart to hear you tell of the beauties of my own dear old home. And I can quote you too, if necessary, when I get teased about "bragging up" my native soil!

It was good to read the familiar names—my Quaker ancestors helped to settle Farmington, and my great great grandfather was one of the early settlers in Bristol. I have taken that ride from Naples to Bristol, and seen the "Sleeping Beauty" stretched before me like a silver ribbon; but the loveliest time to take that ride is in autumn. My father was born on a farm in Victor, ten miles from Canandaigua and not far, of course, from Bloomfield, and my mother lived as a child on a beautiful fruit farm on the shores of the Canandaigua where I, too, have spent many happy months.

Farming was new to me when I came here as a bride, three and a half years ago. I have felt like a "pioneer" in going back to the work of my forebearers, and have learned much by experience.

This probably will not interest you particularly, but your sketch has interested me (as well, I may say, as all of your articles do), and I want to tell you so.

With a hope that we may enjoy many more of your writings, I am.—E. H. W., New York.

She Makes It Sound Attractive

ALTHOUGH for various reasons many of the tasks that usually fall to the woman on a one-man farm, have not fallen to me. I have always had my share of the work in the hayfield.

(Continued on page 540)



can Agriculturist, and Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly.

10. Send all programs to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Farm Labor Steadily on the Decrease In the South

IN speaking of farm labor help will say that several years ago labor was quite plentiful and could be had at a reasonable price, but now in this section of Virginia (Tidewater), one cannot hire a man for love or money, white or colored. Most of the colored population make their living "bootlegging" corn liquor and I am sorry to say a large majority of the white population do the same thing.

If you can find any help, the average price is about \$25 a month and board, and day help \$1.50 and board, working the ten-hour system. A few years ago the rule was from sun to sun and price per month from \$10 to \$15, with board, and day labor from 50 to 75 cents with board.

Labor is certainly now scarce and high-priced in this section of the state; and I must say, that I finally believe it is principally due to the so-called "prohibition law" which has certainly been a ruination in more ways than one to this community and state at large—WM. HARRISON, Virginia.

SOLVAY BRINGS GREATER CROPS

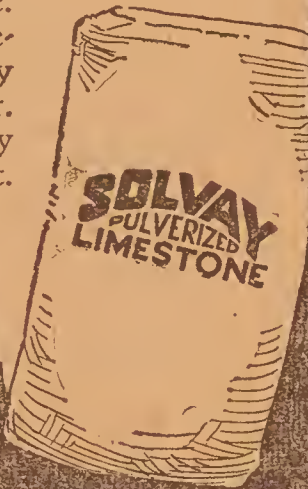


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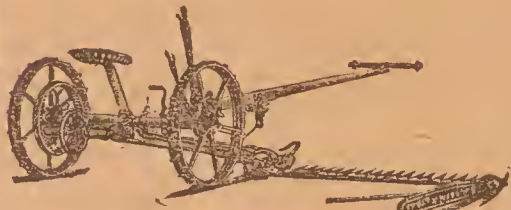
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A Feed or a Fight

They Draw the Voters--A Farm and Home Talk

YESTERDAY

By M. C. BURRITT

morning at five-thirty my telephone began to ring with the sharp, insistent and repeated calls which I knew meant "Central" and not some of the neighbors. On the wire I found Assistant County Agent Coombes, in charge of our Farm Bureau Spray Service.

"Time to put on the pink pre-blossom spray on all varieties up to and including Greenings," he announced.

"The bud clusters are not opened very much yet," I told him.

"It looks like rain," Coombes replied. "I was up until one o'clock last night to get the latest special weather forecasts and while we are not sure, there are so many indications of rain that we think it best to put on

the protection. Pass on the word."

Before six o'clock I had given the message to three growers, key men on the 1-F, the 48-F and the 26-F lines of the local telephone company. If the men were out doing chores, the women took the message. These growers each repeated the message to three more men, each one of whom in turn passed it on to three others. A few of these still had one or two to call to reach the 45 growers on this relay. At 6:30 I called one of the last men on the list to check and he had received the message O. K. The system was working 100 per cent. Similar messages were transmitted through other relays from Farm Bureau offices not only in this but other counties throughout the fruit belt, at the same time literally reaching thousands of farmers with this important message within an hour.

Old Growers Need Spray Service

Previously each fruit grower member of the Farm Bureau had had a letter with full instructions on this spray and emphasizing especially certain vital points. "This spray is primarily to control apple scab, though also to combat leaf rollers, bud moth and case bearers. Scab spores winter over in scabby leaves that dropped last season. Rain causes the seed spores to be discharged in the air and they are blown to the leaves. Infection on the blossom stems may cause the young fruit to drop. Spray from the ground as well as the tank." Other good points are included. Of course, one might say that the well informed experienced grower doesn't need this service. This may be true, but most farmers have the farm managers point of view. They plan certain work today and other work tomorrow. Spraying is apt to be planned for with the rest and has to take its turn. In spraying fruit, the time of application is vital. A telephone message, and especially the knowledge that rain

is probable puts the spray rigs to work when they ought to be regardless of other work. Spray service is in my opinion, an essential service.

It has been a cold, backward week—north winds, cloudy, rainy days, though not much actual rainfall. One or two white frosts have occurred. The result has been to delay bloom, as well as the drying of wet fields. After plowing twenty-five acres this spring—mostly tilled land to be sure—I was surprised to get stuck in the drained land with the tractor, trying to plow for corn. The cluster bud spray for pear psylla, and the pink pre-blossom spray for brown rot of peaches were put on the middle of the week and the pre-blossom spray started on apples. We worked until 7:30 P. M. Saturday night to get this spray on all early varieties with an east wind before a threatened rain. The remainder of the week was used to finish plowing and cultivating the orchards the first time over and to plant garden, with other odd jobs.

A Feed or Fight Brings Out the Voters

Our annual school meeting was held this last week. Out of about 60 persons eligible to vote eleven were present as compared with last year when someone conceived the idea of serving ice cream and cake and we had 32 voters out. We elected our officers for next year and continued the tax rate at five mills. I wonder if this was a typical country school district annual meeting? Our valuation is about \$200,000, making our tax receipts about \$1,000. Our public money amounts to about \$230. Expenditures must be economically made and carefully limited. For instance, only ten dollars was appropriated for books. So long as taxes are not increased and the teacher keeps out of scandals, the majority of the taxpayers in our school districts in general do not seem to care what the annual meeting does. It seems to require a feed or a first class fight to get out a majority of the votes at annual meetings.

Planting End Rows of Corn

SINCE nearly all corn is planted with double row planter these days, and two end rows are not enough between the corn and the fence, and four in one too many, we have solved the problem in this way.

After a field of corn is planted we drive across the field next to the fence and plant two rows, then we plant back, having shoe retrace the second row so as to plant double of corn, so making only three rows of corn at the end.

The gain is that only three rows are planted at the ends, and the middle row is doubled where so much corn is broken off or stalks torn out both by cultivator wheel and by the horses, so that at the end of the cultivating season, there is just about the right amount of corn standing in the second or middle row to make a good crop.—J. N. GLOVER, Pennsylvania.



"Gee, I ain't gainin' on him like I oughta!"—Judge.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Maxons Mill, Ky.

(Continued from page 533)

keeping to a greater or lesser extent ahead of the demand. Not only this, but better transportation methods and increased knowledge in handling milk and its products over long distances have constantly enlarged the territory from which the cities have received their supplies.

Look Out for Overproduction

During the War, there was a big demand for condensed and evaporated milk and the better prices resulting led farmers to plan for more cows. The manufacturers of this "canned" milk demanded that it be of high quality, and this resulted in thousands of producers in the "marginal" territory, formerly producers of the so-called "cheese" milk, to so improve their quality that they were able, when the manufacturers closed their factories, to put this increased supply upon the fluid market. I repeat that the result would have been highly disastrous had it not been for the greatly increased consumption.

Then, too, dairying is becoming an increasingly important business in many foreign countries, including our good neighbor, Canada. These countries cannot yet compete with our producers of milk for fluid consumption, but they are a factor to be reckoned with in nearly all of the by-products of milk. Even in the fluid market, it is interesting to wonder what will happen if the time ever comes when fluid milk can be preserved either in its original state or in powdered form without changing or altering its natural taste and goodness, so that it will be possible for Canada, the Argentine, Denmark or even Australia to put milk in fluid form into our great city markets.

Dairying Is A Skilled Trade

Some of the farmers' fool friends, and I sometimes think we have a few more than our rightful share, are responsible for a part of the dairymen's marketing troubles at the present time. When wheat and other grain prices went in the slump after the War, a lot of the farmers' advisors, who did not know what they were talking about, began to urge the grain and cattle farmers to diversify. Dairying was urged upon these discouraged men, and bright pictures painted of the good profits that came every month in the cream or milk checks. Every dairyman knows that dairying is a highly specialized business. A lot of us spend a lifetime at it without learning all of its ups and downs. Every dairyman knows too what profit there is in it comes by very close and business-like figuring. But thousands of farmers did turn to dairying as a relief, with the result that too often they did not get any relief for themselves, but helped instead to over-burden an already over-supplied market.

"There Ain't No Such Animal"

Much might be said also of the effect of substitutes upon the dairy market. I have no objection whatever to oleomargarine, providing it stands entirely on its own merits. But here is the difficulty. Often it is actually sold to consumers, particularly to some ignorant consumers in large cities, as butter. Oleo regulates its own price by the price of butter, following it up and down in the market. It is not butter. It does not contain the vitamins that butter does. It is not a substitute for butter because, as the boys say, "There ain't no such animal" as a real butter substitute. Therefore, it seems unfair to many that dairymen should have to sell their product in competition with it.

It is also an unfortunate fact that farmers themselves are not large enough consumers of their own products. I have had storekeepers tell me that some of the largest dairymen of the community would take their milk to town and deliver it at the station, and then come into their stores and buy oleo in considerable quantity to be consumed on

their own tables. Some of these were evidently ashamed of the practice for they would carry the oleo out under their overcoats, and carefully conceal it under the horse blanket until they got home.

Marketing Organization Good and Bad

The third factor—put it first if you wish—that has brought about improvement in dairy marketing from the farmers' standpoint in the last quarter century is organization. Some of the historians are going to look back upon this period as the era when a great change, almost an upheaval, took place in American farming. Within a period of not much more than ten years, organizations by the literal hundreds have sprung up to handle almost every farm commodity in nearly every farm community in the United States. Fruit producers were the first to see the necessity of getting together. Dairymen came about next.

It is not so many years since a committee representing a group of producers were told by the dealers to whom they had come to ask better prices for their products to "go home and slop the hogs". In other words, until recently

it was the farmers' job to produce, but absolutely no part of his business to sell. I have stood in line with my neighbor farmers waiting for my turn to march up to the little desk in the local milk station to set down my name on a dotted line on a contract for the sale of my milk. I did not have a word to say as to the conditions of that contract, nor the price of the milk, but my neighbor signed that contract and so did I, or we kept our milk home.

In all this mass of cooperative associations, organized because of the dairyman's necessity for better markets, there are many that are founded upon sand. There has been a lot of foolishness preached about organization. The impossible has been promised. The sooner we learn that organization is not a religion, that it is not a panacea, that it cannot be long maintained upon a sentimental basis, that its only excuse for existence is cold, hard results, the sooner is the movement going to make more progress.

Farmers must learn, too, that we have got to give more individual thought and attention to the way these organizations of ours are run. We must attend meetings. We cannot be stampeded into

electing officers and directors who may not be the best leadership material at hand, and we must realize too that the final responsibility for organization success rests squarely upon the membership.

Rocky Going Still

In milk organization particularly the road has been pretty rocky. We have throughout the nation almost every type of dairy organization, from the one that is founded entirely upon local control and management to the other extreme of strong centralized control. We have farmers' organizations in the same territory competing with one another in the same foolish way that individual farmers once competed. We have organizations

(Continued on next page)



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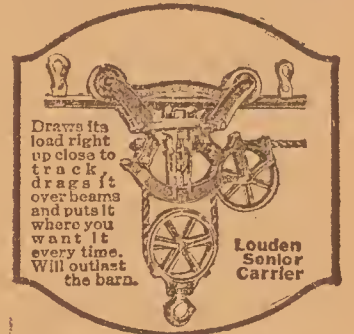
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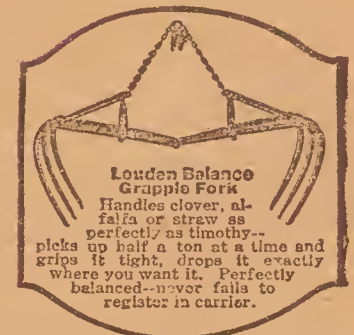
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I believe this is the most practical, simplest and finest barn I ever built for the production of certified milk and I selected Louden Equipment for it because I am convinced it is the best.
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Harry B. Winters



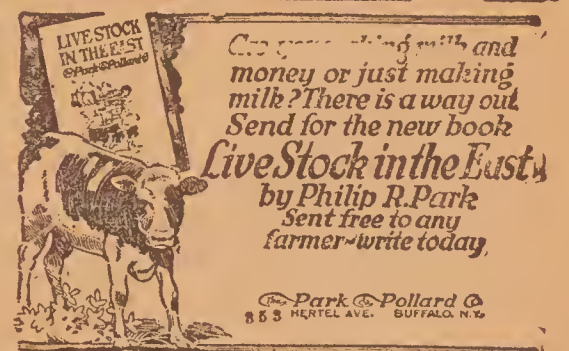
Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasturo comfort in the barn. Keep cows healthy—increases their production—save work.

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Louden Balance Grapple Fork Handles clover, alfalfa or straw as perfectly as timothy—picks up half a ton at a time and grips it tight, drops it exactly where you want it. Perfectly balanced—never fails to register in carrier.



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Year after year it gives you plenty of good, succulent, low cost home grown silage. Silage which loses none of its valuable juices and is protected against frost.

Strong, well built from selected lumber, and produced in large numbers, the Unadilla is a superior silo which you can get at a cost that saves you money!

Write today for big, handsome, interesting catalog giving complete information. Time payments if desired.

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Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



HARDER SILOS

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You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars of our easy-payment plan and our free book "Saving with Silos." Investigate the time and labor-saving features of the new Harder-Victor Front.

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20-30-40 qt.
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We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.



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Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

THE FARRELL HOIST

FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

The Job of Selling Milk

(Continued from previous page)

whose expenses of operation are too high and we have those, unfortunately, where personal politics are played to the detriment of the farmers' business.

From the outside, the dairy organizations have been attacked by sensational newspapers and by public prosecutors. Officers of these cooperatives have even been thrown into jail.

So most of the problems of the organizations are yet to be worked out. Some of the organizations, even in the short time that they have been operating, have not been able to make the grade and have failed. All have made and are making mistakes. None of them are entirely out of the woods yet. The last ten years have been a period of starting the organizations; in the next ten years, we must tighten them up, work the sand out of the gears, improve the leadership, correlate and bring together in some sensible working arrangement competing organizations, and in particular, increase our own sense of responsibility to them.

Organization Has Helped

But in spite of all the mistakes, in spite of the failures, to the cooperative movement must go the greater part of the credit for whatever progress has been made in the dairy marketing business.

Certainly the results from cooperative organizations have been disappointingly small. The results from anything always are under expectations. It is human to expect more than we get. Progress is seldom made in leaps and bounds and can be reckoned only by looking back across a term of years and noting an inch here and a foot there. But that there have been some progress and results from cooperative organization no one can deny. Cooperation has brought some stabilizing of the market, some better prices on the average. It has brought education about our own business. The average farmer knows more about his marketing business than ever before and organization has developed farm leadership, not as rapidly as we could wish, but perhaps as fast as we could expect. As the cooperative movement grows older and both the farmers themselves and their leaders learn more about the business principals of marketing, more progress and more results can be expected.

Then, too, organization has brought about recognition of farmers and their business by the buyers of our products and the public at large that we have never had before. We have as farmers stood up and demanded that we be heard, and we are being heard. No longer are we told to "go home and slop the hogs". Instead, the buyers hold long conferences with the producers, fully recognizing our right and our power. The State legislatures and Congress spend long hours debating the agricultural problems. And more and more real farmers are being appointed to influential positions in public life, much of which has come about because farmers through powerful organizations have de-

manded a place in the sun for agriculture.

Best of all results from cooperation perhaps is the fact that farmers, not all of them but a goodly number, are learning to stand together. We have been accused time and again of not being able to stick. If that were ever true, it certainly is not today. We as farmers perhaps know the great value of individual thought and action better than anyone else, but we have also come to know that under our modern scheme of things united action in marketing and public affairs is absolutely necessary. We have come to understand better and to appreciate the neighbor in the farm business, in the same and in other communities of this great country. We have come to know that he is a pretty good fellow, that we can work with him, and that all of us have many of the same hopes, aspirations and ideals.

Good Prospects Ahead

These are some of the results of cooperation. What about the future? "Where do we go from here" in dairying and in the dairy marketing business?

I believe that dairying has a bright future, but only for those farmers who know their business and who have recognized the handwriting on the wall and put their dairy and their farms on a businesslike basis. The day when "any old fool could farm it" is forever past. Competition in dairying is increasing all of the time and it is bound to starve out the men who will not keep dairy records, who will not get rid of their poor cows, and who will not cooperate with their neighbors in solving the dairy marketing problem.

For the man who prepares to meet this competition by good business methods in keeping his costs of production down and by getting his share of the market price through good marketing methods, there is a bright outlook, for while competition and costs will undoubtedly increase more or less, so will the demand for high quality dairy products. Some experts estimate that there will be at least 150,000,000 people in this country within another quarter century. All of these people are coming to realize that milk and its by-products are the best and the cheapest food in the world. This means that our American dairymen, almost all of whom are comparatively near these great markets and centers of population, will have a constantly increasing demand for their products.

Sheep And Weedy Hills

ALL over the country I have seen weedy hillsides that furnished but very little pasture for cows but would have furnished plenty for a flock of sheep.

Sheep will feed on nearly all weeds and semi-shrubby plants such as cover so many rough pastures. Sweet clover can be scattered some and will help out, and for winter feeding sweet clover hay will give good results as the sheep will not object to the coarseness.—L. H. COBB.



"Which had we better do—just hurry past, or offer them some chocolates?"
—Judge.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
—from—
FEDERALLY ACCREDITED HERD
Rich in the Blood of
Colantha Johanna Lad
From heavy-producing dams
Bulls range in age from two weeks to 15 months

The Bulls are Right; the Dams and Sires are Right; and the Prices are Right.

Come and See them, or Write to the
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Mount Hermon School,
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A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

Average A.R. records of cows now in our herd is 10677.98 lbs. milk, 547.24 lbs. fat. We have for sale three young bulls now ready for service. For particulars write
P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN
We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Fresh cows and close springers. The kind that please. Registered females from T. B. clean herds. Write your wants.

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35 CLEAN TUBERCULIN TESTED

And accredited cattle, springers, heifers, bulls and fall cows.

SPOT FARM TULLY, N. Y.
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SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass

Member Farm Bureau, also Chester White Swine Record Asso.

PURE BRED CHESTER PIGS

either sow, boar or barrow pigs, 6 weeks old \$9.00 each

FEEDING PIGS, Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$7.50 each; 10 to 11 weeks old \$8.50 each. All pigs are from Big Type Stock, are healthy and vigorous.

C. O. D. on approval.
SUNSHINE FARMS, R.F.D. 4 Carlisle, Mass.

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,

Woburn Mass.

137—PIGS FOR SALE—137

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire cross all weaned and eating. Good, large growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$6.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. I will crate and ship any part of the above lot C.O.D. to you on approval. No charge for crating. I guarantee safe delivery. Send in your order and get good quality stock.

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HORSE BREEDERS

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Select your foundation stock from the Eastern Headquarters of the

FARCEUR BELGIANS

We offer stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.

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BABY



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Get chicks that have stood inspection by men authorized and trained by Ohio State University. You might just as well get the most for your money.

Special Low Prices

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	6.00	12.00	57.50
White Wyandottes	6.50	13.00	62.50
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Heavy Mixed	5.00	10.00	50.00
Light Mixed	4.00	8.00	40.00

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1887 BABY CHIX 1925 DUX

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WHITE LEGHORNS, Niagara, Hollywood, Young's Wyckoff (strains), BUFF & BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPARD'S ANCONAS, "JUMBO WHITE ROX," BARRED ROX, WHITE WYANDOTTES, R. I. REDS, PEKIN & INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS in small or large lots at very reasonable prices. WRITE TODAY.

W. Leghorns 13c—\$11.50 per 100.
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White Wyandottes 16c each—\$14.00 per 100.
Write for special rates per 1,000.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM,

Box 8-A Ransomville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid	100%	Live	Delivery
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00
Anconas	11.00	6.00	3.25
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	12.00	6.50	3.50
S. C. & R. C. Reds	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	12.00	6.50	3.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	12.00	6.50	3.50
Wh. Wyandottes	12.50	6.75	3.75
S. L. Wyandottes	13.50	7.25	4.25
Buff Orpingtons	12.50	6.75	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	16.00	8.50	4.50
Light Brahmas	17.00	9.00	4.75

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI, 9507 Meeth Ave. Cleveland, O.

BABY CHICKS

	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$8.00	\$37.50
S. C. B. Rocks	9.00	42.50
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50
Mixed	7.00	32.50

100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the Postage. Special prices on larger lots. Order from adv. or write for cir. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.

LOW PRICES HIGH QUALITY
Leghorn Chix from Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders on free range. Live postpaid delivery.
May Chix \$10.00 \$75.00 \$140.00
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Eight Week Pullets—June and later delivery \$1.25 each, \$100 per 100.
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BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 8c
S. C. Brown Leghorns 8c
S. C. Barred Rocks 9c. Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE. America's Greatest Layers. Order Direct.
Wyckoff, Tanerred White Leghorns 10c each
Parks Barred Rocks, Owens S. C. Reds 13c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas 12c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes 14c each
Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.
WM. D. SEIDEL, Box 17 Washingtonville, Pa.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

DUX PEKINS of giant frame for rapid growth. Market size in 10 weeks, also Indian Runners, easy to raise, always a market. Cat. free. WAYNE CO. DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

Keep the Young Birds Growing

We have about 300 baby chicks. Their care has been simple so far, comparatively, but we are not so sure of ourselves from now on. What would you advise us to watch out for mostly. We never raised many chickens before. We used to allow the hens to bring off a few hatches and they took care of the young ones themselves. We never paid much attention to our chickens, feeling satisfied as long as they gave us enough eggs for the table. What is the main thing to watch from now on.—J. L. V., New York.

FROM now on the main thing is to keep the birds growing. That sounds simple but it is a pretty big order. We are taking for granted that you have plenty of range so that the chicks can get all of the green food they wish. But range alone will not make growth and healthy birds. They must have protection and body building foods. Bugs and green grass do not make strong frames. They only help.

In the first place do not let your brooder fires go out too soon. It may seem wasteful to keep heat up during a nice day but bear in mind that night follows and very often the nights are cool and chilly sometimes to the point of actual rawness. Unless the birds have access to heat, they will crowd together and when they crowd you may expect losses.

Dampness the Worst Enemy

As was true when you started, so it is true right through the life of the bird. Make sure that the brooder house is dry and well ventilated. Dampness is possibly the worse enemy that you will have to contend with. With it comes colds and after colds comes roup and then you have got your hands full—full of trouble and empty of chicks. If you keep your brooder fires going you are insuring yourself against dampness for even a little fire will help to keep the house dry.

Where the chicks have plenty of range and can get an abundance of exercise and green food and with good dry quarters with available heat, we will be taking care of such factors as sanitation and health.

With those things in your favor you have the proper background to go ahead. Even then your chicks will not develop unless they get the proper growing rations. They must have additional food to make flesh and bone and those require something beside the ingredients of grass. Your ration must be fairly well balanced and made up of various ingredients. Some foods will contain what others lack so it is necessary to mix them properly and change the mixture from time to time as the demand of the growing bird requires.

Milk in Some Form is Essential

Milk in some form is very essential and it will pay you to insist that this be included in the ration. If you are not making milk on your farm, it is up to you to get it in some form. Fresh milk is not particularly desirable in view of the fact that during warm days it will sour and it is not well to change from sweet to sour within the day. The change is too sudden for the young chick's digestive system. It is better to start them off with sour milk or skim-milk and keep it before them all of the time. Your letter does not specify where you are located or what kind of farming you are following. If you cannot obtain a local supply of milk at a reasonable price, it will certainly pay you to buy semi-solid buttermilk. No matter what you use, insist that the chicks at least get milk.

Feed Scratch Grain in Litter

Of course, they must have grain. Authorities vary slightly in their recommendations as to the final mixing of the scratch grains and mash but they are similar on general principles. We are assuming that your chicks are four weeks old. They should be getting a (Continued on page 546)

Greater Reductions Than Ever On Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks & Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds & White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes & Blk. Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATING

Mating A White Leghorns	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Blk. Leghorns & Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Reds, Wh. Rocks & Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Prepaid. 10 Big Hatches Weekly Insure Prompt Deliveries. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICK

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Prices (Postpaid) on:

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S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00

Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.50	195.00
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.


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PRICES SLASHED ON

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
BRED AND HATCHED FROM HIGH CLASS BRED TO LAY STOCK

	Varieties.	Postpaid Prices on	50	100	500	1000	Extra Special Mated
	Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns		\$5.75	\$10.75	\$52.	\$98.	15c each
	Tanered Wh. Leghorns		6.25	12.00	58.	108.	17c each
	Barred Rocks, Anconas		6.50	12.25	60.	116.	16c each
	Reds, White Rocks		7.00	13.25	65.	125.	17c each
	Hamburgs, Blk. Minorcas		7.50	14.00	68.	133.	18c each
	Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons		8.00	15.00	73.	140.	20c each
	Columbia Rocks, Light Brahmas		10.50	20.50	100.	195.	25c each
	Golden Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians		10.50	20.50	100.	195.	25c each
	Mixed		5.25	8.75	43.	84.	

100% Live delivery. 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 214, GRAMPAN, PA.

Keystone CHICKS 1910



30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY

SPECIAL OFFER FOR DELIVERY AFTER MAY 12TH. ORDER AT ONCE

S. C. White Leghorns	9c each	\$80.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	9c each	80.00 per 1000
Barred Rocks	10c each	90.00 per 1000
S. C. Reds	12c each	110.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each	90.00 per 1000
Mixed Breeds for Broilers	8c each	70.00 per 1000

Keystone Chicks are leaders since 1910. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A.

The Keystone Hatchery (THE OLD RELIABLE PLANT)

Box 59 Richfield, Pa.

BUY GENEVA PURE BRED LAYING CHICKS

ORDER "GENEVA" CHICKS NOW	YOU TAKE NO CHANCE
Low Prices. 25% deposit books your order.	
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	50 100 300 500 1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$5.00 \$9.00 \$26.00 \$42.00 \$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English, Wh. Leghorns	6.00 11.50 33.00 53.00 105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	6.00 11.50 33.00 53.00 105.00
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00 18.00 52.00 85.00
Mixed Chicks, \$8 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed Chicks, \$9.50 per 100 straight.	

OUR "GENEVA" CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM PERSONALLY INSPECTED FLOCKS, FREE FROM EUROPEAN PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog FREE. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. GENEVA HATCHERY, BOX 12, GENEVA, INDIANA

Write for prices on BEST



BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.
S. C. White Leghorns \$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns 8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks 10.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds 10.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix 7.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

Yeast Yeast contains the necessary Vitamine B which stimulates the appetite, promotes growth and health. Experiment station reports show brewers' yeast is richer in this vitamine than ordinary yeast.
Raises 5 lbs. ..\$2.50
25 lbs. ..12.00
BETTER 50 lbs. ..23.00
100 lbs. ..45.00
Chicks is choice brewers' yeast, sterilized to prevent fermentation. Scientifically tested; a superior product. Order a trial package today. Test it, compare results. Immediate shipment. Circulars FREE.
Delivered Cash or C. O. D.
The Harris Laboratories, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(Continued from page 535)

While this is not the hardship it may seem, it has its disadvantages, and every year we say "next year we will have a hired man," but "next year" something always turns up. One year we did it in order to make payments on a flyver, another year we had a man engaged but he didn't come. The hardest problem has been the children, when they were too little to "go along," but with a crib in which to sleep and play they have been left pretty much to themselves and are apparently none the worse for it.

It is always pleasant to work on the hill where the breezes nearly always blow and the blue hills across the valley are in view, but in the long meadow by the barn we can get in more hay in less time and with considerable less effort.

One afternoon as we loaded hay in the long meadow, a truck stopped near the house and a neighbor came down to see if our broilers were ready to sell. The truck driver would give "so much." "In a few days they might be down. Would we take it?" We took it. Were not those roosters eating their heads off and where was there time to give them the necessary attention?

As they went to crate and load the chickens, I jumped off the load and sat in the shade to wait and rest. Beyond the meadows at the foot of a steep bank the little brook flowed over the rocks and beyond that rose the wooded hillside. Close at hand along the wall were fire cherries, thorn bushes and birches. Along the wall to the left was a spreading oak while to the right was the fanlike top of an elm. From the bank of the little brook rose the pointed spire of a balsam and near it the dark form of a hemlock. Across the brook I distinguished the trembling dull green leaves of a poplar against the brighter green of the maples and beeches. A locust droned, a little breeze sprang up and stirred the leaves and the little brook murmured over its stony bed. A bluejay flew from bush to bush and a hawk soared above the treetops.

From the direction of the house came the sound of voices and the squawk of chickens and presently the truck rolled away and we resumed our loading.

When the hay was finally in, there was still supper to get and eat, hens to feed, cows to milk, children to tuck into bed before we could rest, weary but withal satisfied for "Something accomplished, something done had earned a night's repose." Next year we'll have a hired man.

E. W. N., Delaware Co., N. Y.

Liked the "Trouble Maker"

FOR some time I have felt I must write you to congratulate you on your success in combatting the blight in your chestnut grove, also to congratulate you on your wonderful story, "The Trouble Maker." It is the best story that has been in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for years. The only fault was that you rang off where it left us in such suspense.

I also like your stand on the milk business and the tax problems, and the occasional rare treats in Mr. Van Wagenen's writings. I wish we might have more of them, as well as Mr. H. E. Cook's wise talks. I don't see how you could better the paper in any way.

—Mrs. S. D. R., Wyoming Co., Pa.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City



NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of May for milk-testing 3% in the basic zone or 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Class 3B Whole milk powder ...	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

League Announces April Pool Prices

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn. announces the April pool price for 3% milk in the basic zone is \$2.20. From this the League deducts .06½ for expenses and ten cents for certificates of indebtedness leaving a NET cash price to farmers of \$2.03½.

The NET cash prices for April, 1924 was \$1.70.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER PRICES HIGHER

CREAMERY	May 12	May 5	A Year Ago
SALTED			
93 score	45c	43c	41c
92 score	44c	42c	40c
34-91 score	40-43c	39-41c	36-39c
Lower Grades	39-40c	37-38c	34-35c

The market has been short of an adequate supply of butter for the past week. This fact, coupled with a good consumptive demand has kept floors clean and buyers are competing for stocks. It has resulted in a very healthy condition so that since our last report the market has gained 2 cents. Operators are rather reluctant to advance

prices sharply due to expected heavier arrivals but in the meantime whatever butter is coming in is being snapped up so quickly that it is out of the hands of first receivers almost before it finds a place on the floor. Some buyers have had to shop around a great deal to fill pressing orders. Much of the supply is spoken for before it actually leaves the piers. Under existing conditions, it would be normally expected that prices would advance sharply but during the next week or so arrivals will be much heavier and operators are avoiding accumulations that would bring any glut on the market.

Out of town buyers are having trouble supplying their requirements, as the regular trade is absorbing about everything that comes in. One of the reasons for this is that the chain stores are retailing butter on a small margin and turning over an enormous amount of stock. Consumers are paying a reasonable price and are using more butter. As might be expected, buyers are not as critical as when there is more butter available. There is some complaint of grassy odor but this must be expected at this time of the year.

MARKET FIRMER ON FRESH CHEESE

STATE FLATS	May 12	May 5	A Year Ago
Held, fancy	26½c	26½c	25c
Held, med.	25½c	25½c	24c
Fresh, fancy	20½c	19½c	17½c
Fresh, Med.	19½c	18c	16c

The market has turned better on fresh cheese compared with last week. The demand is good for fancy cheese whether it is fresh or held and since receipts of fresh cheese are extremely light the market has strengthened considerably. What few lots are arriving are being readily placed. The make of cheese in Wisconsin has increased slightly but values out in the West are still above a parity with prices of fresh make in New York State. Therefore, very little Wisconsin cheese is moving to seaboard. There is comparatively little movement in held cheese because most of that is in the hands of the grinders.

LIVE POULTRY EASIER

FOWLS	May 12	May 5	A Year Ago
Light	29-30c	32-33c	27c
Heavy	28-29c	30-31c	26c
BOILERS			
Colored	40-50c	45-55c	40-50c
Leghorn	35-40c	40-50c	30-45c

Greatly increased supplies have eased off prices on live poultry to a considerable extent. This has been done with the hope of stimulating every possible outlet. Express broilers are especially in very free supply and top quotations are realized with difficulty. Express fowls have not been over plentiful but they are working out slowly. The freight market is more heavily supplied and this is having a very decided influence on express birds.

May 30th is Decoration Day and we will undoubtedly see some improvement in the market for fancy broilers. It will be better to hit this market a little early because no marketing will be done on the 30th. The 26th and 27th should prove the top days of the week, unless some unforeseen conditions exists in the market to keep prices down, such as bad weather or extra heavy supplies.

NEARBY EGGS FIRMER

NEARBY WHITES	May 12	May 5	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	38-39c	37-38c	34-35c
Av'ge extras	36-37c	36c	32-33c
Extra firsts	35c	33-35c	30-31c
Firsts	33-34c	32-33c	28-29c
Gathered	31-35c	30-34c	26-30c
NEARBY BROWNS			
Fancy	33-38c	34-36c	30-32c

Prices on nearby white eggs have turned firmer and the market is tending slightly in the seller's favor. There are a few sales that have been reported at prices slightly above reported quotations. These cannot be considered any indication of the market, however. Nevertheless the situation at the moment is very favorable. The percentage of real fancy stock is small. These readily command top prices. With this shrinkage in the receipts the storage market is taking on a much better aspect. The cold storage figures for May 11 amounted to slightly over 850,000 cases while the year previous storage holdings were something like 200,000 cases less. Much of the stock that went into storage this year did so at a higher price than a year ago so it is rather speculative as to the outlook for storage eggs. At the pres-

ent time it does not appear as though there were anything to become alarmed about although some feel that eggs went into storage at a price a little too high to realize much of a profit.

GRAINS AND FEED

FUTURES	May 12	May 5	A Year Ago
Wheat	\$1.62½	\$1.61	\$1.04½
Corn	1.15¼	—	.75½
Oats .....	.45¾	—	.46¾
CASH GRAINS			
Wheat	\$2.04	\$2.04	\$1.23
Corn	1.37½	1.28½	.95
Oats .....	.55	.54½	.58
FEEDS	May 9	May 2	
Grd. Oats	37.60	37.00	
Sp'g Bran	34.00	30.00	
H'd Bran	35.00	31.50	
Stand'd Mids	35.00	30.50	
Soft W. Mids	40.00	36.00	
Flour Mids	41.00	36.50	
Red Dog	46.00	44.00	
Wh. Hominy	42.25	42.00	
Yel Hominy	42.50	42.00	
Corn Meal	46.00	45.00	
Gluten Feed	—	—	
Gluten Meal	—	—	
36% C. S. Meal	42.00	41.50	
41% C. S. Meal	42.00	45.00	
43% C. S. Meal	47.00	46.00	
34% Linseed	—	—	
Oil Meal	43.50	42.00	

The above feed prices are given for the local Buffalo feed market in straight car lots as reported by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves have been meeting a somewhat easier market of late and it is only the very prime marks that will bring from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per 100 pounds. Fair to good calves are being quoted from \$10.50 to \$12 while common to medium stock is worth only from \$8.50 to \$10 and culls as low as \$6.50. Spring lambs are generally worth about \$18.50 a hundred. The demand for live calves have been slow while lambs have been meeting a much better call. The demand for live lambs has been fairly moderate and stock that weighs from 100 to 150 pounds will bring at the moment from 11¼ to 12c per pound while stock running heavier is quoted up to 12½c per pound.

Country dressed veal is showing less strength than it did and 18c is now the top of the market for choice carcasses. Supplies are heavy and the trade is very moderate. While quotations are the same with some difficulty that the outside prices as they have been for the past week, it is realized. Prime marks are worth from 15 to 16c but most business is going on in the neighborhood of 12 to 14c. Heavy hot house lambs that are prime are worth from \$9 to \$10 each, while average stock is worth from \$6 to \$8.

OLD POTATOES ADVANCE

Just about the time the old potato market is ready to die it takes on renewed life, so late in the season that few farmers have been able to hold their potatoes in any condition to make them at all saleable. A week ago, States in 150-pound sacks were selling for \$1.15 to \$1.35 delivered, whereas on May 12th they were worth from \$1.75 to \$2.25. This has been mainly due to the fact that supplies have been light. Maines are also much better off than they were a week ago. At the moment they are worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a hundred delivered in New York, whereas a week ago they were worth less than \$1. Maines in 150-pound sacks are now bringing anywhere from \$2 to \$2.60 while a week ago the fanciest were only worth \$1.60. It is questionable if prices would be anything like this if it were not for the fact that there are so few available. Southern potatoes are arriving free enough now to keep the market pretty well supplied although the top of the Florida market has advanced \$1 a barrel over last week's price. There seems to be more activity in the potato market and general conditions seem to be much healthier. South Carolina has started shipping Cobblers.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

With increase receipts and advices indicating that more hay is on its way, the market has turned somewhat easier with the result that \$26 is the top of the market on straight timothy No. 1 grade. At that the market is fairly steady on top grades but undergrades are easier and beginning to drag again. Timothy of No. 2 and No. 3 grades will bring anywhere from \$20 to \$24 in New York depending upon the size of the bale and quality. Light clover mixed is worth anywhere from \$17 to \$24 depending on the grade, and condition in which the hay is while second cutting alfalfa will vary from \$23 to \$30.

SHIP to the right house

M. ROTH & CO.

321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags

EGGS

Cash for Old Bags

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.

652 CLINTON ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, Paducah, Ky.

FARMS FOR SALE

EQUIPPED LAKESIDE FARM
OWNER SAVED \$10,000 HERE
In 10 years; 118 acres, horses, 10 cows, 3 heifers, ensilage cutter, full machinery, vehicles included if settled now; all money-making farms here, convenient markets and town advantages, excellent fishing, fine for boarding house; 100 acres sloping fields, corn makes 100 baskets acre; brook watered, wire fenced pasture, life supply wood, variety choice fruit; good 10-room slate roof house, delightful water view; 60 ft. cement basement barn, numerous farm bldgs. Only \$4500 for quick sale, part cash. Details pg. 56 new 196 pg. illus. Catalog farm bargains throughout the East. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave. at 20th St., New York City.



This popular wood-block design is Gold-Seal Pattern No. 386. In the 6 x 9-foot size it costs only \$9.40.



Facsimile of Gold Seal that is pasted on the face of every guaranteed Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug.

Drudgery has no place in *a Congoleum* kitchen—

What a lovely rug! And how much its handsome wood-block design and warm, brown tones add to the attractiveness of this cheery farm kitchen! It's one of those popular, easy-to-clean Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs, which have taken the tiresome drudgery out of housekeeping for thousands of women all over the country.

Easily and Quickly Cleaned

Not only easy to clean but easy to keep clean, too! Nothing penetrates or clings to the smooth, waterproof surface. All signs of tracked-in mud and spilled things can be quickly obliterated with a few whisks of a damp mop or cloth.

Then, too, Congoleum Rugs don't have to be tacked down or cemented. Just unroll them as they come from the store, and they cling to the floor, without ever curling up at the corners or ruffling along the edges.

You can easily afford one of these popular rugs in every room in the house.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft.	\$ 9.40	Patterns No. 386 and	1½ x 3 ft.	\$.60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.70	408 are made in all the	3 x 3 ft.	1.30
9 x 9 ft.	14.05	sizes. The other pat-	3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	16.40	terns are made in the	3 x 6 ft.	2.60
9 x 12 ft.	18.75	five large sizes only.		

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

\$100 Reward!

There is only one "Congoleum." It is manufactured by Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and identified by a Gold Seal pasted on the surface of every pattern. All "Seconds" are identified by a red label.

As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay \$100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the registered trade-mark name "Congoleum" and look for the Gold Seal.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Dallas
Kansas City Minneapolis Atlanta Pittsburgh New Orleans
Cleveland London Paris Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal



Pattern No. 323



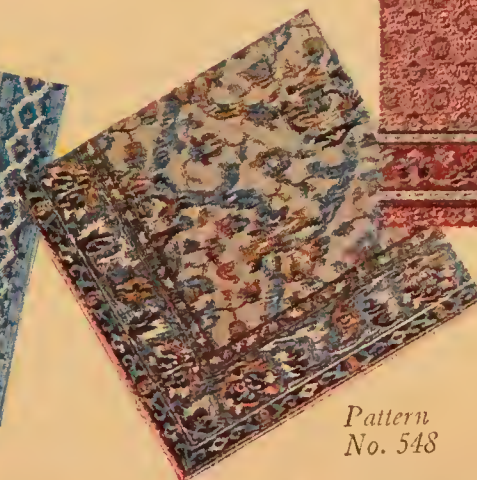
Pattern No. 398



Pattern No. 558



Pattern No. 408



Pattern No. 548

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
RUGS

When hot days come - use an oil range that sends its heat into the cooking and not into the kitchen

Focused Heat makes the Florence the cook stove with the hot flame

C This cut-away view shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is focused just where you want it for quick cooking.



HERE'S an oil range that doesn't throw its flame out in all directions—scattering its heat over the kitchen. The Florence is built on the principle of focused heat—it sends its flame, intense and concentrated, right to the bottom of the pot where it is needed.

That feature of the Florence is important all the year round because it makes your cooking quicker, better, cheaper. And it's doubly important in the hot months because it makes your kitchen a cooler place to work in, and your cooking an easier job for you.

You'll be proud of it in your kitchen

The minute you see this handsome stove you admire it and want it in your kitchen. Its sturdy, well proportioned black frame and its gleaming blue or gray enamel make the Florence the range that belongs in a beautifully equipped kitchen.

And the Florence is fully competent for any cooking

or baking or roasting you ever have. For the quick, easy cooking of fresh vegetables, for the long simmering cooking of cereals, for canning, for preserving—the Florence is the stove for every meal every day, every season of the year.

It is easy to operate the Florence. Just a simple turning of a lever, and your flame is burning at any degree of heat you require. No mussy wicks to trim, no priming, no difficulty in lighting or extinguishing the flame. The Florence Leveler on each leg of the stove enables you to set the stove level if the floor is uneven; and a spirit level attached to the feed pipe shows when the adjustment is correct.

And it costs less to cook with the Florence. The heat is not wasted, because the flame is directed right where its job is. This conserves fuel, and you need less oil.

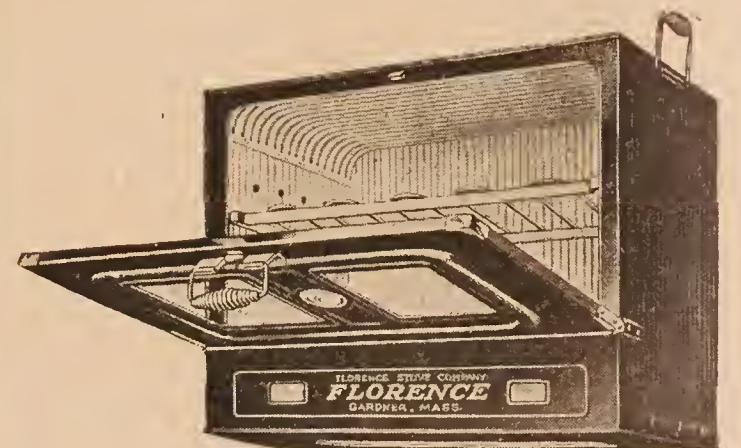
The Florence delivers to the cooking more heat in a given time from a gallon of kerosene than any other oil range.

The oven completes the stove

The Florence portable oven is as excellent as the stove. When you wish to bake or roast, simply put it on the stove, and you have a highly perfected oven for your needs. Thousands of women say that the Florence oven is the best they have ever used.

Go to your dealer, and convince yourself that this is the stove you have been looking for.

FLORENCE STOVE CO.,
Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Division Offices: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans,
Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Cleveland
Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence
Water Heaters and Florence Oil Heaters
Made and Sold in Canada by McClary's,
London, Canada



This is the Florence Oven, built on the principle of the Dutch oven, with the "baker's arch" to prevent air pockets. The patented heat spreader at the bottom assures even distribution of heat and guards against your roasts and baked things being underdone on top and burnt on the bottom. On the door of the oven there is a heat indicator which shows how much heat there is inside for your baking and roasting.

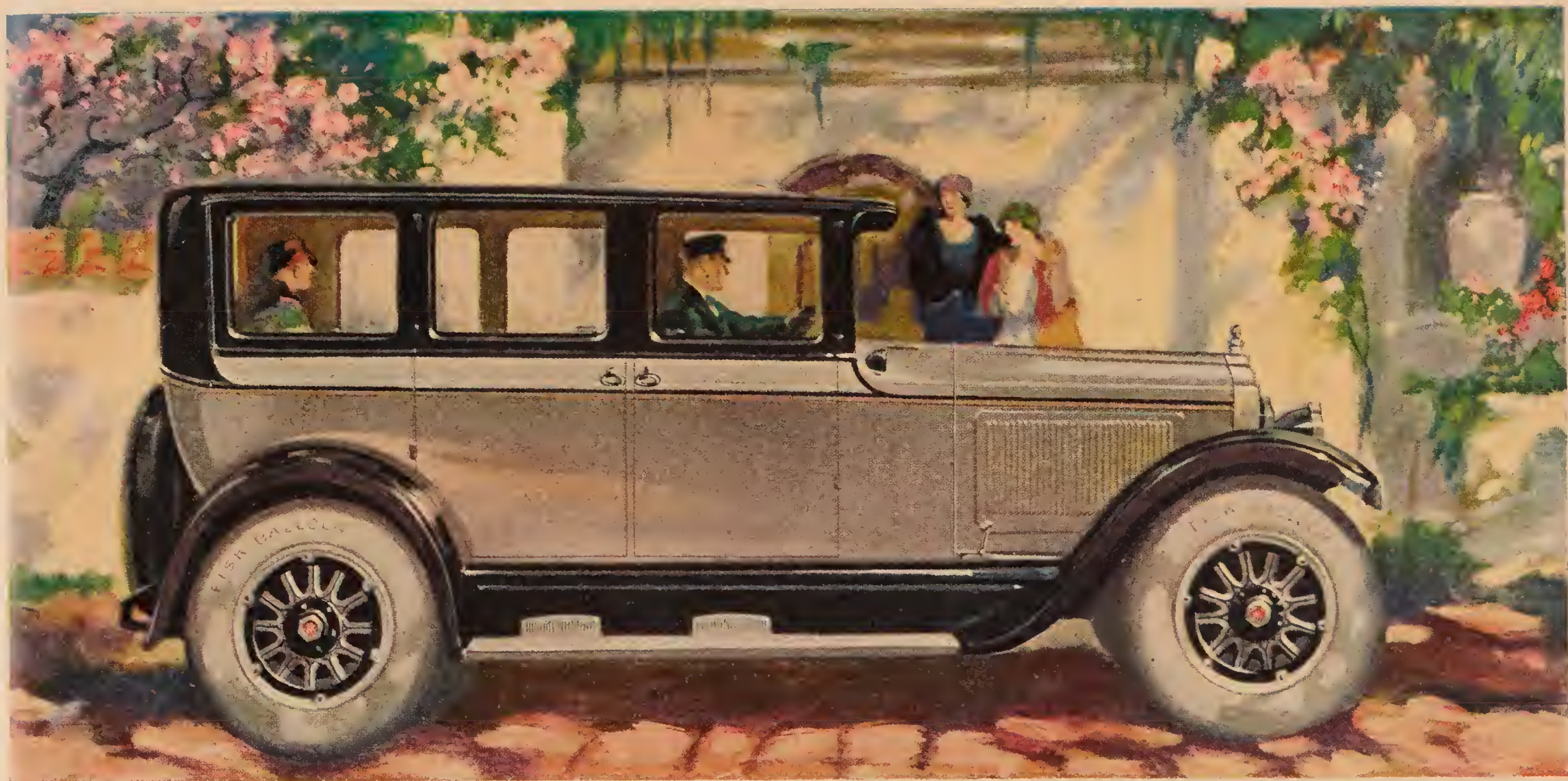
FLORENCE Oil Range

Find out more about Florence ranges and ovens and the cooking and baking you can do with them by sending for our free booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'." This booklet contains much information that will interest you.





An Announcement For those who want the Finest



A regally luxurious motor car with the *only* type of six-cylinder engine in the world that actually grows *quieter, smoother, more powerful*. • No valves to grind • No carbon annoyance • 60 horsepower performance • A motor car beautifully *engineered*, beautifully *built*—and stylish as *the Rue de la Paix*.

WILLYS-OVERLAND Inc., Toledo, Ohio • WILLYS-OVERLAND Sales Co Ltd., Toronto, Canada

W I L L Y S • O V E R L A N D • F I N E • M O T O R • C A R S

The New
**WILLYS-KNIGHT
SIX**

For those who want the Finest



Clear Valspar on Linoleum and
Laun-Dry-Ette washing machine

Valspar-Enamel on
woodwork and furniture

Make Your Laundry Cheerful and Waterproof—with Valspar

There are so many things and so many places in the laundry and kitchen that Valspar will beautify and protect: woodwork and metal work, furniture, tubs and washing machines, wooden floors, Linoleum, Congoleum, or Oil Cloth. In fact, there's no limit to Valspar's household uses.

Valspar is heat-proof, waterproof and accident-proof. Washing powders or hot, soapy water will not spot or mar it. Neither acids nor alkalis will spoil its lustre or turn it white.

Unequalled, too, for farm implements and equipment, tools, automobiles, dairy and poultry houses, incubators, brooders, and every varnish use, indoors or out.

Valspar is also made in a variety of beautiful colors—

Valspar Varnish-Stains in transparent wood colors such as Light or Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry and Moss Green.

Valspar-Enamels in Red—light and deep, Blue—light, medium and deep, Green—medium and deep, Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Valspar, Valspar Varnish-Stains and Valspar-Enamels are easy to apply and dry to a bright, lustrous finish. They may be rubbed to a beautiful dull finish if desired.

THE makers of Laun-Dry-Ette electric washing machine write:

"To coat the polished copper surface of the Laun-Dry-Ette's tub, we required a material that would be transparent, a substance that would resist heat and hot, soapy water. It seemed to us that Valspar was the only answer to the problem.

"Today the tub of every Laun-Dry-Ette that leaves our factory has its outside surface carefully coated with your excellent product. We are delighted with the results and so are our customers."

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Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832
New York Chicago Boston Detroit Toronto London Paris Amsterdam
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This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents



VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.) *Valspar Instruction Book with Color Charts, 15c extra.*

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- Clear Valspar . . . ☐
Valspar-Enamel . . ☐
Choose 1 Color
Valspar-Stain . . . ☐
Choose 1 Color
Valspar Book . . . ☐

Stand. F. P. 5-25

News From Among the Farmers

Annual Meeting Holstein Breeders In Grand Rapids June 3

THE annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association of America will be held during the first week in June in Grand Rapids, Mich. On June 2 the program will be under the auspices of the Michigan Holstein Friesian Association and according to F. L. Houghton, secretary of the national association, all delegates are urged to be present to take part in the discussions on that day. The convention officially opens on June 3rd.

The delegates to the convention have been announced as follows:

New York Delegates

H. H. Wing, Ithaca; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction; Wm. D. Robens, Poland; C. F. Bigler, Syracuse; H. A. Moyer, Syracuse; Edward A. Powell, Syracuse; R. E. Chapin, Batavia; A. A. Hartshorn, Hamilton; Ward W. Stevens, Liverpool; Harry Yates, Orchard Park; Eugene M. Hastings, Pulaski; D. B. Armstrong, Watertown; H. V. Noyes, Kenwood; J. M. Howard, Sherburne; Floyd H. Stevens, Lacona; S. T. Wood, Liverpool; Harry B. Winters, Albany; H. C. Wood, Morrisville; C. B. Marshall, Morrisville; H. F. Farrington, Lowville; R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton; F. A. Blewer, Owego; F. H. White, Richfield Springs; and H. D. Seely, Goshen.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey Delegates

The Pennsylvania delegates are: John A. Bell, Jr., Pittsburgh; Abner S. Deysher, Reading; Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose; H. E. Robertson, York; John G. Howard, Wyalusing; Frank A. Keen, West Chester; James W. Hunter, Grove City; John H. Shirk, Lancaster; I. V. Otto, Carlisle; W. A. Woods, Hunsdale; Albert B. Craig, Sewickley and James M. Paxton, Houston.

The New Jersey delegates are: G. D. Brill, Jamesburg; Samuel W. Ridgway, Salem; and M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Lebanon.

New York State Holstein Sale Averages \$142

"Old Man Weather" turned traitor against the New York Holstein Men when he sent some of his worst wares on the days of the annual spring sale of the New York State Holstein Friesian Association, which was held at the Coliseum on the New York State Fair Grounds at Syracuse on May 7 and 8. One hundred and five head changed hands at an average of \$142 a head. The top price of the sale was \$355 which R. C. Melvin of Liverpool, bid for K. P. B. K. Anne Pieterje Pohlerest, consigned by D. C. Middleton of Black River, Jefferson Co. N. Y.

There was only a small crowd on hand and the bidding was not spirited. The results of the sale were disappointing compared to the Brentwood National which was held the previous week. Only five other individuals brought over \$300 and only six brought between \$200 and \$300. Twenty head brought less than \$100.

Farm News From Central New York

THERE is no doubt but that cows are selling better than for quite a considerable time. This means better prices and better demand for cows. It is better milk prices that make this of course. It comes in spite of the fact that feeds are high. Feeds are dropping mostly, but they are not down to a year ago. We have been accustomed to say that it will pay to feed grain feeds if they do not cost more than milk brings by the hundred. Right now they cost no more than the price of milk but that comparison is made on the basis of March milk. April may not do quite as well in comparison. For that matter April milk never did bring the same comparative price. Cows may be said to bring from sixty to a hundred dollars with a few selling for more.

Farms in Better Demand

Yes, and farms are certainly in better demand. The price is low but occasionally a farm sells even with voluntary sale. Right now I think of three of these within a short distance from me. A really good hill farm of about 150 acres with very good buildings and well stocked sold, it is reported, for \$8,500. It is too cheap yet one would have been likely to guess that it could not be sold at all now. A farm of 80 acres in a creek valley, good land, easily worked, but without much in the building line went for a thousand dollars. To go with another farm it is an excellent buy it would seem.

Killing Scrubs Had Its Effect

The urgency with which the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has advised the block for certain cows has had some effect in ridding the territory of quite a number of cows, and now with improved milk prices there is some demand for cows. We look for prices for milk to keep up pretty well this summer and that will help hold prices for cows.

—H. H. Lyon.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes OLIVER D. SCHOCK

THIS year's county agricultural fair season will commence August 18-22 in Armstrong County and close in York County, October 6-9. The Allentown fair is scheduled for September 22-26; Reading, September 15-19; Lancaster, September 29-October 3; York, October 6-9; Cressona, September 7-11; Philadel-

phia county, September 7-12; Quakertown, August 25-29. No less than 80 fairs are listed at present.

Lancaster county tobacco dealers and growers report an active demand for all stock remaining from the 1923 and 1924 crops. High grade leaf tobacco appears to be in special inquiry by large jobbing houses. While some growers will substitute tomatoes in some tobacco districts, it is believed that the normal acreage of tobacco will be planted in the county.

A definite step has been taken toward cooperative marketing of the tobacco crop in Lancaster and adjoining counties. Under the leadership of J. C. Brubaker, president of the farm bureau of the richest agricultural county in America and head of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, conferences were held and committees appointed to plan definite organization of plans to improve the present unstable marketing conditions.

An act of the legislature has just been approved which provides that only bottled milk may be sold at eating places in Pennsylvania after May 26th. The act affects all restaurants, hotels, soda water fountains and dining cars. The milk must be served to patrons in the original bottles in which it is supplied to such dealers. "Mixed drinks" are not included in the act.

Granges are becoming active in passing resolutions endorsing the enforcement of prohibition laws, and condemning the laxity that prevailed in many localities. Federal and county courts are taxed to the limit with liquor cases.

Better Cultivation in Field and Orchard



A Real Double Purpose Harrow. Gangs can be closed together for field work or extended for orchard cultivation. Gangs are reversible in either position.

Clark
CUTAWAY

Reversible
Extension
S. A. Harrow

Made in six basic sizes which can be furnished with regular heads or with various extensions up to 14 ft. cut. Disks are of cutlery steel with edges forged sharp. CLARK "CUTAWAY" implements are the only ones having forged edge disks. Send for our complete catalog of horse and tractor drawn disk implements for orchard, farm and garden; also name of nearest distributor and valuable free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

The Cutaway Harrow Co.,
92 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

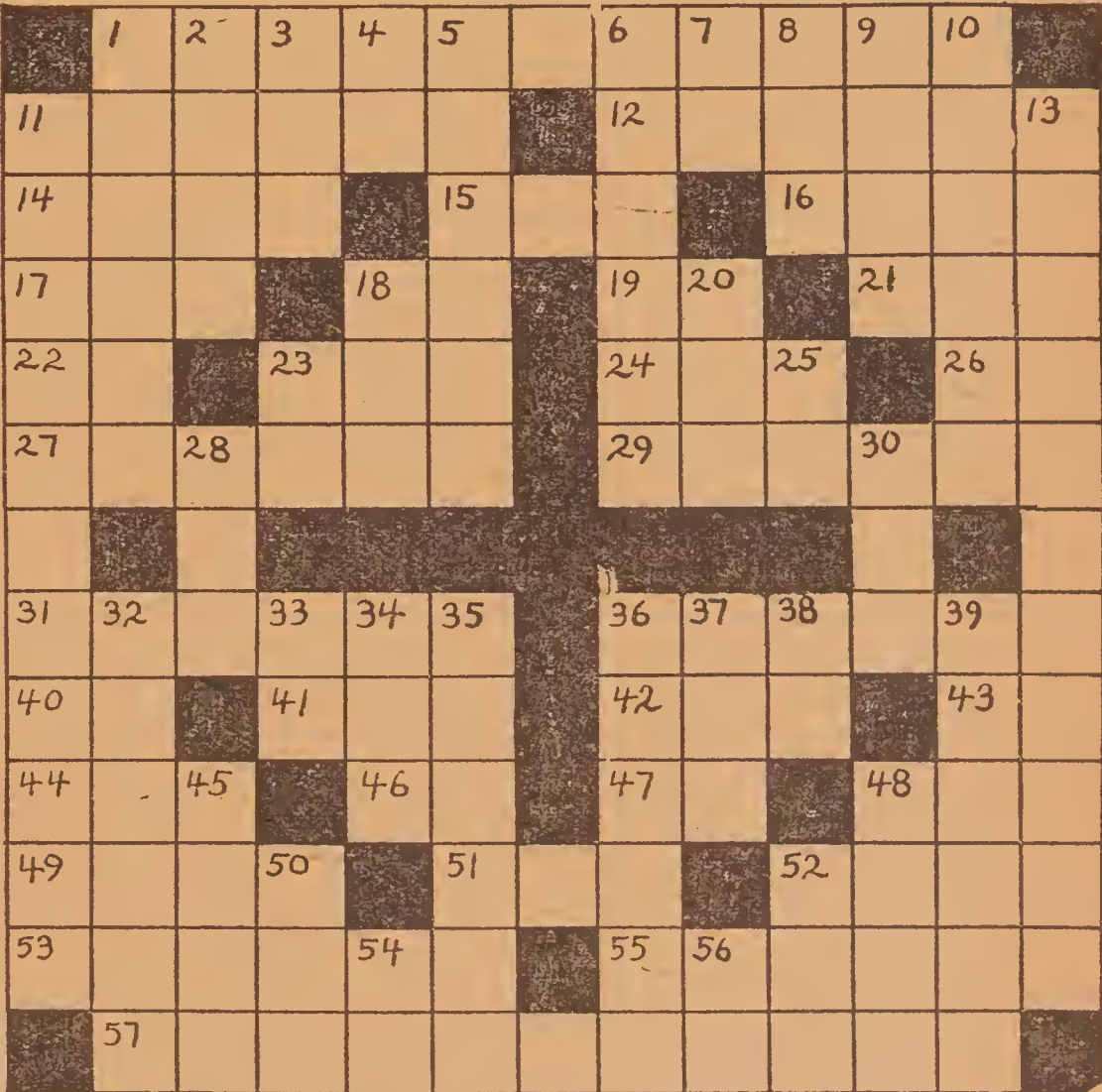


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HEADQUARTERS FOR HEREFORDS
DURHAM, CONNECTICUT

We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well bred heifers, at attractive prices.
Write for booklet "A" "HEREFORDS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND WHY"

PHILIP J. RICH, Manager. ANDY CARTER, Herdsman.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle Series 3, Number 2



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- | | |
|--|--|
| VERTICAL
1—Military students
2—Any sour substance
3—Parcel of land
4—Contraction of "I am"
5—Swoons
6—Release purchased from captivity
7—Nickel (Abbr)
8—Irregular (Abbr)
9—Book of Old Testament
10—Race
11—Capital of Florida
13—Country of Europe
18—Atmosphere
20—Notable period
23—Exist
25—Bank-roll (Abbr)
28—Also
30—Wrath
32—Deprive of right to appear in court
33—Road (Abbr)
34—Complete
35—Sandy waste
36—Clattering noise
37—Finish
38—Pint (Abbr)
39—Places in line
45—Prescribed portion of medicine
48—Furnace for baking bricks
50—Pinch
52—River (Spanish)
54—Electrical Engineer (Abbr)
56—501 (Roman numerals) | HORIZONTAL
1—Native of California
11—Seaport in Washington
12—Aviator
14—Entrance to a gold mine
15—Tavern
16—Repetition of words
17—Guided
18—Indefinite article
19—South-east (Abbr)
21—Rest
22—Light (Abbr)
23—Wood-boring tool
24—Globe
26—Exclamation of surprise
27—Flowers
29—Sea-soldier
31—Worshipped
36—Revoke
40—Musical note—7th
41—Number
42—Insect
43—Musical note—6th
44—Society of South Dakotans (Abbr)
46—Doctor of Science (Abbr)
47—400 (Roman numerals)
49—Black
51—Large deer
52—Skin of fruit
53—More comfortable
55—Magistrates of ancient Rome
57—Acts of repeating |
|--|--|

\$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Direct Descendent of
The Century Sire
Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

"Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value."

READ WHAT THIS BUYER SAYS
In regard to the bull, I did not write you as your secretary phoned the house one day and Mrs. Lloyd told him the bull had arrived in good shape, and I had been waiting to write you until our County Agent visited the farm. Everyone who has seen the bull are very much impressed with him, the farmer who operates the place, most of all. The Tester was at the farm over Sunday while I was there and he also spoke very highly of him. I will let you know later what our County Agent thinks of him. I cannot understand how you can afford to sell a bull of so good breeding and so well fed and in such excellent shape at the price. It is needless to say that we are perfectly delighted with him.—H. M. Lloyd, New Jersey.

Write for Particulars
FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

CUSTOM SHINED
E OER ERE U
RAINED KNEADS
ELL SITES RAT
ALES DRY CEDE
L DIE A MAD R
A STACKED
A SACT NEW R
BELL BOW TAPE
LEO SARAH TUN
ALPACA RAREST
Z ERA TAR E
ELDERS SENSED

BABY

CHICKS



CHICKS SINCE 1906

EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS. Prices effective June 1st.
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000

White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas\$2.50 \$5.00 \$ 9.00 \$10.00 \$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs 3.00 5.50 10.00 48.00 95.00

A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog. LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B Tiffin, Ohio. Established 1906

Special Prices

FOR JUNE & JULY CHICKS. For 25 years we have supplied chicks to our many customers, from specially culled flocks of pure bred stock. 100%

Live Delivery Guaranteed. WE CAN SHIP C. O. D. Varieties. Express or Postpaid 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Br. Buff & Blk. Leghorns, Anconas \$2.25 \$4.25 \$ 8.00 \$38.00 \$ 77.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas 2.75 5.50 10.00 48.00 95.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Extra Qual. Barron Wh. Leghorns 3.00 5.75 11.00 53.00 100.00
Extra Quality S. C. White Minorcas 3.75 7.00 13.00 65.00 120.00
Light Mixed Chicks 2.25 4.00 7.50 36.00 70.00
Parks Barred Rocks from 250-trap-nest hens, 15c each. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each.
We accept orders for C. O. D. shipment by Express and Parcel Post. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, BOX R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

OUR MODERN CHICKS

NOW AT SPECIAL PRICES

Effective May 1st. From select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificate.
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 50 100 300 500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns\$5.00 \$ 9.00 \$26.00 \$42.50
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds 6.50 12.00 35.00 57.50
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 7.00 13.00 38.00 62.50
Silver L. Wyandottes, S. C. R. L. Whites 8.00 15.00 43.00 72.50
Mixed, 100, \$9.00 Straight. Order right from this ad. Bank ref. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A. MODERN HATCHERY, BOX 35, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO.

BUY NATIONAL GUARANTEED CHICKS.. They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on: 25 50 100 500 1000
Mixed\$2.50 \$4.75 \$ 9.00 \$44.00 \$ 87.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns 3.00 5.50 11.00 50.00 102.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas, 3.50 6.50 12.25 58.00 117.00
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 4.25 8.00 16.00 77.00 150.00
Columbian Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes, 5.25 10.25 20.00 95.00 185.00

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, BOX 403 GRAMPIAN, PA.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000
White, Brown, Buff & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas\$4.50 \$ 8.50 \$41.00 \$ 80.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas 5.75 11.00 52.50 100.00
Buff Rocks & Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 6.50 12.00 57.50 110.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns, Barron Strain Wh. Leghorns 7.50 14.00 67.50 130.00
Wh. Minorcas, Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, 9.50 18.00 87.50
Puritas Springs 293 Egg Strain White Leghorns 8.00 15.00 72.50
Lt. Brahmas, 50, \$11.50; 100, \$22. Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9.50; 500, \$45; 1000, \$85.
Light Mixed, 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50; 500, \$39; 1000, \$79. Order right from this ad with full remittance. Ref. Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. All orders have our personal attention. Free Catalog. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, BOX A NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

PURE TOM BARRON STRAIN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Get these highly bred chicks during June at bargain prices for your heaviest layers next December and January. These are the big type, heavy laying, topped comb birds that lay and pay all winter. This is a breeding farm, not a Hatchery. We import direct from Tom Barron of England and specialize in this strain. BARGAIN PRICES DURING JUNE, 50 Chicks, \$6.50; 100, \$12; 300, \$35. Sent Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. PULLETS and COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. SPECIAL FOUNDATION PENS of 10 yearling hens and one cockerel from imported stock, \$20. Fine Catalog Free. Ref. Dayton Savings & Trust Co. ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM, Route 10-E DAYTON, OHIO

CHICKS--5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns 13.00
Barred Rocks 15.00
Buff Rocks 15.00
Broilers 12.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.



BABY CHICKS

prepaid to your door. We personally supervise our breeding stock. Most profitable varieties from egg laying strains. 10% down books order. Extra take no chances.

GALION HATCHERY

Box A Galion, Ohio

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Prices for postpaid delivery June 15th and each week after 25—\$3.50; 50—\$6.50; 100—\$11.00; 500—\$50.00; 1,000—\$100.00. Better layers you never will get, order now, sale delivery guaranteed, circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 263, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. G. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 25 50 100
S. C. White Leghorns\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 3.50 6.50 12.00
Rhode Island Reds 3.50 6.50 12.00
Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay. Mingo Poultry Farm, Box 302 Mingo, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Chicks

MAY DELIVERY \$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad, or send for catalog

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

Day Old Turkeys for May Delivery

Can fill orders from ten to ten hundred at one shipment. Guarantee safe delivery anywhere within a thousand miles. Turkey Book one dollar postpaid.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS, PLYMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

Keep the Young Birds Growing

(Continued from page 539)

grain mixture fed in a litter twice a day—morning and night. This grain mixture should consist of 5 parts by weight of cracked corn, 3 parts of cracked wheat and 2 parts of pin head oats. By the time they are six weeks old you can gradually modify the mixture so that it consists of 6 parts by weight of cracked corn and 4 parts of wheat. This grain mixture is also fed in the litter three times a day, morning, noon and night. From the time they are three months old until they are matured the grain mixture may be fed in the litter twice a day, consisting of 5 parts of cracked corn, 2 parts of barley, 2 parts of wheat and 1 part of heavy oats. Do not omit the litter for this induces exercise, and appetite for mash. So much for the grain mixture.

Mash Makes Them Grow

The mash proposition is handled somewhat differently. From the time your birds start up until they are approximately 5 weeks of age they should have before them 4 to 6 hours a day, a mixture consisting of 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part wheat middlings, 1 part corn meal, 1 pound sifted ground oats and 1 pound sifted meat scrap of the best grade you can buy. You may find that it will pay you to moisten some of this mash with skim milk or buttermilk and feed it once a day at noon. Mix up just enough for the youngsters to clean up and then remove it from their troughs in order that they do not get any of it after it is soured.

From the age of 6 weeks to 3 months the mash is modified only by changing from sifted ground oats to ordinary ground oats otherwise it is the same as mentioned previously. During this period the mash should be always available to the birds in hoppers or troughs, so that they can get it at anytime of the day they desire. From the age of 3 months on to maturity, the mash is modified by reducing the wheat bran one half so that you will have equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats and meat scrap. About 3 parts of salt are added to 500 pounds of this mixture. If you wish to develop your birds rapidly to the end it may pay you to resort once more to the hen's mash. During this latter period you will find that the birds will consume three parts of grain to 2 parts of mash.

There are one or two other details for you to bear in mind. Do not forget that the birds need lime and grit. Charcoal, steamed bone, oyster shells are all good for the various purposes for which they are intended.

Give the birds just enough food that they will clean it up nicely. Do not overfeed them and keep moldy food from them. Induce lots of exercise. That means a good appetite and with desirable quarters you should experience no trouble.

There are Profits in Caponizing

THE caponizing of chickens is a very ancient custom, the practice being general two thousand years ago. In comparatively recent times Columbus doubtless ate them, and Shakespeare writing of the justice whose fat belly was "with good capon lined, grew hungry for the delectable dish as he wrote. It is pretty well settled that if a practice of this kind persists century after century there is something in it, and something" is money. Capons are easy to make, easy to care for, easy to sell at good prices. Remember that it is the first few pounds of chickens that cost most to feed. Remember that the capon's only interest in life is to grow big and fat. He is a bird of one idea; he has no side issues; he dreams of neither love nor war. Just stays round to grow and make money for his own-

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

HONEY MAKER CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED

AT REDUCED PRICES
Prices on: 25 50 100
Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$2.75 \$5.25 \$10.00
Rd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds 3.25 6.25 12.00
Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, 3.25 6.25 12.00
Jersey Black Giants, 5.25 10.25 20.00
Sil. & Wh. Wyandottes, 3.75 7.25 14.00
Wh. Orpingtons, 3.75 7.25 14.00
Heavy, assorted, 3.75 7.25 14.00
Light, assorted, 3.25 6.25 12.00
5% discount on lots of 500. 10% on lots of 1000.
Pure-bred especially selected. 100% live arrival guaranteed. MIDDLE POINT HATCHERY, Dept. A, Middle Point, Ohio.

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS

From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

White Leghorns 8 cts.
Brown Leghorns 8 cts.
Barred Rocks 9 cts.
Rhode I. Reds 9 cts.
Mixed Chicks 7 cts.

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Pa.

Strickler's June Chicks

Hatches June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

Are extra high quality, easy to raise and will be money makers for you. All chicks sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid. 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. Extra good count, too.

Tancred-Barron Large Type (hens weigh 4 to 6 lbs.) English S. C. White Leghorns mated with 285 egg line cockerels. Chicks from these matings, \$10 per 100; \$48 per 500; \$95 per 1000. Also extra good S. C. Reds, White Rocks and Barred Rocks same price. 10% books order. Circular free.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes—13½c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas—11½c each; Broilers—8c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

WISHBONE HATCHED BABY CHICKS

Quality Chicks from Purebred Stock, May Hatched. Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black\$16.00 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas 18.00 per 100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 20.00 per 100
Broiler stock, Odds and Ends 10.00 per 100

Our many repeat orders from satisfied customers every year proves their satisfaction in buying our chicks. Every effort is put forth to produce the best chicks of highest quality and vitality. Good chicks at modern prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Phone 1604, Hackensack, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS

Day Old Chicks from 4000 matured hens—12c each.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Delaware.

Chicks

S. C. W. Leg. 7c B. P. Rocks 8c. Mixed 7c. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this adv. or circular free. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

CHICKS

er. And if you will do your part he surely will do his without fail. The same amount of feed will raise an 8 pound capon and only 4½ pound rooster. His weight is nearly double and the price always double. So I say go to it this season.—C. A. Umosselle.

The Way "Hen Killers" Show Their Traits

WHERE chickens and hens are found killed, it is important to know the type of animal which killed them in order to take measures to prevent the recurrence. Where hawks kill smaller chickens, they are usually carried away. Larger ones are left with a wound in the back of the neck with the skull torn open and feathers scattered about. Where the hen is found lying on the side with a small wound in the throat, it is safe to assume that the bird was killed by a weasel. House cats commonly eat the head and breast and leave the remainder. Rate usually work at night and leave a carcass, which is gnawed in several places. Where chickens are out at night, they are sometimes killed by owls and are commonly dragged to a secluded place and saved for the next night's meal. Traps set nearby are almost sure to catch the owl the following night.—A. L. C., New York.

CHICK PRICES SMASH

Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. TROUP BROS. R.D. No. 3, Millertown, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct) S. C. White Leghorns
Bred for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

Superior Quality Baby Chicks

Extra quality chicks from pure blood, line bred, high laying strains. Not a commercial hatchery, but special breeding pens. Strong large birds bred for egg production. No lights used. Specializing in heavy laying Light Brahmas. Last year 150 hens laid 18,806 eggs. Special mating S. C. R. I. Reds. Exceptionally strong, fine heavy layers. E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Rocks. Prize winning U. R. Fischel W. Rocks. Limited number Marcy Jersey Black Giants direct Marcy Farms.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Brahmas & R. I. Reds	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$165
Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns,				
Thompson Imp. Ringlet Rocks,				
Fischel Strain W. Rocks.....	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Tom Barron-Vineland S. C.				
W. Leghorn hens mated to				
high egg type Hollywood				
Cockerels	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Marcy Farm Black Giants 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$24.00.				
Live delivery guaranteed. Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.				
MONABEL POULTRY FARM, Box 56, RICHLAND, PA.				
D. N. Shanaman, Prop.				

RELIABLE CHICKS

From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	\$ 7.00	\$3.75	\$2.00
W. Leg.	8.00	4.25	2.25
B. Rocks	10.00	5.25	2.75
Reds & Wyan.	12.00	6.25	3.25

Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circulars Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular. NEVIN STUCK, McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Chicks

Big hatches of sturdy lively Chicks every week. My Chicks will please you and deliver the goods. Satisfied customers everywhere. BED ROCK PRICES. For May, Barron White Leghorns, 11c each; for June, 10c each. Barred & White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, for May, 12c; for June, 10c. Jersey Black Giants, 20c each. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHICKS for June, July and August Delivery. S. C. W. Leg. \$7.50 per 100. Barred Rocks \$9 per 100. R. I. Reds \$10 per 100. Mixed \$7 per 100. Reduced on 1000 lots. Bank Ref. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. or circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Colliers, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

We Store Eggs Now and Sell the Fresh Ones Next Winter

THE price of eggs is rapidly going downward in the country, which is expected at this time of the year. This is the natural time for hens to lay and they do it with vengeance. The worst of it is that all hens do it at the same time with the result that there are more eggs on the market than folks in the city can use or will use and consequently prices hit bottom. It is too bad we cannot induce the hens to change their habits so that they lay heavily in the fall and winter. Such is the way with nature.

Storing eggs on the farm is an old story. Most everybody knows it but for the sake of those who have never tried it here is the method which is used. The advantage in storing eggs is that you can "put down" enough eggs to supply your winter needs at home, making it possible for you to sell your fresh eggs next fall and winter at much higher prices. It is easy to estimate the number of eggs you use per week and then multiply that by the number of weeks during the late fall and winter will give you an idea of the number of dozens you should put down.

Water Glass Most Commonly Used

Water glass is an accepted and very common preservative. In fact, it is the universal preservative that is used now-a-days on the farm. There are other and perhaps better methods that may be used in a commercial way but here we will only discuss the use of water glass. Eggs that are put down in water glass can be used for cooking for months and months after they have been placed in the preparation.

The most convenient way to put down the eggs, is to get five-gallon stone jars. These jars are cleaned thoroughly before having water glass placed in them. The water glass can be procured from any drug store or from the general store in small towns. A quart and a half of water glass is mixed with 18 quarts of boiled water. The eggs are first placed in the jars and the water glass is poured on them. Be sure that the top-most eggs are covered with at least 2 inches of liquid. It is a good idea to cover the jars to reduce the rate of evaporation.

Two 6-gallon or three 4-gallon jars are sufficient for 30 dozen eggs, using the amount of solution mentioned above of 18 quarts of water and 1½ quarts of water glass, making 19½ quarts altogether.

—N. B. J., New York.

Editors Note:—N. B. J., has neglected to mention that it will be more advantageous to "put down" sterile eggs. Take all the roosters away from the hens and in a couple of weeks you will be ready to start storing.

He Saved the Corn

AN Eastern farmer had trouble with his hens every time his cornfield happened to come near the building. About half an acre nearest the building was stripped by the hens when it came up.

Since hens are kept by the 300 to 500 plan now instead of the fifty to seventy-five plan of some years ago, it takes more sprouting corn to satisfy a flock.

Well, the farmer mentioned above beat his hens to it, and he didn't pen them up either. His cornfield was right around the hen house. He drilled wheat and oats in quite heavily on the part of the field nearest the hen house, where the hens would forage the most. This drilling was so timed that it would be coming up nicely when the corn was planted. This little patch was seeded several times, and the hens were kept busy all summer so that the corn was not molested, and the hens were not confined a single day.

LAWRENCE P. UHL



THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. Our large capacity enables us to fill orders of any size on short notice and your orders will have our immediate attention.



SUMMER PRICES

Chicks will now live and thrive at their very best and at the extremely low prices we have now made on our Chicks, they cannot fail to prove a profitable investment.

	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices on				
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$42.00	\$ 80.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Br. Leghorns, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	90.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	6.00	11.50	54.00	105.00
White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
White Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Light Brahmas	9.50	18.00	85.00	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.00	42.00	80.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

Don't delay your orders but get these Chicks on your range as quickly as possible and get full benefit of the splendid growth they will now make and these extremely low prices. Order direct from this advertisement. Reference: Farmer's State Bank. Dun's or Bradstreet. Free Catalog, and further details as to prices on EXTRA SELECT CHICKS. I want your business this season and you may rest assured we will take care of you right. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. Be sure to address as below.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Quality Chicks at Reduced Prices

We offer high quality Chicks from 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment. Prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty-five years. Order from this advertisement or send for illustrated catalog, and free booklets on the care of Poultry.

Chicks Per	25	50	100	100 Eggs
Jersey Black Giants	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
"Barron" Leghorns	4.00	8.00	13.00	7.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Parks" Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Light Brahmas	6.50	12.00	23.00	10.00
Runner and Pekin Ducklings	9.00	17.00	33.00	9.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Red and Flemish Giant Rabbits at reasonable prices. We buy back all young Rabbits produced from our stock.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES—OUR 16TH YEAR

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

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The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

STEELE smiled inwardly as St. Onge's eyes shifted to meet those of his daughter, then focused quizzically on the grinning face of the half-breed. If the situation at Wailing River was a source of mystification to St. Onge's guest, Steele was satisfied that the guests had now balanced the score, to the truth of which surmise the face of the Frenchman patently testified.

"But come, I forget my manners, Monsieur. We have a room and bed for you as long as you will honor us. My head man, Michel, will take care of David."

"Thank you, sir!" And picking up the bag containing his personal belongings, Steele followed his host.

CHAPTER II

THE house of the factor of Wailing River was built of square-hewn spruce logs, carefully chinked against the January winds of the Height-of-Land country. In front, a roofed porch of heven slabs commanded a view of the river which here gave no intimation of the swift metamorphosis which, a third of a mile below, turned it into a riot of white rapids. Beyond the river, the spruce forest rose to cap a high ridge, which, for miles to the south, marked the winding course of the Wailing, until it faded into the haze of the horizon. Surrounding the house and re from the post dogs, ran a stockade of vertical slabs. Beside the porch a bed of violets and wood anemone were now bloomless, but beyond, in their second flowering, white Canadian violets and the blue of fringed gentian and harebells against a blackground of northern golden rod bore gay witness to the care of one who loved flowers.

Familiar with the bare and uninviting interiors of the houses at the fur posts, often presided over by an Indian or half-breed, wife of the factor, the living room Steele now entered bore resemblance to those he had seen solely in its huge sheet-iron stove. The rough walls hung sparingly with small French etchings framed in white birch, the rustic furniture shaped from spruce and cedar poles, the shelves of books, and the rugs of moose and bear and wolf, had, by the alchemy of taste, been fused into a room—a home.

"I did not know there was a room like this north of Winnipeg, Mademoiselle," Steele said in frank admiration.

"Oh, Monsieur! would you have us live like the Indians? But you are laughing at our poor little home."

"Please don't," he begged. "It is charming—this room. And all the books!"

"It was hard on our packers," broke St. Onge, "but I insisted on having the books if I was to be marooned up here in this valley. The winter would be long without them—and the violin."

"I envy you the winters here with that violin, sir," said Steele, smiling at his hostess. But the face of the girl failed to respond and the eyes were heavy with shadows as her father drew her affectionately to his side.

"Without our violin," said the older man, "we should have many gray hours when the big snows hem us in."

"I hope to hear it again Mademoiselle—your superb playing."

Her face brightened. "It was only a mood—today at the rapids, Monsieur. I go there when lonely, to play to the troubled waters. You thought me sad—I saw in your face; but I was only homesick for Touraine. Tonight we shall have something gay."

But Steele felt that it was not loneliness which had driven Denise St. Onge to the restless waters.

"Monsieur, you will wish to see your room. Our Ojibway servant, Charlotte, will bring you hot water." And St. Onge led Steele to a room on the second floor of the house, the capacity of which was strained by a cot and washstand, whither a square-built, half-breed woman followed shortly with a steaming bucket.

Steele was thankful that his duffle bag

contained a change of clothes and mocassins. Hot water, a shave and fresh clothes speedily worked a miracle in the tattered stranger who had startled Denise St. Onge at the rapids. The face which grinned back at him from the small mirror was not handsome, but in the frank gray eyes and bold features, topped by tawny hair, there was much to enlist the respect of man and interest of women. A brown, muscular neck, enured to the tump-line, set the head on well-made shoulders.

When Steele rejoined his hostess he felt more at ease. He even had a suspicion that she approved his changed appearance. At the thought, something like a thrill swept him—to be followed by a shrug of annoyance. He had not seen an attractive woman in months and was paying the penalty. Yet, as he watched her pour the tea while her father dispensed caribou stew and fried trout, a quality—rarer than mere comeliness; an evident fineness of fibre, a savor of personality in this factor's daughter, which meant race and background—impressed itself upon him, and a strong curiosity to know the history of these people whom he had stumbled upon in the bad-lands south of the Albany—to

eyes, as though fearful of what he was about to say, he replied bitterly:

"That is our problem, Monsieur. The company rashly builds a post on this river which, for a hundred miles below the rapids here, is to be Ojibways a place of spirits; then sends me here to get the fur of the upper country. At Albany, they laugh at this talk of Windigo and spirits keeping the Indians from trading here. They even order me to send hunters to trap the valley below us—when they have avoided it for generations."

"They only betray their ignorance by belittling Indian superstition, sir. I was followed and shot at on the Albany this summer for photographing some Ojibway children. They believed the lens was an evil eye and that the children would be bewitched."

"But they missed you!" laughed the Frenchman. "Yes! Our inspector, Monsieur Lascelles, in his desire to get fur ignores the conditions here entirely."

At the mention of the name Lascelles, Steele sensed a swift change in Denise St. Onge. His curious eyes caught a faint color in the girl's temples as she avoided his glance. In a moment she had control of herself but he wondered if this then was

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT Steele, an American, is traveling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History. As he and his Indian guide, David, are making a "carry" over a portage on their way to the next trading post on the Wailing River, Steele hears the music of a violin. At first he believes it is an illusion due to the rigors he has experienced on the trail. A recurrence of the strains of the beautiful music, reassures him. David, his Indian guide expresses the opinion that perhaps Steele has heard the singing of the Windigo in the rapids of Wailing River, which received its name from the moaning sound of the fast water, in which, the story goes, many travellers have lost their lives, some under strange circumstances, leaving no trace. The Windigo is a mysterious monster no one has ever seen. The native Indians are panic stricken due to the wails and howls of the Windigo as it prowled along the trap lines. Steele laughs at David's surmise. After a brief search, he sees a young woman standing in a clearing overlooking the river valley, playing a violin. Hearing his approach, she turns on Steele. He speaks to her, telling her who he is and what his business is. It develops that she is Denise St. Onge, the daughter of Colonel Hilaire St. Onge, a Frenchman in the employ of a French fur trading company. Why this man and his only daughter should locate in such remote country is a mystery to Steele, who proceeds to the post. Colonel St. Onge is much interested in Steele's travels, especially in the fact that he and David had come over the rapids of Wailing River without having seen the trace of other travellers, long overdue. In their conversation it develops that another Frenchman, Laflamme, whose trading post is farther along the trail, is giving whiskey to the Indians in trade for furs, contrary to the Canadian law. David is interested in the villainy of Laflamme and expresses the wish to see him, leaving the impression that there is something of long standing between them.

learn the cause of the fear and heartache which this lonely girl had so poignantly revealed in the gorge, possessed him.

"You are collecting Indian relics and utensils for the American Museum?" asked the Frenchman. "You are an ethnologist?"

"Yes, I have been in the field four years for the Museum."

"You have found much of interest?"

"Last year and this summer, I shipped by Hudson's Bay canoes considerable stuff from Fort Hope and Henley House. Lake Makakibetan on the Albany has some burial places, unlike anything I've seen. And the Ojibways up there are still very wild and superstitious—medicine men, sorcerers, fear of spirits and the Windigo, and all that."

The factor paused, fork in air. Slowly he replaced it on his plate, untouched; then asked:

"You have never been in this valley before?"

"No," replied Steele, puzzled at his host's manner, "but what I heard on the Albany interested me. It seems to be Windigo country among the Albany Ojibways—under a sort of taboo. It must be a serious handicap to your trade, although the very fact that you're here proves that it is not generally considered haunted country by the Indians."

The fine features of St. Onge stiffened. With a glance at his daughter who watched him with parted lips and wide

the cause of her heartache.

"My position is most difficult, you see," continued St. Onge. "Laflamme controls the upper country with his whiskey. We get considerable Little Current and Drowning River trade, but Michel and I have to meet them with our goods over at Portage Lake. There are many who fear to come to the House of the Windigo, on the Spirit Rapids, as they call it."

"Strange your people at Albany fail to realize this!"

"They will realize it now—this summer, for we have come to an impasse, as we say in French."

"How is that, sir?"

"Why, my Indians, except Michel, who is a hardheaded Iroquois from the Nipissing and laughs at this devil talk, will not now go into the bush alone. They are always seeing and hearing things. Our hunter, Tete-Boule, refuses to leave the post since he found some prodigious tracks in the muskeg and heard screaming at night. Monsieur, our people are panic-stricken." St. Onge gravely shook his head. "And now, as you say in English, the climax is capped."

Steele leaned toward his host, keenly curious of what was coming, as St. Onge finished dramatically:

"Our fur canoe, which left here early in July, with four men, never reached—Albany!"

"Never reached—Albany?" repeated the astonished listener. "They sent you word, by canoe?"

"Yes, they sent a relief party up-river to find my men who were long overdue. They feared they had lost their boat in the Albany rapids and were following the shore."

"And this search party found nothing?"

"Nothing!" St. Onge lifted shoulders and hands in eloquent gesture. "Men, fur, canoe, gone; wiped out, swallowed up!"

"But there must have been something washed up alongshore," vehemently protested Steele, "the shell of the canoe, small stuff,—and a paddle always comes ashore."

"Nothing!" repeated the factor. "They searched the Albany and then the lower Wailing, for they had to pole and track most of the way as you know. Above the Devil's Mile they found the first camp of our people, but below, not a body, or paddle, or scrap of canoe—nothing!"

To Steele this was incredible—this mysterious tragedy of the fur canoe. He wished he had known what had happened on the Wailing but a few weeks before, when he and David fought day by day its stiff current on the way to the post.

"It's simply unbelievable, Colonel," he vigorously objected. "A swamped canoe, broken up in a big rapid, is bound to throw something on the beach below. We noticed nothing, but we were not on the lookout."

That there was more to this story Steele was convinced; but what personal bearing could it have on Denise St. Onge?

"Yet those are the facts, Monsieur, and our people are mad with fear. Thank Heaven! Michel had a bad ankle and was not with the boat. He tells the Indians that the canoe and bodies are held in the big eddy, but I doubt it."

Steele stared at the factor, unable to accept the sole inference to be drawn from his host's remark. St. Onge was surely facetious.

"That leaves us the Windigo theory, Colonel," he laughed, but to his surprise his pleasantry was met by so grave a face that for an instant Steele was in doubt of the mental balance of the Frenchman, harrassed by the misfortunes of the summer. The dark eyes of Denise St. Onge, fixed on the window, were cryptic. Then the factor smiled inscrutably as he said:

"Monsieur, I am a fur trader on a river believed to be haunted. It would be a policy most ruinous for me to admit a belief in the supernatural—in this Indian tradition. Is it not so? But," and the speaker glanced at his daughter, "as well believe it the Windigo; what other solution is left? Men and canoe disappear—like that!" and he snapped his fingers.

It was clear that St. Onge was dissembling—for some reason he was loath to give his guest the whole story. But why? What was there in this tragedy of fear and death that a stranger should not know? Why, since St. Onge had so frankly revealed the crisis he faced at Wailing River—the threatened loss of the trade and abandonment of the post, due to the superstition of the Indians—did he withhold his own solution of the riddle? Certainly there was more, much more, in this strange situation which Steele had accidentally stumbled upon, than the loss of the fur canoe. The furtive glances of father and daughter at Steele's reference to Laflamme, the free-trader; her evident embarrassment at the mention of Lascelles, Inspector at Albany; and above all her mood of despair at the rapids, voiced so poignantly by her violin; these could bear no relation to the tragedy of the fur canoe—to the panic of the Indians at the ill-starred post.

"Were your men trustworthy?" he suddenly asked.

"Absolutely. They could not desert and hope to dispose of the fur. We and the Hudson's Bay people have an agreement. On the Albany at that time they would surely have run into the Fort Hope York boats and the Martin's Falls and Henley

(Continued on page 554)



Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

NOTHING that we have ever done has aroused the enthusiasm among our boys as has our organization of Lone Scouts in this territory. In order to get the movement started AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offered to pay half of the application fee on the first hundred who sent in their applications to join. We expected that there would be a response at first of possibly twenty-five to fifty, but we got a big and pleasant surprise. We were overwhelmed with letters so that we have extended our offer to all those who mailed their application the first week. This includes about 200.



The names of most of the early applicants are printed on this

page. The rest will be printed next week.

We want to offer our congratulations to these boys and to assure them that if they will follow directions they will have a lot of instruction and recreation. Your applications have been sent to the LONG HOUSE at Chicago, and the headquarters have been asked to send direct to your the membership badge, the certificate and the handbook. We know you are anxious to get them as soon as possible. As soon as you get them you can follow the directions in the handbook, send for the degree books and begin to study. For those who join from now on, it will be necessary to pay the full charge of 30 cents. Those who sent their applications in the first week and who received our help of 15 cents toward their membership are as follows:



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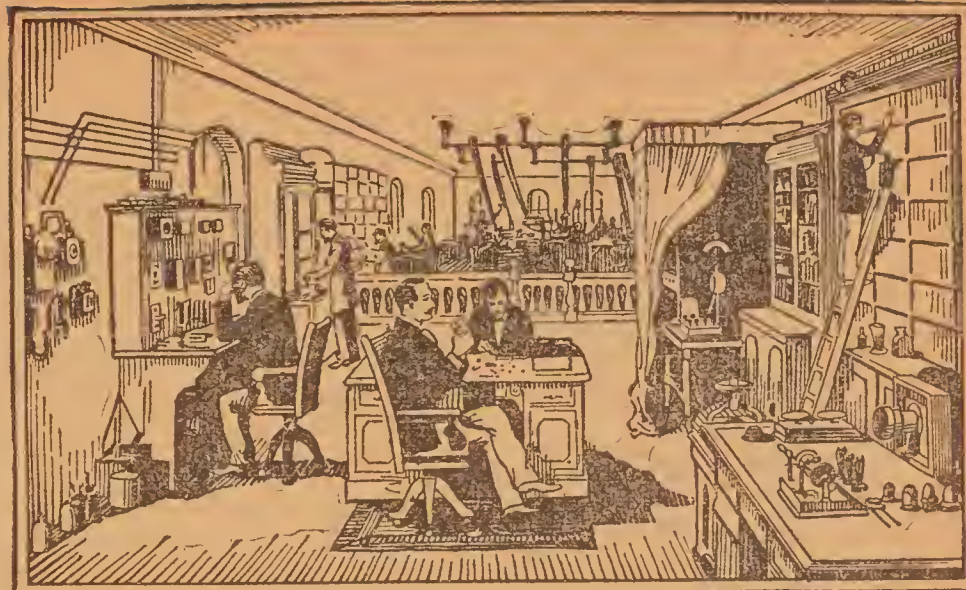
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The Bell Telephone Laboratory in 1884. From an old wood engraving published in the "Scientific American".

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Read over the rest of this article and the letters and get busy. It is the best thing that has come to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST boys in many a long day. We hope you make the best of it.

What To Do Next

You will find that the Handbook is great reading, and tells you about everything you need to know in order to go ahead with the work. The degree books are still more interesting because they tell you how and what to do in order to get the degree pins. Either start or join a Lone Scout Tribe, because you will find that you will have a lot more fun by working with other boys. Your handbook will tell you exactly what to do to start a Tribe.

Where to Send Mail

We want you to send all your letters about Lone Scout work to us, because we want to get acquainted with you. We will then send your letters to headquarters in Chicago if necessary.

If you would like to write to other

(Continued on page 552)



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Aunt Jane's Way

It Was The Way Of Preparedness Before The Need Came

Editor's Note.—Most of us know hard-working people who never seem to "get on" and the secret lies in that quality of personality called "brains-management." The story Aunt Jane shows how one woman applied this quality to her home affairs with most practical and satisfying results.

AUNT Jane was a thrifty woman. Improvidence had placed in neither her creed nor her conduct. "Forehanded," the neighbors called her. However early winter might swoop down upon the unwarned, it never caught Aunt Jane with storm windows unputtied and geraniums in the ground. However early the advent of hot weather, the summer wardrobe of her family was in readiness. Unexpected company never had reason to complain of "pot luck"; forethought and foresight took care of the emergency before it appeared.

I remember going once, when a child, with my mother for a visit to Aunt Jane. It was a hot day in August, and we found her tacking a thick "comfort."

"You don't think you are going to need that on your bed right away, do you, Aunt Jane?" mother joked.

"No, but I don't propose to borrow bedclothes when time of need comes," was the characteristic rejoinder.

She Remembered in Time

Aunt Jane Warner's tomato seeds were always up before anyone else in the neighborhood was able to dig out a spadeful of frozen dirt for planting; for Aunt Jane ever remembered to place in the cellar in the fall several pails of soil of various varieties. This provision was one secret of the hyacinths, narcissi, tulips and other bulb beauties that glorified her south windows when snow spread its cold white blanket over the prairies.

It was the saying of the neighborhood that "Mis' Warner was always a month ahead the year around." Yet Aunt Jane was never known to make the mistake of being "too previous."

Long before fly-time, her mosquito netting was measured, cut and bound ready for tacking into the sash when the first unwelcome blue bottles arrived.

"What's the use of takin' a whole day to put up the settin' room stove?" she used to say. "Some folks'll wait 'til the snow is in the air before they think about stoves. Then some mornin' when their teeth chatter at the breakfast table they'll get out the heater and find there's no blackin' in the house. Someone's got to make a trip to town or else the stove has to go up, rust and all. Then the zinc has to be tinkered up. It takes an hour to clean the pipe that's been put away with the soot all in it. Maybe it was chucked away in the same place with the parlor stovepipe and the joints are all mixed, so it uses a half a day and a whole year's growth in patience and good temper to get the pieces together right. Finally, when everybody's tucked out and cross and half frozen, the fire's lighted, and then like enough it's found the chimney wasn't cleaned out last summer and the stove smokes. P'raps it'll be another whole day before the stove's really in runnin' order; and all because of a shiftless way of lettin' things go 'til the last minute."

Cold Weather Found Her Ready

Certain it is that Aunt Jane's stoves never went up in that fashion. All the getting ready was done at the first warning of autumn chill, and the "setting up" was a light task, accomplished in good season. When the frost king sounded his first real challenge, Aunt Jane answered with a lighted fire.

No one ever saw Aunt Jane Warner get a preserving kettle full of hot fruit and make the discovery that she was all out of "crops" or some other requisite. It was her practice to take an inventory of crops, jars, bottles and corks, of sugar, spices, vinegar and other necessities for the job, before each encounter with the fruit kettle.

I have a vision now of Aunt Jane and Uncle Simeon at the sitting-room table under the big lamp, one evening in late February, poring over a seed catalog. I was staying over night with them, and I recall that the next morning Aunt Jane wrote and sent to the post-office an order for a full supply of both vegetable and flower seeds.

Near neighbors ever averred that "Mis' Warner was no borrower." Indeed, Aunt Jane had no need to borrow. She never waited until the coffee canister was empty before sending to the grocery. "No use waitin'," she would say, "I'll probably have to pay just as much

next week as I will to-day, and who knows but that the price will go up?"

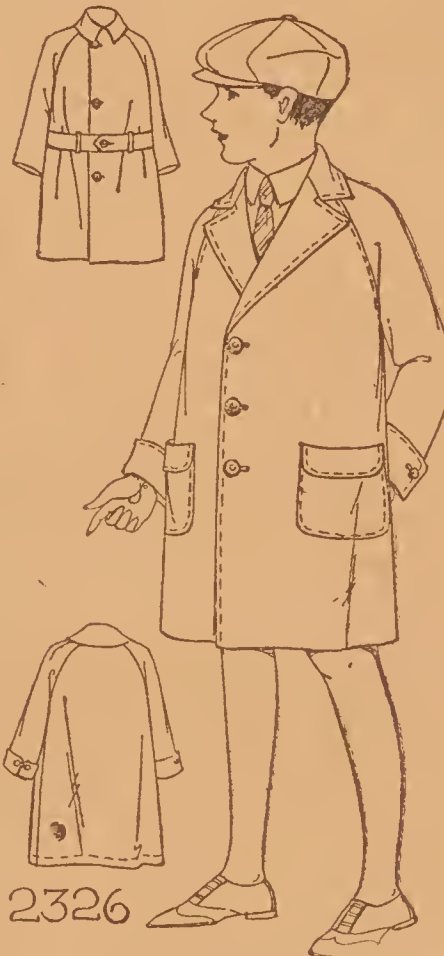
The same theory she applied to making her Christmas fruit-cake: "It doesn't take a mite more time to make it in November than in December, and eggs are a bit cheaper when it's early. Besides, the cake will be all the better for the keepin'."—Josephine E. Teal.

An occasional well placed mirror adds space and light to living room or hall.

A piece of sandpaper held against the top will help in opening stubborn screw top cans.

For the Younger Set

The boys as well as the girls must have new spring and summer togs, and some of their necessities are pictured below. A light topcoat is a necessity practically all summer if the family rides in an open car.



2326

Of Camel Hair, Serge, Herringbone, Tweed or Polo Cloth, this coat for the very young man would be sure to please. It is made with raglan sleeves and patch pockets. The front of the coat is rolled with collar to form lapels. A belt which may be omitted is provided for in the pattern.

Pattern 2326 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern 13c.

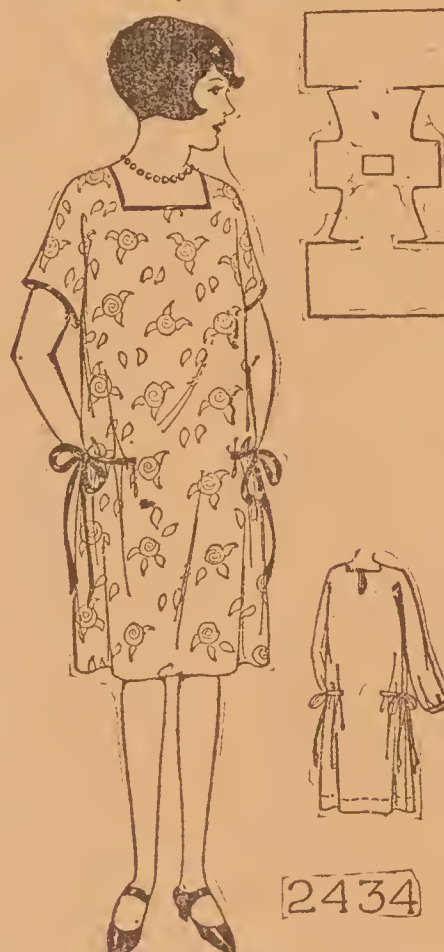
This cunning little one piece dress is made with raglan sleeves which may be long or short. The front of the dress is slashed down from the neck and bound with ribbon or the material used for the dress. Plain and printed voile, organdie, cotton crepe and gingham are suitable materials.

The pattern 2328 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



2328

Printed silks, crepe de chine, taffeta, plain voile with drawn-work, percales, tissue gingham, or dimity would be suitable materials to develop this little frock. Pattern 2434 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In the 8-year size, 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yards of ribbon are required. Price 13c.



2434

This blouse is made with two styles of collars, attached or separate or with neckband. The sleeves are full length and may be finished with either regulation or French cuffs. The pattern 2010 cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



2010

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly, enclose with correct remittance either in coin or stamps (although coin is sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C. Do not forget all our patterns are now 13c, pattern catalogues, 14c.

Some Ways of Earning Money at Home

Aunt Janet's Contest Offers Opportunities For Three At Least

THE following methods have been tried and have met with success.

One woman on a farm makes money by raising Scotch Collie puppies. She has bought a Ford car with her earnings and has now started a savings account in a town bank. She says there is very little work connected with raising the puppies, otherwise she could not undertake it, as she has a great deal of work to do in the house and field. The puppies have the run of the farm and are usually sold before they are three months old for five dollars a piece. She feeds them stale bread, boiled potatoes, skim-milk and all the table scraps.

Another woman on a farm started a savings account from the making of cottage cheese which she sells to the grocery stores in a town nearby. She sells it for 10c a pound, and makes a supply once a week.

A third woman on a farm, raises about one-fourth of an acre of flowers and sells the cut flowers. In the spring, she raises a good many asters, pansies, and salvia plants to sell. She says she sold about forty dollars worth of flowers last summer. She took some flowers to the county fair and got a number of prizes for them.—Alice Whitman.

Another Writer Says

HERE are a few of the ways I make money at home and so can almost any other farm woman. First place I always try to have something to sell. This year I bought some broiler chicks for ten cents a piece, when the young pullets were about ten weeks old I sold the whole bunch of fifty cents each, I have been selling off the young roosters for anywhere from sixty to eighty cents each and I have still a few left that weigh four pounds and over. So I expect about one dollar each out of these. You ask what it costs to raise them, well it cost me about two dollars and a half for the seventeen I raised out of twenty-five.

I also raise a few ducks. They eat so much there isn't so much profit in them but I sell the eggs for thirty cents each. I think there's more to be made by selling most of the eggs and ducklings, and one good duck sometimes lays as many as one hundred eggs in one season. Two ducks and a drake can be kept along with the hens and really pay. One woman I know raises rabbits.

Some Vegetables Swell the Fund

Cucumbers for pickles, winter squashes and pumpkins are good sellers and not much trouble to raise. Pumpkins sell well at Hallowe'en time. Picking over beans is a good home job. Ask your friends to give you the work of picking over their beans, if you are prompt in doing the work they would as soon pay you as anyone else.

If you can sew, if it is no more than mending put up a good readable sign on your front lawn, telling the kind you do, also put an ad in your nearest paper. Don't trust people you don't know or you will find bills on your hands that you can't collect. If you want home work to do tell all your friends to bring you their work if you are real handy. There are lots of different things you can do, maybe one washing and ironing a week or mending for some one else, make a quilt for another, bake bread for someone, in fact, there is a score of ways to help ourselves if we only wake up and get busy.—Mrs. Busy.

Just Rugs

TAKE a good piece of roofing paper any size that you wish your rug to be. Wash thoroughly: when dry give two coats of olive green paint. Put a three inch border of darker green or any harmonizing color around the outside edge. Paint a small scarlet triangle in each inside corner and stencil a scarlet diamond six inches long in the

middle. When dry give two good coats of the best floor varnish. Paint a narrow line of black around triangles, border and diamond, before varnishing.

By the use of a few tubes of oil paint and a stencil you can make some very pretty rugs.

Make a straight stencil of autumn leaves for a border and an all over pattern for the center. Make the stencil from thin strong fish paste board. Trace the pattern on using a maple leaf or Virginia Creeper leaf for a pattern. The stencil may be cut out with a sharp knife, but I like button hole scissors best to cut them with. Paint the leaves dark brown with touches of light brown scarlet, yellow and light green. If you give these rugs a couple of coats of varnish a year, they will wear almost indefinitely.—M. H.

Aunt Janet Starts a Contest on What the Movies Mean to You

HAVE you seen a moving picture which left lasting impression upon you? If so, tell us about it and why it struck you so forcibly. We shall offer the writer of the best letter a prize of three dollars, the second best two dollars, and the third one dollar. We shall also be glad to print as many letters as we have space for. Letters should not be over two hundred words in length and should be received by June 20th. Address Aunt Janet, Care of American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

Rooting and Growing Oleanders

THE oleander is one of the easiest plants to root. You can cut off six inches of the tip of a branch, place it in a bottle of water, keep the water fresh by frequent changes and it will send out roots in a short time. It is not necessary to wrap something dark about the bottle but I have thought it helped, for we know that plant roots do not naturally like light. Any wide-mouthed bottle or a tumbler will answer and I always have at least three inches of the stem in the water as this helps to keep it well filled and prevent wilting. After the roots are an inch long the cutting is carefully potted in a small pot; after filling this with roots the plant is set out in the flower garden until fall. I like to grow them outside for the summer as they will make a sturdier stronger growth, and will usually branch evenly, three branches of about equal strength; if these are pinched when eight inches long they will in turn branch, often with another three of about equal strength, giving nine stems, and these I usually leave to bloom without further pinching.—L. H. Cobb.

Women of No Poise Lose Out This Year

ONLY a well-poised woman can look smart in the feminine wearing apparel in vogue this season.

This apparently discouraging statement comes from clothing specialists at Ohio State University in explaining the difficulties which arise in fitting the present styles to the average woman. They explain that while all forms cannot be perfect, an effort on the part of the individual will do much to correct round shoulders and other incorrect postures.

"To be well dressed this spring we are told to study our silhouette," says Ann Biebricker, one of the specialists. "It is important that the garment fit closely across the shoulders and that there be a simple straight line from the shoulders to the hem of the skirt.

"Good posture is essential for good looks as well as for good health. The slouching figure with hollow chest and round

shoulders cannot disguise her poor posture in the garments now in style. The woman who stands and walks well, with chest high and head up, may look beautiful in the simplest type of frock because of her poise and carriage.

"A good foundation upon which to place our clothing is the first essential to smart dressing."

Delicious Ice Creams

Chocolate Ice Cream

4 cupfuls cream	1/8 teaspoonful salt
1 cupful sugar	1 tablespoonful vanilla
4 tablespoonfuls cocoa	1/2 cupful boiling water

Dissolve the cocoa in the boiling water and boil until the mixture is smooth and glossy, stirring constantly. Add it to the cream, sugar and flavoring. Freeze.

Caramel Ice Cream

2 cupfuls milk	1/2 cupful sugar
2 eggs or 4 egg yolks	1/2 cupful caramelized sugar
	2 cupfuls thin cream

Scald the milk, dissolve the caramelized sugar in it, pour this over the egg which has been beaten with the granulated sugar. Cook over water until the mixture coats the back of a spoon. Strain, chill and freeze. To caramelize the sugar, stir it in a pan directly over the fire without adding water, and stir until it melts and becomes a light brown color.

Two or three strips of bacon added to the dish of macaroni and cheese just before putting it in the oven will improve the flavor.

Bright! Sparkling! Wholesome! Clothes washed with Fels-Naptha are different. For splendid soap working together with dirt-loosening naptha, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap. Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week?

Send 2c in stamps for sample
Fels-Naptha, Philadelphia

Don't Suffer
With Itching Rashes
Use Cuticura

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

When Writing Advertisers
Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SAVE YOUR HANDS

*banish
dish-washing
slavery*

ONLY a housewife knows the back-breaking task of running from stove to sink with a heavy tea-kettle and then have only half enough hot water for dishwashing. Likewise, no one but a housewife can know how lukewarm and greasy water ruins both the hands and the temper.

With a Perfection Kerosene Water Heater, you can have an ample supply of hot water for any purpose, enough for washing dishes in 10 minutes, for a bath in 30 minutes.

Every owner of a home without gas should investigate this new convenience—all the dependability of a gas water heater, but burning the clean and economical Socony Kerosene.

PERFECTION
Kerosene Water Heaters



STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENT are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses \$8.50 dozen. Retail \$1.50. Sample dress sent C.O.D. \$1. Write for free catalog. **ECONOMY SALES Co.** Dept. 399, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. **MADISON CORPORATION**, 507 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th \$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. **FISHKILL FARMS**, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. **R. J. LEONARD, Sec.**, Rockville, Conn.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. **ARCADIA FARM**, Bally, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIE AND WELSH SHEPHERDS Pups. Females \$5.00, males \$8.00, spayed females \$10. Trained dogs one year \$15. Ship C.O.D. **MAPLE GROVE FARMS**, Pope Mills, N. Y.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to buy strong, healthy, English or Welsh Shepherd pups. Ready for training also workers. **GEO BOORMAN**, Marathon, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write **MAINE PET SHOPS**, Belfast, Maine.

FARM RAISED U. K. C. Reg. English Foxhound puppies, whelped Apr. 27, 1925, parents real cooners, \$15 each. Also several eight months females, \$20 each. **FRED J. SALTSMAN**, Cortland, N. Y., R. F.D. 3.

THOROBRED ENGLISH SETTER female pups, 5 months old, from registered stock. Country raised, fine specimens, \$35 each. **ORSON RISLEY**, Poolville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Police puppies, highly pedigreed, two pure white. Also Irish Terriers. **MEAD**, Amenia, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

BARRONS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS EXCLUSIVELY. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. **BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM**, Department A., New Washington, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trapped stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. **NORTON INGALLS**, Greenville, N. Y.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. **DAVID M. HAMMOND**, Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS—8c up, c. o. d. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed, 20th year, 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

FROST-PROOF EGG PRODUCERS—Rose Comb White and Brown Leghorns. Hardy-vigorous-profitable. Baby chicks every week. Catalog free. **J. N. CHASE**, Box 42, Wallkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Baby Chicks of super-quality, from culled stock, send for prices and circular. **BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY**, Bucyrus, Ohio, 841 W. Mary St.

CHICKS—Prompt Delivery. Free farm range. Full of life. White Leghorns, 100 for \$11.00; 500 for \$50.00. Barred Rocks and Reds \$13.00 per 100; \$62.50 per 500. Mixed chicks heavy \$11.00 per 100. **HIGHLAND FARM**, Sellersville, Pa.

TEN CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, five dollars, from pure bred, free range, healthy birds. **GEO. LEHMAN**, Amaranth, Pa.

TOM BARRON PEDIGREED Strain S. C. White Leghorns exclusively, extra fine. Healthy May chix, \$15 per 100; June chix, \$12 per 100. Safe delivery, Prepaid parcel post and satisfaction guaranteed. **FECK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM**, Clyde, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal - Dorcas Strain. Eggs from selected, heavy layers of large eggs, \$1.25-15; \$7-100. **R. HILL**, R. I., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred selected flocks, leghorns, 10c, Rocks and Reds, 12c, mixed 8c. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. **BANKER'S HATCHERY**, Dansville, N. Y.

R. C. REDS, capacity tested hens, mated to cockerels from 200 to 273 eggs hens, Pen, \$2-15, Flock, \$1.25-15, \$5-100. **MRS. JOHN KING**, No. 2, Summerville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Baby Chicks, setting eggs from pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock. **BLAUVELT**, Breeder, Holmdel, N. J.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS, free from disease; Rhode Island Reds, 13c; Barred Rocks, 11c; White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 9c. Hatched from selected stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **MAIL ORDER HATCHERY**, Richfield, Pa. R. 2.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 100% live delivery. Write for circular. **FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM**, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

MARCY FARM STRAIN Jersey Black Giants hatching eggs, 15, \$2; 45, \$5; 100, \$10. Prepaid. **H. D. PINCKNEY**, Mahopac, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs from large, dark red birds, extra good wing and tail markings. Yearling hens for sale. **A. W. HARVEY**, Cincinnati, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS—From high egg mark strains. S. C. W. Leghorns, \$10 per 100; \$47.50 per 500; S. C. R. I. Reds, \$14 for 100; \$67.50 per 500; Barred Rocks, \$12 per 100, \$57.50 per 500; Mixed, \$10 per 100, \$47.50 per 500. Order from this ad. Bank reference. **KEYSTONE MANMOTH HATCHERY**, Herndon, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$8-100; Barred Rocks, \$9-100; White Rocks, \$12-100; Reds, \$9-100; light mixed, \$7-100; heavy \$8-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **JACOB NIEMOND**, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. **L. E. STRAWSER**, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER-HATCHED ANCONAS since 1917. \$13.00-100, \$3.50-25. Eggs \$2.50-30. Also White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Circulars. **OWNLAND FARMS**, Hammond, N. Y.

BLACK JERSEY GIANT and Rhode Island Red hatching eggs, \$1.50-15; \$8-100. **J. D. HOUCK**, Venice Center, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—B. P. Rocks, 11c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 8c. These chicks are from healthy, high producing, free range stock, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coceidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. **FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY**, Ithaca, N. Y.

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble, 24 capsules and feed formula \$1. \$3.50 100. **TURKEY HERBS REMEDY**, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

TOBACCO DUST of the highest grade for sprinkling, fumigating and worms in poultry. \$3 per 100 lb. \$40 per ton. **F.O.B. N. Y. TOBACCO DUST CO.**, 97 Reade St., New York.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write **C. G. ALDEN**, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

ALL men-women, 18 to 65, wanting to qualify for Government Positions, \$140-\$300 monthly, home or traveling. Write, **OZMENT**, 258, St. Louis, Mo.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write **RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO.**, 39 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Two girls for work in summer boarding house, Pocono Mts., June 1st over Labor Day. **ERNEST PRICE**, Canadensis, Pa.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). **RAILWAY ASSOCIATION**, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILKERS—Clean, dryhand milkers. Wages piecework, \$67.50 to \$90 per month, board and room. **WALKER-GORDON LABORATORY CO.**, Plainsboro, N. J.

HONEY

CLOVER, 5 lbs., \$1.15, 10, \$2; Buckwheat, \$1, \$1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. Clover, \$7.50. Buckwheat, \$6, here. **HENRY WILLIAMS**, Romulus, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE—A pure bred Percheron stallion, four years old, color is black. **JAMES BARON**, Auburn, N. Y. R.D. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial to the buyer's stable. They are right. Send for booklet. **WALLACE B. CRUMB**, A. Street, Forestville, Ct.

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS**, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

WE WIN AGAIN: Dr. Clark's Milk Strainers defeat all comers, highest award for high grade milk given to H. A. Cook, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Why? Because Mr. Cook used a Clark Purity strainer in his dairy. It is guaranteed to remove every last bit of sediment. Write for prices to H. C. SOULE, distributor, Canton, Maine. Orders will be shipped promptly, either for strainers or cotton pads parcel post paid.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. **KENTUCKY FARMER'S ASSN.**, Paducah, Ky.

FOR SALE—From 20 to 50 cans of milk, pasteurized or raw, daily. **NAZARETH CREAMERY & DAIRY**, Nazareth, Pa.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS**, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—An elderly lady to board in private family on farm. Box 31, No. Leverett, Mass.

DELCO LIGHT AND PUMP BARGAIN—I have a Delco Lighting and Pumping Plant that cost me \$1200. It is in excellent condition. I am expanding my greenhouse range and plant and am putting in current from the public service. If you are looking for a bargain, here is one. I will take \$350 for the outfit as it stands. A bargain like this comes once in a lifetime. If you are in the market for a plant, don't pass up this opportunity. Box 345, care American Agriculturist.

PRINTING

STOCK CATALOGUES, Summer Resort, and Stationery Printing. High class work at reasonable prices. Samples. **CUTLER'S PRINT SHOP**, Chatham, N. Y.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. **SUNKO**, Mohawk, New York.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. **FRANKLIN PRESS**, B-27, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—100 Acre Farm. 25 acres onion land, large house, large barn, 5 tenant houses, brook, 65 miles New York. Cheap. **WM. WILCOX**, New Hampton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY SEED. College Inspected. Excellent two-row variety planted alone or with oats. **JONES & WILSON**, Hall, N. Y.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. **BASIL A. PERRY**, Georgetown, Del.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. **C. E. BROWN**, Bridgeville, Del.

SEND \$1 for 15 Dahlia bulbs, all colors, fine for cut flowers. All labeled. **JEROME BOLTE**, Dahlia Farm, Stepney, Conn.

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, tomato varieties Bonny Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore all canners favorites, will be ready May 1st, 500—\$1.50, 1000—\$2.50, 5000 and over \$2.00 per thousand express and postage prepaid, cabbage varieties Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston and Early Jersey wakefields same prices as tomatoes, Sulris Danish Cauliflower 100—75c, 1000—\$5.00 Ruby King sweet peppers same as cauliflower, place your order for May delivery. **RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM**, Franklin, Va.

\$1 SPRING SPECIALS Prepaid—18 Giant Everblooming Pansie plants in bud and bloom; 50 Transplanted Asters, asst; 125 Asters, 2 colors; 25 Transplanted Snapdragons, beautiful pink flowers; 25 Daisies, pink and white in bud and bloom; 40 Verbenas, mammoth mixed; 25 Gladiolas, exhibition mixed; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 Tomato plants selected; 110 Cauliflower plants. **WM. P. YEAGLE**, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, also tomato, standard varieties, 300—85c; 500—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.25 postpaid charges collect \$1.50 per 1000. Satisfaction quick delivery guaranteed. **MAPLE GROVE PLANT FARMS**, Franklin, Va.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Splendor Collection: Three bulbs each of ten different large-flowering varieties (30 bulbs) all separately labeled, mailed at once postpaid with easy planting directions, for only \$1. Will bloom this summer. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. **HOWARD GILLET**, Gladioli Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple, Red Raspberry plants. Do not gamble with your plant order. Place it with us and receive plants that are strictly fresh dug, packed right and priced right. Circular. **MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN**, Pulaski, N. Y.

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. SCHMIDT**, Bristol, Pa.

GLADIOLI 70 Blooming Bulbs \$1.00—no 2 alike. 12 choice dahlias \$1.00. Catalog. **A. SHERMAN**, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all leading varieties 500 \$1.25; 1000 \$2.00, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. **OAKDALE FARM**, Franklin, Va.

4 SOLID ACRES Early Red and Danish cabbage plants. Ready about June 6 to 30th. **C. J. STAFFORD**, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y. Bell Phone.

Lone Scouts of America

(Continued from page 549)

Lone Scouts send us your name and address, and what you are most interested in, and we will put your name and address in the Lone Scout Column, so that other Scouts who are interested in the same things may write to you.

Write us some letters. We want to print some of them. Tell other Scouts your experiences in scouting, and read about theirs.

One boy wants to know if he can join when he is only six years old. There is no age limit. If you really wish to join and are interested in the work, it does not matter what your age may be. It may be harder for you to do the work, but when you reach the age of twelve or fourteen, you will know a lot more about scouting than the boy who does not start till he is fourteen. Be sure you carry out the work, though, because the habit of finishing what you start is a good habit to cultivate.

Here are a few of the early letters we received:

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I am sending my membership blank for the Lone Scouts. I am pretty sure I can get some more members in this town if you will please send me some blanks. I would like to start a troop of Lone Scouts here as I know a group would probably work better together.—**Richard H. Cleveland**, R. D. 2, Milford, N. Y.

Dear Lone Scout Editors:

Enclosed find a blank cut from American Agriculturist, also 15 cents in stamps. I think I can get four other boys here to join The Lone Scouts. Will you send me four other blanks so I can get these other boys to send the entrance fee of 30 cents.—**Herbert Chaffee**, L. B. 62, Candor, N. Y., Tioga County.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

A boy showed me a paper with a blank on it and he cut it out so now I am writing a letter because I have no blank to send you. I am sending you 15 cents for the first Lone Scout Pin. I think Scouts are all useful in all ways. I would have joined in the city but I have moved away and I want a Lone Scout Pin.—**Thomas Scandura**, R. D. 3, Altamont, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Potted (2 inch paper pots.) \$30.00 per 1000, \$3.50 per 100. Tomatoes—Langdon's Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Stone, Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion. Peppers—Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Worldbeater, and Long Red Cayenne. Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved. Transplanted Egg Plant \$12.00 per 1000. Transplanted and potted asters (all separate colors) same price as egg plant. Cabbage and Cauliflower ready June 1st. Send for free list of all vegetable plants. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE**, Morris-town, New Jersey.

BERRY-VEGETABLE AND FLOWER PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, gooseberry, grape, currant plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, pepper, sweet potato and other vegetable plants; Foxglove, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Sweet William, Hardy Blue Salvia and 70 other kinds of perennial flower plants, ready to bloom this summer, all perfectly hardy, living out doors all winter; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Zinnia and 20 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants. Catalogue Free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

10 MILLION—Fine Cabbage and Tomato Plants Ready—Fine, Field grown hardy stocks. All leading varieties—Cabbage Plants 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$1.75 Postpaid. Express 5000, \$5. Tomato Plants 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 Postpaid. Express 5000, \$7.50. Sweet Potato \$4.00. Peppers, \$3.50. Take No Chances—Order from Largest and Oldest growers in Virginia. Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed or money refunded. **J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY**, Franklin, Va.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE plants ready. Cauliflower, Snowball and Erfurt, 1,000, \$5; 500, \$3; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1.—Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory and Danish Ballhead, 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.50; 200, \$1. No business done on Sunday. List free. **F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS**, Chester, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. **THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.**, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WOMEN'S WANTS

WOOLENS. Materials for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. **F. A. PACKARD**, Box A, Camden, Me.

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meridian, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00 and other looms. **UNION LOOM WORKS**, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

Service Department

\$100 Reward For Evidence Against Crooks---Other Service Notes

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay to any subscriber, not an officer of the law, \$100 in cash, for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons, trying to sell stock or bonds of a fraudulent nature. The only condition is that the fraud must be attempted on a farm on which is posted an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Protective Service Bureau sign. We furnish these signs free of charge to all paid in advance subscribers. See our last week's issue.

We are very seriously concerned with the large number of frauds that are being put over. Every newspaper contains accounts of some new scheme and every mail brings to us pathetic letters from our people, asking for help in getting their money back from fraudulent investments. The sad part of it is that there is seldom anything that can be done. The crooks get the money and the purchaser has the worthless stock on his hands with no market for it at any price. There always seems to be a large number of people who want to turn their small life time savings to larger account and these people are the ones that listen to the glib statements of the sales crooks who would not hesitate to rob the baby's savings bank or take the pennies off from a dead man's eyes.

Must Lock the Barn First

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has come to the conclusion that it is too late to protect people after they have once given over their money. We must get the crooks first. Already such agencies as the Fraud Prevention Department of the State Attorney's office, The Better Business Bureau and our Service Department, are doing what they can, to stop fraud but still the new schemes are being successfully put over every day. So, we are offering this cash reward in an effort to enlist the help of every citizen in cleaning up the crooks. Here is what we would like to have you do:

If any agent or salesman tries to sell any kind of stock to you, first, do not let him get your money until you have investigated; second, report the matter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau immediately with all details. Follow this procedure no matter what the proposition is or how good it may sound to you. It may be all right; if it is we will tell you so, but if it is not we will put all of the information into the hands of the State Attorney General, who will make an investigation and if the facts warrant, arrests will follow. If convictions are secured you will get the cash reward from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The proposition need not necessarily be put up to you directly, only remember our condition that the attempted fraud must be against a farmer on whose farm is posted an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bu-

reau sign. If you hear of any such salesmen in your community or county, get all of the facts and details and be sure that they are right and send them to us immediately. Remember that in doing this you are not only protecting yourself, but perhaps you are also helping to protect some poor widow or old people from untold sorrow and suffering through loss of their life-time savings. Help us clean up the crooks!

A Million Dollar Fraud

ONE of the latest schemes to sell stock of doubtful value is the promotion of the DeForest Phono-Film Corporation stock. President Coolidge has been considerably embarrassed and vexed because his name and picture has been used in connection with the film for selling this stock. It seems that the President posed for a motion picture on the lawn of the White House on the guarantee of those interested that the picture was to be used at a private dinner and never exhibited in public. This guarantee was not lived up to and the picture was given considerable public circulation all for the purpose of creating interest in the doubtful stock of the corporation.

The gullibility of the public is shown by the fact that a supersalesman of the corporation made the boast that they sold over one million dollars worth of Phono-Film stock in a brief campaign. Newspapers on the morning that this is written, report that representatives of the New York State Attorney General, Albert Ottinger, visited the office of the Phono-Film Company and ordered the books of the corporation to be sent to the Bureau of Fraudulent Stock Promotions for investigation. This will probably hold up future sales of the stock, but what about those who hold the million dollars worth of stock already sold? It seems that the public will never learn its bitter lesson.

Principal Main Thing in Making Investment

CREDIT is a good deal like a buzz saw—it can be constructive or destructive, said Professor F. A. Pearson in a recent talk at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The time to invest, said Professor Pearson, is when securities are cheap. When they are high, it is better to put the money in a savings bank, for a few months later the same number of dollars may be drawn out as were put in. Securities will probably drop in value in the same length of time.

In general, the farmer should not buy common stock in industrial corporations, according to Professor Pearson, for he is not in a position to study business conditions. The farmer is specializing in making money on the farm, and should leave the

stock market alone, for he makes a poor speculator. If he does buy shares of stock, he should buy preferred stock.

Safety Comes First

The pure investor should never look for appreciation of the security which he buys, said Professor Pearson. The dividend or the interest return is the important thing. A good investment has a low return but a high degree of stability of principal and income. Safety of principal should always come first.

Professor Pearson stated that the best investment for the farmer to make is in Liberty Bonds or federal land bank bonds, farm mortgages in the community, or in savings banks. Life insurance is a good investment for those who find it hard to save. Common stock in railroad companies or in public utilities is usually a good investment.

There is no difference in speculation and investment, except in the risk, said Professor Pearson. The farmer should not finance oil wells or wild cat ventures; he had better finance agriculture.

Investment Information

I wish you would give me some information on the following companies: Sour Lake Texas Oil Co., Hub-Wyoming Oil Company, Desdemonia Oil & Refining Company, the General Oil Co., and the Petroleum Producers Ass'n. I would like to know if the stock of any of these companies is worth anything and if it is how much.—L. A. S., N. Y.

AS to your oil stock, we have no record of Sour Lake Texas Oil. Hub-Wyoming is offered at .00¼¢ a share. Desdemonia Oil & Refining is offered at 4¢ a share. General Oil is offered at .00¼¢ a share and we have no information about Petroleum Producers Association. As we have said often before there is no way to lose more surely and more quickly than to buy stocks in oil promotions.

* * *

On Trading Stock

I have 7 shares of United Auto Stores common stock and Hackett and Fairweather of 500 Fifth Ave., New York, wrote me and said they would make special proposition in trade for them. I am writing you for advice on this matter.—H. A. Y., New York.

OUR records show that ten shares of United States Auto Stores stock were sold at auction in 1922 at \$6.00 for the lot and dealers in unlisted securities offer the shares now anywhere from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a share but there are no bids as far as we can find out. You may as well charge this unfortunate commitment to profit and loss. There is no objection to exchanging stock for anything else provided you are not asked to put up any new money. Do not do that under any circumstances. If you have new funds to invest put them into some sound, readily marketable security and leave all these promotions alone hereafter.

* * *

Invest Nearer Home

Can you tell me anything of the Bond Company doing business whose address is: Investor's Syndicate, Minneapolis, Minn. The money is supposed to be invested in second mortgages on property in Minn. The installments are paid to one of local banks. I can send the bond if necessary to have more details.—W. F. B., New York.

WE have only meager information about this Minneapolis firm, not enough to advise one way or the other. In a general way, however, we think when you have money to loan on mortgage or money to buy bonds with you ought to take something nearer home. Your bank can always recommend to you some good local first mortgage or you can buy real estate bonds of one of the reliable New York companies, such as the Prudence Company which will give you 5½ per cent and the highest degree of security.

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an amazingly simple way to make your leaky roofs watertight and last 10 years longer at one-fifth the cost of a new roof. 20 years use on industrial buildings all over the world prove what it will do for you.

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We ask no pay till 4 months of sun and rain have proved all our claims. SEAL-TITE must do what we say it will or it costs you nothing. Could you make a fairer offer if you wrote it yourself?

WRITE NOW!

Our big, illustrated circular tells all about how you can turn an old, leaky roof into a new, watertight roof, at a small fraction of the cost of a new roof. What a wonderful chance to save! Don't wait for the next rain to remind you that your roofs leak. Look into this thing right now. Seal-Tite carries a positive 10-year guarantee. Send today for full details of our amazing offer. Write TODAY!

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Average Winter Temperature 60 to 70 Degrees

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PATENTS

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644 G Street, Washington, D. C.



"Go 'head, Ezzy, it's your move."

Durn it! wot's the rush? I haven't got rested from movin' that other checker, yit.—Judge.

The Valley of Voices

(Continued from page 548)

House brigades. Besides, two of them left young wives here."

"Still, I'm sure Michel is wrong about the eddy," ventured Steele, hoping to draw out the factor. "The big Pelican Whirlpool, below Lac Seul, the worst I've ever seen, always throws out the stuff sucked into it in the course of a few hours."

St. Onge lifted his heavy eyebrows in a nod of assent. "Oh, Michel is in doubt about it also, but that is what he tells the Indians. A man of parts is Michel, Monsieur. He is more than my right hand here."

"Yes, he looks like a good man. Did you notice David, Colonel?" Steele's face lighted as he mentioned his swarthy comrade.

"He seemed most intelligent," replied St. Onge, "and looks as if he could pack for a hundred over a portage, if he wished."

"He can, Colonel." Then Steele gambled with his host's curiosity. "What worries me is how to keep him from wringing Laflamme's neck when we reach Ogoké—and, aside from getting supplies, we wish to stop at Ogoké, Colonel St. Onge."

The factor was palpably interested. His narrowed eyes seemed to search those of his guest in an endeavor to read his thoughts. Then, leaning forward, elbows on table, he asked tensely:

"Why?"

"I am sorry, but that is David's secret."

"Oh, I see! It is right, then, that you do not tell. But I was curious, Monsieur, for today when we reached here, he asked at once how many days' travel it was to Ogoké Lake."

That St. Onge should be vitally interested in the man, who, by the use of whiskey, was winning the fur trade of the whole headwater country of the Wailing, was natural, but the observant Steele sensed more to the story than mere trade rivalry, in the attitude of the factor. However, he dropped the subject and returned to the lost canoe.

"It's by far the strangest case I have heard of—four men in a loaded canoe, wiped out without leaving a scrap of birchbark or a sliver of spruce as a clue, and a wonderful opportunity at first hand."

"Eighteen thousand dollars in fur!" sighed the factor, whose face was drawn and old, as they left the table.

CHAPTER III

"WILL you come with me to the trade-house, Monsieur? For a time my daughter will be busy with the dishes. Then we shall have some music. Denise?"

"If you wish," and addressing Steele she added suggestively: "It will be gay music tonight, Monsieur, I promise you, in honor of your arrival at the House of the Windigo."

"But I like your sad music, Mademoiselle," he said, "and I am clever at washing dishes, if I could be of service."

There was challenge in her black eyes as she countered: "Ah, Monsieur, but you are more clever, I fear, at concealing your thoughts."

As he walked with the factor to the trade-house he wondered precisely to what she had alluded.

St. Onge was writing a lengthy report of the situation at Wailing River to his chief at Albany, three hundred miles downstream, so Steele joined David and Michel seated beside the post canoes on the beach, smoking after-supper pipes. River and ridges and forest splashed with the yellow and gold of the turning birches were bathed in the warm glow of the long northern twilight. In front of the Indian shacks, a group of shawled women talked in hushed voices. Near them, three men, squatted on their heels, Indian fashion, conversed, heads together. No shrill shouts broke the quiet. Even the play of the dusky children seemed suppressed. Truly, thought Steele, St. Onge had not exaggerated. The air hung heavy with fear. The Indians were in a panic. Dread of the fabled Windigo had wrought its spell. At this rate it would not be long before the foxes would bark in the clearing of the abandoned post—before padded feet would roam at will in what was now

A new low Price

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THERE is a new Delco-Light—a Delco-Light that places electricity within the reach of every farm in America. It is lower in price than any Delco-Light Plant has ever been. And it can be bought on terms so easy that no farm family need wait any longer to give its home the wonderful benefits of electric light.

All that electric light means in comfort, convenience, safety and economy is now available to the million farm homes that have always wanted electricity but have felt that its cost was too great.

An Amazingly Low Price

For months we have been working on the development of this new Delco-Light. Our years of experience as the world's largest manufacturers of farm electric plants have enabled us to design a plant that will give dependable electric light to any home. And our enormous manufacturing facilities enable us to build this plant at the lowest possible cost, and to sell it at a price that makes Delco-Light a real economy.

A Non-Storage Battery Plant—600 Watt Capacity

The new plant is a genuine Delco-Light in every respect—will light twenty-four

25-watt bulbs—is strong, sturdily built, economical in operation. It is equipped with a standard Delco starter and an economical starting battery. And its price is only \$195 f. o. b. Dayton—the lowest price and the greatest value ever offered in a Delco-Light electric plant.

Completely Installed at a Small Extra Cost

In addition to this, special arrangements have been made whereby the Delco-Light Dealer in your community will install your plant and wire your house for five lights to be located wherever you specify. You will receive with the plant five beautiful spun-brass lighting fixtures complete with bulbs.

And all of this—installation, wiring, fixtures, everything ready to turn on the lights—will cost you only \$53 in addition to the price of the plant itself.

A Small Down Payment—Balance on Easy Terms

Finally, we have arranged that this new low cost for Delco-Light, completely installed, can be paid on terms so easy

that anyone can take advantage of them. The total cost is only \$248, including freight (a little more west of the Mississippi). But you make only a small down payment. The balance is payable on easy terms, arranged to suit your convenience.

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Never before has such an offer been made. Never before has Delco-Light cost so little and been so easy to buy. It means that any farm home—your home—can have Delco-Light today.

We want to send you the full details of this remarkable offer. Write immediately to us or to the nearest Delco-Light Distributor for full information—specifications of the plant, illustrations of the fixtures that come with it, details of our complete installation and wiring plan and the figures that show how easily you can now get Delco-Light.

Sign and mail the coupon. There is no obligation.

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a home. And the girl up there—what would become of her?

"Well, David, has Michel told you of the fur canoe?" demanded Steele.

David's broad face wrinkled in a grin. Taking his pipe from his mouth, he spat deliberately before he answered with another question.

"How long we stop here?"

"I don't know. Why? Steele was interested."

"Wal, Michel an' Daveed lak to drop down to de deep strong water. We strike back in seven-eight sleep, maybe."

"What's your idea? It's not just to make another search on a mere chance of finding something. There's something else cooking under that black hat of yours."

But David was noncommittal. "We tak a look at de las' camp fur canoe made, an' shore below, for little piece."

Steele was secretly delighted at the excuse this expedition of David's would give

him for prolonging indefinitely his stay at Wailing River. As a student of Indian mythology worship of the supernatural, the probing of this mystery—the study of its effect on the post Indians—demanded his best efforts. It was a rare opportunity for an ethnologist, a student of folklore, to gather data at first hand. But over and beyond that was the riddle of this girl whose hands of an artist were now busy with the dishes up there in the factor's house.

"We have six weeks before the freeze-up, David. If St. Onge wishes Michel to go, I'm willing," he turned with a grin to the inscrutable face of Michel. "But what do you expect to find, Michel? There have been two canoes over the ground. The Windigo have swallowed canoe, fur and men."

The small eyes of the Indian snapped. "Daveed and Michel nevaire see M'sieu Windigo. We lak to hav' look at heem. Tete-Boule," with a gesture toward the

three men grouped in front of the shacks, "he hear Windigo one, two, many tam. He fin' track een muskeg—ver' beeg. But he hav' fear to tak Michel to de track. Maybe down on de beeg rapids, Daveed an' Michel shake han' wid de Windigo. Maybe we fin' he is hongree—den we feed heem—some lead." And the smile faded, while the swart features of the Indian set stiff with hate.

"Ah, ha!" thought Steele. These two old foxes have got something in their heads."

But knowing his people, he did not press them for an explanation. Later, alone with David, he would be told. So he filled his pipe and sat down.

"Michel," he asked, "why did the Revillon Frères build this place at the head of these rapids instead of up at Ogoké Lake where they could buck Laflamme, face to face, for the trade of the whole country?"

(To be continued)

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MAY 30, 1925



Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle-bed;
So shut your eyes while Mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock on the misty sea
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen
three,—

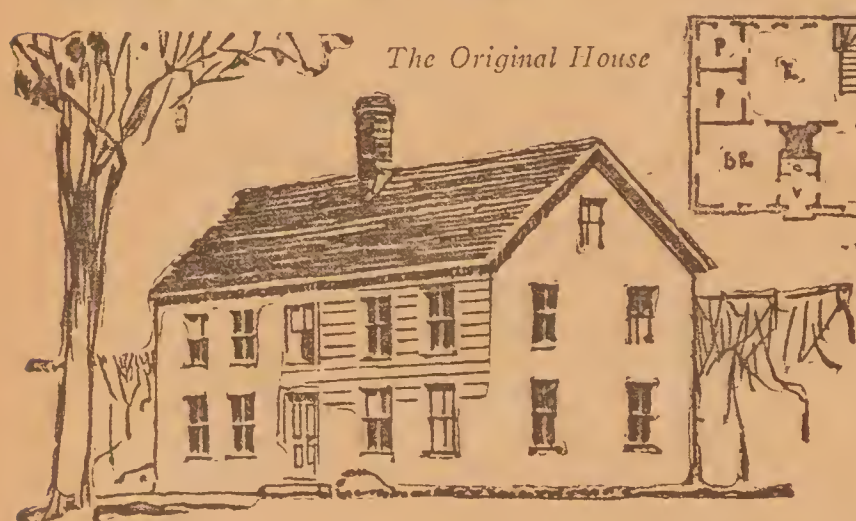
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

—Eugene Field.

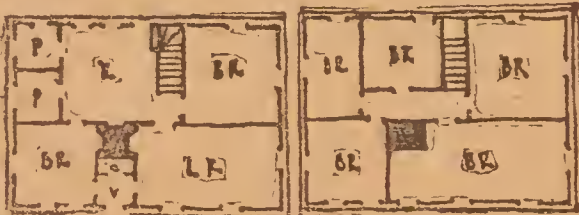


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The Original House



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- D. R. Dining room
- K. Kitchen
- P. Porch or pantry
- V. Vestibule
- S. P. Sun porch
- S. Study
- L. Library
- B. P. Breakfast porch
- H. Hall
- B. Bathroom
- B. R. Bedroom
- C. Closet
- M. Maid's room

A New Idea In Remodeling

HERE are some novel suggestions for progressive alterations in an old house. You can take as much or as little as you please, according to your means and your inclination. The ideas can be adapted to the remodeling of any old house.



The first step in remodeling

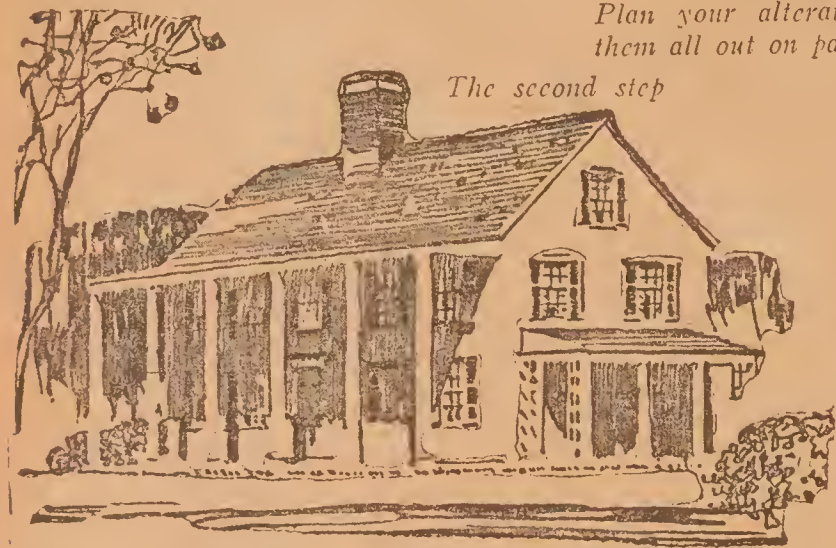


New porches, a larger living room, and a heavy chimney and shutters to give a colonial effect, are the principal changes.

The original house, with floor plans, is shown in the picture above. The result of the first step in remodeling is shown in the picture below. New porches have been added at the front and side. The living room is enlarged by removing the partition that formed the old rear bedroom. The approximate cost of these changes is \$600, depending of course on local costs of labor and material. It should run less than this in the country. The shutters, small-paned windows and large chimney shown in the picture are not necessary, but they add to the colonial effect. The cost of these is not included in the figure given.



Plan your alterations carefully, working them all out on paper in advance.



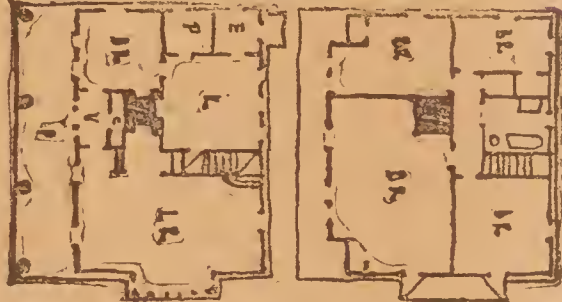
The second step



This is a Mt. Vernon effect, obtained by building a two-story porch across the front. The living room is enlarged and a porch opening from it through French windows is added at the side. These changes will cost about \$1200.

Now for the Next Step

THE picture below shows the third plan of alteration. The main roof is carried down across the whole front of the house to cover a wide porch.

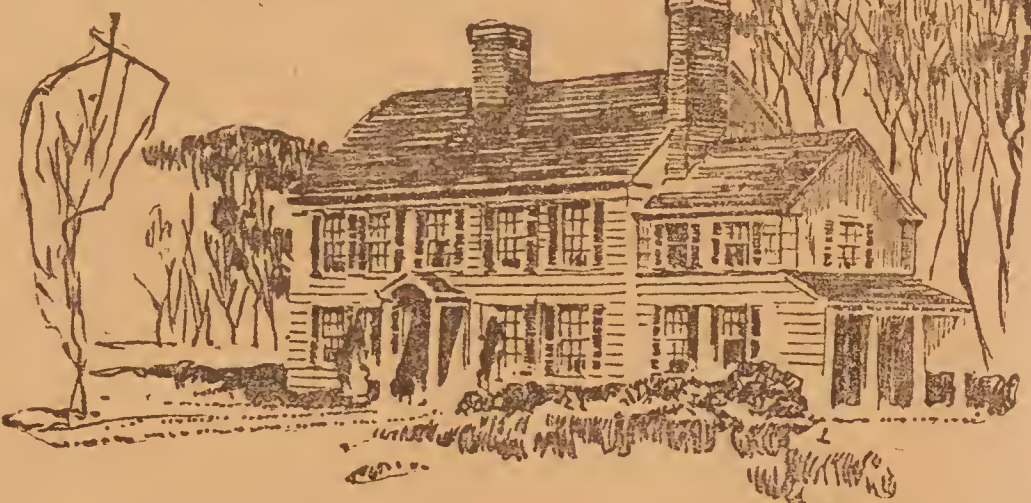


A long dormer is built in the roof, which enlarges the front bedroom and provides them with large closets. The living room is made especially attractive with a long bay window opposite the fireplace arranged with single seats. The approximate cost of this plan of alteration is \$2,000.

Plastering Whitewashed Walls

A permanent job of papering over whitewashed or calcimined walls usually requires that the wall coats first be removed. This is a simple process with white-

The fourth plan of alteration, which costs approximately \$3,500, is shown in the illustration below. A new wing with



chimney is built at the right side of the house, containing a study or den and porch on the first floor and a bedroom above. A new staircase is built, the living room enlarged, and two bathrooms provided.

The final plan of alteration is shown in the lower right-hand corner of the page. Here a new wing is built at the left containing a kitchen, a room for the maid or hired man, a bathroom; with a large bedroom and bath on the second floor. The former kitchen is made the dining room. A breakfast porch and a living porch are also added. The approximate cost of this plan of alteration is \$4,500.

Paint and varnish are among our most useful inventions. They preserve wood and metal surfaces from decay and rust, and add to their beauty.



WE ARE always glad to help our readers with their remodeling problems. Write us what you want to do, inclosing a picture and floor plans of the old home if possible, and we may be able to offer some helpful suggestions. It pays to get all the expert advice you can before you start to build or remodel. The more thought you give to your plans the more likely you are to be satisfied with the result. It is expensive to make alterations in your plans after the carpenters are at work. It is much better to work everything out on paper beforehand, so as to avoid expensive mistakes later.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM-PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending May 30, 1925

Number 22

Are the Men Always to Blame?

"Inconsistency, Thy Name Is Woman"—Sometimes

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Household Editor, American Agriculturist

WHEN I stop to think about the whys and wherefores of what I see in this world, I sometimes wonder where a man's consistency is when I see certain of the results of his labor and life. For instance, why should a woman have reason to say

to me that now after twenty years of lugging in pails of water for washing and lugging the water out again, her husband had piped water into the kitchen, although there had been running water in the barn all that time? And why, too, should a man say "The missus has been after me for fourteen years to build this kitchen cupboard and shelves, and now its getting done?" He felt very pleased with himself too!

Now I know perfect-

ly well that the wives will be the first to rise up in defense of their husbands—I'd do it myself!—but the inconsistency is there just the same. Women just naturally love to be self-sacrificing and if the matter is even put to a vote, as to whether the barn or the house gets an improvement, one won't have to guess much as to where the money will go.

Someone said he could always tell what the status of a family was by comparing the house with the barn—and I'm not sure but that the man was right, only he also should have included the contents of both.

Who Earns the Living?

Would that comparison reveal all the latest machinery for farm work while the kitchen remained as it was when the young folks started housekeeping? If it is ever a draw as to whether an overhead carrier is installed in the barn or bathroom fixtures in the house, which wins? Concrete floor in the barn or linoleum in the kitchen—which? I'm not blaming the men for these conditions, for the majority of women have not only let them happen, but have encouraged them because they themselves have felt that the farm should get the first consideration, since upon it depends the family livelihood.

But I am moved to ask plainly, who earns the living on the farm anyhow? How long could the farm go on successfully without the housewife? Is she an economic asset or is she not? Then is it good economy (not to mention the human side of it) to ignore the fact that conveniences within the house are just as much a part of the working plant as those without?

It has been estimated that a farm woman would earn from three to four thousand dollars a year, if she were paid by the job, nursemaid, cook, housekeeper, laundress, and all the rest. Yet be-

cause it has not been necessary to pay cash for such services they are taken as a matter of course. Just see how fast the condition is usually remedied when the wife drops out and her duties must be performed by a paid helper!

Why Not Apply Cost Figures?

Lessons in farm management direct the farmer to charge so much per hour for his time: why not apply that to the household in reckoning costs and saving? For contribution of work counts as well as money.

Woman's work in the home is coming to be recognized more and more at its true value. Several women have had to leave homes in order to prove this: the women in business or professions have made matters easier for all. People are admitting that marriage is a business partnership as well as a sentimental one and that it should not be a one-sided partnership, at that. Certain business principles can apply in part to the home partnership as well as to business establishments.

do not cross and cause confusion. This is more apparent if two or three are working together in a kitchen, but the principle applies if only one works there.

Working equipment should be chosen to suit the work to be done and arranged in the rooms after studying out the best location for each piece. For instance, those pieces having to do with cleaning dishes should be near the sink, or those to be used in cleaning house are best located in a convenient group. In the living room those pieces of furniture whose use is related, such as reading lamp, table, easy-chair and book-shelves, should form a group, while a work basket and low chair for sewing belong within easy reach of each other.

One group too often left to take care of itself is the table, light, and comfortable chair for home study by the youngsters.

Storage Space Is a Problem

How much time and temper the youngsters are saved if only things can be found when wanted! Overcrowding of linen or clothing produce heart breaking results to an orderly soul. To put away a beautifully laundered table-cloth or doilie or to

hang up a delicate dress only to retrieve them some day a wrinkled mess, is enough to try the soul of a saint. Shelves for canned fruit, kitchen shelves closed-in from dust, enough hooks for everything that can be made to hang, cupboard space for cooking vessels so that the whole stack is not capsized when a pan is wanted, water faucets that do not drip or else require a Hercules to wrench open and shut, and so on ad infinitum—these sound trivial enough to most husband's ears, but in industry, where time and labor are synonymous with money, they would not be considered trivial.

Buying Takes a Lot of Study

The men get their ideas of when to sell farm produce by reading the papers or by the radio. Knowing when to buy is fully as valuable information, even if it is only household stuff. Best prices on white goods come at certain seasons, oranges and other citrus fruits are cheapest and best at a certain season, the fresh canned goods get into the market at certain seasons, woolen materials may

cost one price but shoddy should be less, linoleum must always be higher priced than a floor covering with a paper back—these are samples of a few market conditions which a woman must know if she is a keen buyer. Merely haggling over the price is not always clever buying, but knowing whether the article is honestly worth what is being paid for it is fundamental.

Planning Involves Dad's Promptness

Women are accused of thinking there is virtue in long hours spent over housework: Whether true or not, timing a certain job is good practice until one knows just how long to allow for it thereafter. Knowing what can be done and how long it takes enter largely into a workable plan for

(Continued on page 560)



GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Let the power do the work. Shortening and lightening working hours, by whatever mechanical means one can provide, means added years to "mother's" life. She needs labor saving devices as much as the man on the farm. The layout above is not the most modern but it is a step in the right direction.

The household machinery moves with much less friction if each one knows what is his responsibility and performs it cheerfully. To be sure, it requires a real diplomat and something of a general to get the orders carried out, but the practice serves as more than a mere device for getting the present work done. It trains the junior members of the partnership for their own jobs in the future and should help them in the art of "getting on" with people—a most important business asset all through life.

Good Plans and Equipment Help

The floor plan laid out well will take advantage of heat, light and fresh air, besides having no waste space. It allows "routing" the work over it so that in going back and forth at work, paths

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Lest We Forget

IN these days when one holiday means just the same as any other to most people the meaning of Decoration Day is too often obscured. The individual usually plans for a day of personal enjoyment in freedom from the regular routine. This is legitimate provided he also plans not to overlook the meaning of the Day itself. It was easy during war time to form the habit of applause at parades, of talking about our patriotism of even feverish devotion to loan drives, Red Cross work, or other activities of the hour; but now that the parades are over, and the busy-ness of the multitude has turned to other channels, what has become of our devotion to those who fought our battles? The speech with which we turned aside and left the returned soldier's problems to be settled by the politicians who made a political football of such questions is far from being to our national credit.

And as for those who did not return but lie sleeping "over there", unless the bolt struck in one's immediate family, how many even pause to give the matter a second thought? Although we did our best and our contribution was great, yet our homes were not saddened to the extent of our Allies where often all the male members of the family were wiped out. To those families Commemoration Day means more than a mere holiday. It means an opportunity to honor those who gave up their most precious gift-life itself. But to those who did not suffer personal loss, it is too easy to be forgetful of the sacrifice.

In short, Decoration Day has a distinct purpose which distinguishes it from other national holidays. On that day we do honor to the nation's noble dead, whether of the late war or previous wars, and to them on this day should we dedicate our thoughts.

That Youngest Child

ONE of our friends used to remark that she thanked God that she was neither an only child nor the youngest of her family. That's putting it rather strongly, especially since many good people unintentionally fall in one class or the other. But, after all, this friend had had much opportunity to observe people under trial, since she was a physician.

What do we do to the "only or the youngest" that marks them in the eyes of the community throughout their lives? It is hard to answer, but

nevertheless we each could name several men or women thus distinguished.

In justice to our many fine friends who are "youngest or only", we must say, that there are notable exceptions to this supposed rule.

It may be that we destroy their sense of responsibility by shouldering it ourselves or by putting it upon the shoulders of the older children. We encourage selfishness too by "humoring" them and requiring the older ones to "give in" on every occasion. But, whatever we do, we make it hard for them to be self-supporting and for other people to live with them after their cunning childhood has passed.

No less than three examples of the "youngest" in mature life have been strongly before our eyes within recent years. Each of these women had been the youngest and adored daughter of large families. Now, old age facing them and with only meager funds, they are incapable of self-support and because they have been spoiled they cannot be a very welcome addition to families of their relatives.

The tragedy is that those who have loved them most have really unfitted these people for coping with life's problems—what could be a worse handicap?

How Will the Summer Be Spent?

HOW should we spend our summers if we had an absolute choice, without having to consider whether a living must be made? Sometimes I feel as if the "consummation most devoutly to be wished" would be the chance to read or sew as long as I like without interruption. At other times I believe it would be to go swimming or fishing. Yet any of these pleasures indulged in to the exclusion of everything else soon grows most wearisome.

After all, a change is what we need, and if we can't get far from home, there are few sections indeed in the East that do not permit a trip to the lake or beach or woods where the family can relax and play or rest for a while. It need not spoil a day's work even, but a supper outdoors in these long hours of daylight is fun for all—and no dishes afterwards!

Or get the neighbor women together and take turns at reading some lively story whilst each gets the weekly mending done. A sheltered porch is just made for such enjoyment.

Summer seems made for pleasure and we need to store up in our bodies a supply of sunshine to last through the many dark days of winter; so if we are inclined to begrudge ourselves the joys of summer we can be satisfied knowing that it is an economy after all because it helps to keep us well.

Herbert Quick

IN the recent death of Herbert Quick at his home in Chicago, farmers lost a real friend. Mr. Quick was one of the few writers who could paint farm life and people as they really are. He was a native of Iowa and most of his stories were about farm life and history of his own state. Our readers will well remember Mr. Quick for his fine little story, "The Brown Mouse", about the rural school, which recently ran in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Other good novels written by Mr. Quick include "Vandermark's Folly" and "The Hawkeye".

To Study Cooperation

HERE is something worthwhile for those who are interested in farm organization. The American Institute of Cooperation announces a "four weeks' practical educational course in cooperation" to be held at the University of Pennsylvania from July 20 to August 15. The American Institute of Cooperation is an association of the leading farmers' organizations in America, including such organizations as the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, the Farmers' Union, and the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers

of California. Richard Pattee, general manager of the New England Milk Producers, is chairman, and Charles W. Holman of Washington is secretary.

Some of the most famous speakers in cooperative work in both this country and Europe will address the institute and an intensive study will be made of all the different problems faced by farmers' organizations. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST commends the idea in highest terms. What we need most in farm organizations today is more knowledge of the facts that will help each one to avoid failures and to bring about results.

Your Last Chance

THIS is your last chance to tell us about your roadside market. For the three best letters we will pay \$10 for the first prize, \$5 for the second, and \$3 for the third. If you have had any experience with a roadside market, write us a letter about it. You may win one of the prizes. Pictures are not necessary.

Also, let us remind you of our other contest, which also closes June 1st, on "The Worst Mistake I Ever Made". The prizes in this contest are \$5, \$3 and \$2 for the best letters, and \$1 for all others we publish. Letters should not be more than three hundred words in length, and names should be signed, although they will be considered confidential.

May we ask if you have begun to think about the biggest contest of all, that is, the Grange Lecturer's Program contest, for all Granges and Grange members. The prizes are \$50, \$30 and \$20, for the best suggestions for Lecturers' programs in Subordinate Granges for a series of three meetings. The rules for the contest and conditions under which the prizes will be awarded were printed in the May 23rd issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Men Are Invited

IN this, the Woman's Number of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we trust that not only our feminine readers will derive benefit and pleasure, but that the sterner sex as well will be interested.

One of our readers wrote that often her husband "came across" with some suggestion or bit of news which particularly applied to her work. When she wanted to know where he heard that he said "In the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

So the men *do* read our household pages and seem to find them interesting.

Go Slowly On Sweet Clover For Hay

WE occasionally receive an inquiry from a farmer regarding sowing sweet clover for hay. Sweet clover does not make a good hay crop. There are farms where it can be used to advantage for pasture purposes and for improving the soil, but it is not a satisfactory substitute for the regular hay crops, particularly for alfalfa and clover.

The acreage of alfalfa is mounting rapidly in Eastern United States, even in the acid soil counties. More and more farmers are finding that they can grow it and are coming to realize what an addition it makes to the dairy ration. Why not give it a trial this year on a small basis? Full instructions for getting started can be had from your State College of Agriculture, your County Farm Bureau Agent, or from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Aunt Janet's Chestnuts

THE methodical user of a shopping list would be hard put to it if she forgot her list and left it at home.

Jimmy met the situation, however, in a way all his own. He had been sent to the grocery by his mother to get a quart of vinegar. On the way to the store he forgot what he was sent for. But he was equal to the occasion, for going up to the grocer he pulled out the cork with a ker-plunk, slammed the jug on the counter and said, "SMELL O' THAT AND GIMME A QUART!"

What Shall We Do About Our Young Folks?

How Will They Come Through This Age of Speed and Jazz?

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE other day I sat in a first class hotel in a small upstate city. On a big settee across the lobby from me was a girl in her teens. On each side of her sat a young fellow with an arm around her. She lolled back against the settee in a too short skirt, her highly colored complexion was bought at a store, and she was smoking a cigarette. Ten years ago the hotel manager would have unceremoniously driven the girl out of the hotel. Today the incident is so common-place that no one paid any particular attention to it.



E. R. EASTMAN

A few days later, in another upstate county, I picked up a local paper and read of a raid that the sheriff of the county had just made on a local country dance hall. It seems that the place had been complained of and the sheriff went to see how things were conducted. In order to take the proprietor by surprise, he went around through the back yard and into the back door. In cars parked in the back yard, he found several young men and one young woman drunk, and when he entered the hall, he saw that at least two-thirds of the young people present—some of them from the very best families in the county—were under the influence of booze.

Young People Must Go Somewhere

A couple of months ago a young friend of mine, a lad of seventeen, was the guest at a party in a city home in Yonkers. It was a carefully selected party, but in spite of this it some way got out of control. Two or three of the boys brought liquor and several of the girls began to smoke. Some of the boys became loud and hilarious and it was necessary for the mother to send them home. The lady of the house felt so badly about it, and worried so much that she has been more or less ill ever since. Incidentally, my young friend was so disgusted that he tells me that he has not been to a party since. It is natural and right that he should attend parties once in a while but how can he and his parents, and how can the parents of other boys, feel safe when an incident like this can happen in a good home?

In any restaurant in any city one can now see many women and often young girls in their teens smoking cigarettes, lighting one from the butt of another as expertly as the most accomplished cigarette fiend.

On almost any country highway leading out of any city one can find young people in parked automobiles, busily engaged in what is known in modern parlance as "petting" or "necking" parties.

Many high school teachers and principals are worrying as never before not only about the difficulty of maintaining discipline with the young people in their charge, but what is more important, about their conduct at the various social affairs having more or less connection with the schools.

Bad in Both City and Country

I could go on, multiplying incidents like these almost without number. But what is the use? Every informed person knows that a serious situation exists among our young people. We should not fool ourselves either for it is a situation which is just as bad, in proportion to the population, in the country as it is in the city. Is it any wonder that many are beginning to think that all of the young people are headed for ruin and that the

modern world is rapidly approaching the conditions that caused the decline and fall of the great Roman Empire?

That there has been a slump in all things spiritual, a great decline in our general moral tone, both of old people and young, no one can deny. Why? What has caused it?

In the first place, there has been a great moral action following the World War. People en masse are made up of individuals; therefore, they are like individuals. When an individual is under a great nervous tension for a long period, after the tension lets up, he or she is apt to let down all the way along the line, morally, mentally and physically. If there is good stuff in the individual, he will come back again; if not, he will go straight on to ruin. Now that is exactly what has happened to the great mass of the world's people. We were keyed up to a nervous strain for years in the most terrible war of history. When the war was over, we let down. Some of



It is easier to keep the young folks interested in right things in the country than it is in the city.

us will not have the moral stamina to come back. Most of us will.

What Will Women Do With their Freedom?

The chief reason, however, in my opinion, for our present moral slackness is the emancipation of women. Few of us realize the amount of economic and personal freedom that has come to women even during the last twenty-five years. Hundreds of thousands of them, millions of them, have been forced out into the world to earn their own living and to compete with men. Used to the protection of the home for centuries, they have not at first known just how to use this freedom. It has been history that whenever any people have won their liberty after years of bondage, their first use of the new liberty has often led to license. Some races, like the Mexicans and South Americans, have not yet, even after fifty years, learned to adjust themselves to the liberty of a Republic. Even our own colonists struggled around after the Revolution in the early days of this Republic, fighting and quarreling among themselves, uncertain what to do with their liberty after they had won it. I remember the newspaper story of the rich little boy in the city of Washington who was always protected in every way. Tiring of his restraint one day he ran away and in crossing a street he was killed. An ordinary youngster of the same age would have crossed uninjured hundreds of times.

Our young women have been given a great lot of new freedom, and they have not yet learned to adjust themselves to it. If sound at heart—and a very great majority of them are—they will come out all right. A few individuals will fall by the wayside, some others will get burned, but not too seriously. Any slump, however, in the dignity or moral tone of women is serious because all the world looks to them for its ideals and standard.

Nor does this new freedom apply only to the girls. Our boys are given liberties that would make their old Puritan great grandfathers almost turn over in their graves if they knew it. Few of the boys, not having reached years of judgment, know how to use their new privileges without abusing them.

Automobile Partly to Blame

Still another cause of our moral troubles is the automobile. Public opinion of one's own friends and neighbors acts as a great restraining influence. A lot of people will do things more or less wrong among strangers and in strange communities that they never would think of doing in their home town or neighborhood, and the automobile in just a few minutes can carry these folks where none of their friends will know what they are doing, and especially where they are outside of the knowledge and control of their parents.

In the raid on the country dance hall that I have already spoken of, the sheriff found many girls and boys whose parents would have been absolutely horrified had they known that their children were attending such a place.

The automobile too may make possible more of the so-called "petting" parties, although there are those who say—and I am inclined to agree with them—that as far as this is concerned, young folks now are no different than they used to be, only John and Mary used to travel in a horse and buggy with the lines over the dashboard instead of in an automobile, and they called it "spooning" then instead of "petting" and "necking."

Lack of enforcement of prohibition is another cause of moral trouble. "Disgraceful" is the best term to apply to both people and officers for what is going on in liquor traffic. The worst of it is, the young people are the ones most affected.

Whatever the causes of the situation that exists with our modern young people, they are only important so far as they help us to find a remedy. The question is, what can we do, if anything, to help our young folks get their feet back upon the ground?

Let us say first that we will not magnify a situation by over-stating it. Perhaps I am too much of an optimist, but I have had considerable chance to study young folks, through my experience as a teacher in a country high school and working with young people in large offices, and with my own boys. I have concluded that the most of them will come through all right. Let us not forget that there never was an older generation since the beginning of time that did not think the young folks were all going to the dogs.

New Conditions Make New Problems

"When I was young, we did so-and-so" is too often a favorite expression. Maybe you did not do just what young folks do now, but you probably did something just as bad that was in keeping with the spirit of the times. New conditions produce new problems. They may not be, probably are not, worse problems, but they seem worse to us older ones because they are different. Too many of us forget that we were ever young and

(Continued on page 566)



milk and money

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Are Other Fields Greener?

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

I AM not writing this as usual from

my desk in the old farm house; but from a room in a hotel in the heart of the great metropolis. I say this so no one will expect the usual kind of message. But there has been in my mind all day a thought

which I want to express if I can. It is that we ought to be more appreciative than some of us are of the privileges and joys of living in the country and more contented with our lot.

It is human nature to long for distant fields and to think the other

fellows' lot a pleasanter one. The countryman looks to the lights and the life of the city. The city man longs for the green and the freshness of the open country. One has only to be in the city on a fine spring day like today and witness the rush to the parks and the suburban highways to be convinced of the latter. There the city dweller finds the best approximation that can be provided for the open country. And one must say that this city has done remarkably well in this respect. But when he arrives, what does one find? Thousands upon thousands of others seeking to satisfy the same desire each in his one way. The roads are jammed with other cars which take most of the joy out of the ride. The playing fields are full of players each limiting the other's freedom. The water is full of boats and even the woods are full of folks. Nature and the day must be shared with everybody.

Is it selfish to want to be alone in the fields and woods? At home I could walk miles in the fields and hardly see a person. Somehow in the big city folks always seem to be in each other's way. There we only have to open the door to enjoy all the sunshine and air and open spaces we desire. Here we must travel miles in stuffy cars for a poor substitute. There we can be alone "monarchs of all we survey". Here we are limited by the needs and de-

sires of all. There we can grow our own fruit and garden "sass". Here we must buy it all and at three to four times the prices the farmer gets for it. There we can choose the environment for our children. Here it is only partially under our control.

And yet such restless mortals are we that thousands of us have gone and will continue to go to the big cities seeking after wealth and happiness. After all what is, is probably best. We all need each other. Had not so many of us come to the cities each year, had the cities grown up out of themselves (if that were possible) and from immigrants, the Complex we call Americans would have been very different. I was much interested today in a review of a book "Our Rural Heritage" by Professor James M. Williams of Hobart. He sums it up thus:

"Our rural heritage has profoundly affected our national psychology. The pioneer conditions increased the influence of women in the home and the community. So did the conditions of settled agricultural life, and this was one of the influences that made for the emancipation of women and for the final achievement of political equality. The rural attitude of austere self-restraint and the resulting rigorous standard of morality also have affected the national life, as seen in the legislation against various forms of vice. The vigorous attitude for the enforcement of law is also rural; so is our predilection for formulas and conventional phrases in thinking; so is our keen partisanship that has thus far maintained the two party system. The widely prevalent belief in special providence and the pronounced regard for the Sabbath also savor of rural life."

Surely these are worthwhile rural contributions to the city, although one must admit that many of them, particularly the standard of morality and regard for the Sabbath, are rapidly wearing off.

If our lot is cast in the country we have many reasons to be thankful for it and contented with country life. There may be less opportunity to accumulate wealth, but there is quiet and wholesome outdoor life and comparative freedom from evil influences especially desirable for the children, and plenty of room!—M. C. Burritt.

Are the Men Always to Blame?

(Continued from page 567)

a day or week. No plan should be iron-bound, but it saves much time and makes for smooth operation when all the family understand the general plan and help rather than hinder carrying it out. One home which has in it three children of school age besides other younger children would now be in a less disorganized state much of the time if the father did not so utterly disregard any regular meal hours.

Understanding

If any one item were convicted of being the cause of greatest family misunderstandings and unhappiness it would most likely be—money. Business men have learned that one of their first "articles of agreement" is to define the financial obligations or reward of each member of the firm. Strange and inconsistent as it may seem, that very item is left to rock along as best as it may in most families and occasionally with most disastrous results.

The man whose attitude is that of "giving" his wife money is not so universal as he once was. The process is now more like a division of the proceeds of their joint labor; that is as it should be.

Do You Saw Off the End of the Ham Bone?

Industry has gone so far as to take pictures of operators at work in order to find what motions were unnecessary and could be eliminated. If the worker

were inclined to argue, the picture is there to prove the case. Since I can't produce a picture of you working in your kitchen I'll merely tell a story which illustrates how most of us got our working methods.

A mother was busily sawing off the end of a ham bone; her seventeen year old daughter who was taking an interest in affairs of the kitchen and who did not see any apparent reason for this said: "Ma, why do you always do that?" The mother said "Oh, I don't know; your grandmother always did, so I do too." The girl was not satisfied with that answer, and, fortunately enough Grandmother was still living (which isn't always the case!), so the question was submitted to her. The answer was "My dear child, I never had a kettle which would hold a whole ham, so I HAD to cut off the end of the bone!"

Home Should Not Be a Factory

Furthermore, the things which really make life worth living often tend to slow up the works. A trip to the window to help Katie identify the beautiful bird in the tree outside, or an unexpected visit from a distant friend may interrupt some intricate household process, but nobody doubts for a minute which should take precedence over the other.

The real working home partnerships of husband with wife and of both parents with the children is the finest example of human relationships.

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EGGS

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of May for milk testing 3% in the basic zone or 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

These prices became effective May 18.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	.....	\$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	.....	1.90
Class 2B Ice Cream	.....	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	.....	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	.....
Cond. whole milk	.....	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	.....	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder	...	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	.....
American	.....	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	.....	\$2.33
Class 2	.....	2.00
Class 3	.....	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	.....	\$2.23
Class 2	.....	2.00
Class 3A	.....	1.70
Class 3B	.....	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER PRICES LOWER

CREAMERY	May 19	May 12	Ago
SALTED			
93 score	43 1/2c	45c	39 1/2c
92 score	42 1/2c	44c	38 1/2c
84-91 score	39-42c	40-43c	35-38c
Lower Grades	37-38 1/2c	30-40c	33-34 1/2c

The expected turn in the butter market has come and prices of all grades are lower. Stock has been arriving very freely and the trade is well supplied for the first time in two weeks. In fact, there has been some carry overs. As a result prices have been lowered to affect a better working basis. The market is easier, buyers showing more discrimination. Receivers are pushing sales to avoid accumulations in view of the quality of some goods, which are arriving. Grass flavor is much more pronounced. The accumulation is running higher than the market prefers and many buyers are discriminating against color. New York does not like a deep yellow butter.

NEARBY EGGS FIRM

NEARBY WHITES	May 19	May 12	Ago
SALTED			
Selected Extras	39-40c	38-39c	34-35c
Av'ge extras	37-38	36-37	32-33
Extra firsts	35 1/2-36	35	30-31
Firsts	34-35	31-35	26-30
Gathered	32-36	31-35	26-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Fancy	37-38	33-38	30-33

The market has improved on nearby eggs to the extent of a full cent increase in price. This has been primarily due to the fact that supplies of Pacific Coast whites have been short and dealers who have been supplying their trade with that line of goods have had to turn to nearbys to fill their orders. This has improved the market on fancy nearbys and affect a much more satisfactory clearance. How permanent this is remains to be seen for as soon as fancy Pacific stock comes in, we see a whole lot of accumulations of nearbys. The government report of cold storage holdings in the United States shows an excess of 1,330,000 cases over last year's holdings on the same day. The New York State figures show that the cold storage holdings are almost twice as heavy as last year. There seems to be more storing of eggs in the producing sections in the interior than previous. Just what affect this is going to have

on the market, is hard to say. December options suffered shortly after the release of the report but they soon recovered and are now stronger than at any time during this season. Folks who have gone into the poultry business heavily must watch their step and figure costs closely.

FRESH CHEESE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	May 19	May 12	Ago
Held fancy	27c	26 1/2c	25c
Held. med.	26	25 1/2	23 1/2
Fresh, fancy	22	20 1/2	17 1/2
Fresh, Med.	..	19 1/2	16

Prices have advanced slightly on fancy fresh cheese. As a matter of fact the offerings of fresh cheese are very light and stocks that are coming in are of fancy quality. Practically no average run is being offered in the market at the moment. In general the cheese market in New York City is quite firm.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	May 19	May 12	Ago
Wheat	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.62 1/2	\$ 1.04 3/4
Corn	1.13 3/4	1.15 1/4	.77 1/2
Oats	.45 3/8	.45 3/8	.47
CASH GRAINS			
Wheat N. 2 Rd	2.08	2.04	1.23
Corn, No. 2 YI	1.34 3/4	1.37 1/2	.95
Oats, No. 2	.55	.55	.58

FEEDS	May 16	May 9	Ago
Grd. Oats	37.50	37.50	40.00
Sp'g Bran	33.50	34.00	22.50
H'd Bran	34.00	35.00	24.00
Stand'd Mids	34.50	35.00	22.50
Soft W. Mids	40.00	40.00	28.00
Flour Mids	37.00	41.00	29.00
Red Dog	45.00	46.00	33.50
Wh. Hominy	42.25	42.25	33.00
Yel. Hominy	42.25	42.50	32.50
Corn Meal	44.50	46.00	32.00
Gluten Feed	.....	.....	35.75
Gluten Meal	.....	.....	43.75
36% C S Meal	45.50	42.00	43.25
41% C S Meal	47.00	45.00	45.50
43% C S Meal	.....	47.00	47.25
34% O P Linseed O. Meal	.....	43.50	40.50

The above feed prices are given for the local Buffalo feed market in straight car lots as reported by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

The future market on wheat experienced a considerable jump. At one time during the past week May wheat was over \$1.70. Foreign cables are very influential in affecting changes in the market, which is almost solely speculative at the present time.

FANCY BROILERS HIGHER

FOWLS	May 12	May 5	Ago
Light	26c	29-30c	28c
Heavy	25	28-29	27
BROILERS			
Colored	35-55	40-50	45-50
Leghorns	30-45	30-40	35-45

Indications are that we are going to see a pretty good market for broilers for the Decoration Day trade. This report will reach the readers too late to influence shipments. Previous issues have carried announcements of the best market days, which should be the 26th, 27th and 28th. Fancy large Plymouth Rock broilers were worth 55c on the 20th. A comparison of prices will show very clearly that it pays to fit poultry before you ship to market.

POTATO MARKET QUIET

The potato market is not as keen as it was last week, although offerings are almost on par. There has been some easing tendency of late. Arrivals however, have not been very heavy due to the fact that weather has kept yields down. Indications point to lower prices on southern goods during the next few days.

Central New York Cattle Men Reported in Shady Deals

A REPORT from the New York State Department of Farms and Markets states that the Department has information to the effect that a number of men are involved in a "cattle ring", which is carrying on shady practice with tubercular cows. The workings of the ring are said to be extensive and involve many prominent individuals. The reports have it that two veterinarians have been disqualified by the State from taking any future tests on tubercular cattle. The State is now conducting two separate investigations to determine the facts in the case. Watch next week's issue for further developments.

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An Instance Where Rose Bugs May Be at Work

Can you tell me what is the trouble with my baby chicks? I have had trouble now for two years. Last year I lost nearly all of my flock of 150 and this year have lost half of them. They do not droop around for 2 or 3 days. Sometimes you find several dead in a couple of hours and if they are alive do not live more than one hour and sometimes not more than five minutes. The fluff about the vent is not soiled in hardly one of the dead chicks. Sometimes the droppings are watery—a little white substance in some of the droppings, but not like diarrhea. If you find the chickens alive they are panting. Some peep furiously. Some draw their heads around to one side or backwards and flop about. Some just lie still until they are dead.

My chickens are now two weeks old. What disease have they? What is the cause and what is the remedy?
—Mrs. O. B. C., New York.

BEFORE answering this question we wish to call the attention of our subscriber that under ordinary circumstances her inquiry would not have been answered as it was received unsigned. Had she signed her name in full she would have received the information fully two weeks ago when we might have been of more immediate service. Practically all unsigned questions are relegated to the wastepaper basket. This one would have gone the same way had it not been for the circumstances and the fact that we want to use this as a means of showing folks how necessary it is that they sign their names in full and include their address.

May Be Rose Bugs at Work

Now to get down to the problem. Either the chicks are suffering from an attack of rose bugs or rose chaffers or they have a serious case of aspergillosis or brooder pneumonia. It is difficult to definitely establish a condition at long distance. The proper way to determine what is wrong is to open the birds, examine the crop and other organs. Rose chaffers will make themselves very evident in the crop. There is no outward symptoms other than the fact that the chicks emit sharp cries and the head and neck is retracted over the body of the bird. Furthermore they die from the attack of poison that the rose bugs give off in a very short time, often as soon as an hour from the time the bugs begin to work. The only internal sign is the presence of rose chaffers in the crop. If rose chaffers are found, about the only thing to do is mow the range in order that those plants on which the rose bugs live may be destroyed. In other words remove the host.

Possible Case of Brooder Pneumonia

If rose chaffers are not the cause of the condition, then there is evidently some disease in your flock which is closely associated with white diarrhoea. Aspergillosis or brooder pneumonia is a disease that has as its symptoms those similar to white diarrhoea. However, the disease is more closely associated with the chick's breathing apparatus. The lungs become clogged and the birds have difficulty in breathing. Finally the situation becomes so bad that they have difficulty in getting sufficient air into their lungs so that they begin to choke and in their distress they peep loudly.

We doubt if your birds have this disease because ordinarily they mope and are droopy for several days before death comes. The disease comes from moldy food or litter and can be handed down from the adult birds. If you are having trouble with one of those diseases which have as their common symptom white diarrhoea, we would suggest that you have your flock examined by your county agricultural agent and he will tell you whether it is worth while to keep it. Off hand, we would suggest that perhaps it would pay you another year to buy your baby chicks from new stock. Raise them in a different part from that where the old birds have been ranging and gradually get rid of the adult hens.

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Barred Rocks, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas3.50	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, S. & R. C. Reds3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Buff Orpingtons4.00	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Lt. Brahmas, 25, \$5; 100, \$18. Odds and Ends 7 1/2c straight. Order right from this ad. Bank Reference. 25th Annual Catalog Free. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.					
UHL HATCHERY,					

RUPP'S INVINCIBLE CHICKS



LOW PRICES NOW Chicks will now thrive at their very best. BUY INVINCIBLES NOW. You cannot do better. Hatchery from heavy laying, pure bred flocks. 100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices

	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	.....\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds	.....6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Bl. Minorcas	.....7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
Buff and White Minorcas	.....9.00	17.00	48.00	80.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	.....8.00	15.00	43.00	70.00	
Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50 straight. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Order now from this ad. Ref. Farmers and Merchants Bank. Fine Free Catalog.					
THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., E. E. RUPP, Mgr.,					

BABY CHICKS

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	.....\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	.....3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	.....3.50	6.50	12.00
Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay			
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 302 Mingoville, Pa.			

RELIABLE CHICKS From Free Range Stock

Per 100	50	25
Mixed	.....\$ 7.00	\$3.75 \$2.00
W. Leg.	.....8.00	4.25 2.25
B. Rocks	.....10.00	5.25 2.75
Reds & Wyan.	.....12.00	6.25 3.25
Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circulars Free.		
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.		

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

Per 50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10	\$47.50 \$90
Barred Rocks	6.50	12	57.50 110
White Rocks	8.00	15	
W. Wyandottes	8.00	15	
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10	47.50 90
Light Mixed	4.50	8	37.50 70
Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.			
SUNSHINE HATCHERY, DALMATIA, PA.			

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251: Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

WISHBONE HATCHED BABY CHICKS

Quality Chicks from Purebred Stock, May Hatched. Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black\$16.00 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas18.00 per 100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons20.00 per 100
Broiler stock, Odds and Ends10.00 per 100
Our many repeat orders from satisfied customers every year proves their satisfaction in buying our chicks. Every effort is put forth to produce the best chicks of highest quality and vitality. Good chicks at modern prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Phone 1604, Hackensack, N. J.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

	\$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	.....\$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	.....8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	.....10.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	.....10.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	.....7.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.	
J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161	

PEEP-O-DAY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns exclusively
Selected yearling hens mated to cockerels from winning pen of the 1923 New Jersey egg-laying contests (211-egg average), produce chicks that will please you in every way.
Full count and safe delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid and circular upon request.
PEEP-O-DAY FARM, Stockton, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS
Day Old Chicks from 4000 matured hens—12c each.
MARVEL POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, Delaware.

URKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

BABY

CHICKS

"Hello Folks!"



Here I am for 9¢ and up

100% live delivery guaranteed

ORDER NOW

	Per 100 Chicks
Leghorns, White—Baron, Young Strain	\$12.00
Cornell Cooley Strain	9.00
Leghorns, Brown or Buff	13.00
Black	9.00

Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Thompson Strain	16.00
Victor Strain	12.00
White Rocks, Fishel & Wilburtha Strains	16.00
Wyandottes, White—Duston Type	16.00
Rhode Island Reds, Pawnee Strain	16.00
Tompkin Strain	16.00

Jersey Black Giants	20.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain	15.00

Odds and Ends—quality chicks from selected stock, but breeds are not shipped separately	9.00
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Cooley's chicks are hatched from eggs of selected and personally supervised flocks—with egg records of 160 to 225—with exceptional pens running nearly 300 eggs per year.

Cooley chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous. They always satisfy.

50,000 customers know these facts.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

Do Not Let the Lice and Mites Get Ahead of You

AS the weather grows warmer lice and mites multiply rapidly, and if neglected will cause serious loss.

They are not hard to control, if the work is done in the right way and at the right time. We have seen cases where control was attempted after lice and mites became very numerous. One treatment at this time may possibly kill all the adults but in a few days eggs will hatch and in a short time the pests are as numerous as before.

The easiest way to control the red mite which is the fellow that infests the roosts and sucks the hens blood at night, is to paint the roosts early in the spring and again in the fall with one of several preparations. Oil that has been drained from the crank case of an automobile or tractor engine is good, but will be still better if a pint of crude carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the oil. Any of the coal tar products which are used for disinfecting will do the work just as well. Kerosene which is so commonly used is not so good, because it will not last. It is so light that it evaporates quickly.

Lice which live on the hen all the time can easily be controlled by dusting the hens twice a year with a good lice powder. A pinch of Sodium flouride, under each wing and in the fluff, the same amount of a good louse powder, or a mixture of blue ointment and vaseline equal parts, a piece the size of a pea under each wing and in the fluff, will control the lice.

The important thing is to do the work early. It will take two men nearly a day to treat four hundred hens with the louse powder.—H. L. C.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes—11½¢ each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas—9½¢ each; Broilers—7¢ each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

BABY CHIX

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on: 25 50 100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 3.50 6.50 12.00
Rhode Island Reds 3.50 6.50 12.00
White Plymouth Rocks 4.00 7.50 14.00
White Wyandottes 4.00 7.50 14.00
Mixed Chicks 2.75 5.00 9.00
Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.

Box 102 NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY Bellefonte, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Chicks

\$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad, or send for catalog

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

Quality Chicks



Big hatches of sturdy lively Chicks every week. My Chicks will please you and deliver the goods. Satisfied customers everywhere. BED ROCK PRICES. For May, Barred White Leghorns, 11¢ each; for June, 10¢ each. Barred & White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, for May, 12¢; for June, 10¢. Jersey Black Giants, 20¢ each. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Free Circular.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE DAY OLD TURKEYS for June Delivery

Sixty-five cents each; twelve to twelve hundred orders filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS, PLYMOUTH, N. H.

CHICKS for June, July and August Delivery. S. C. W. Leg. \$7.50 per 100. Barred Rocks \$9 per 100. R. I. Reds \$10 per 100. Mixed \$7 per 100. Reduced on 1000 lots. Bank Ref. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. or circular.

TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Covies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. Telford, Pa.

Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

Put Quality First—Get Yours NOW at These Low Prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks & Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds & White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes & Blk. Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATING

Mating A White Leghorns	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Blk. Leghorns & Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Reds, Wh. Rocks & Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Prepaid. 10 Big Hatches Weekly Insure Prompt Deliveries. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.



Quality Chicks at Reduced Prices

We offer high quality Chicks from 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment. Prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery but a breeding farm, established for twenty-five years. Order from this advertisement or send for illustrated catalog, and free booklets on the care of Poultry.

Chicks Per	25	50	100	100 Eggs
Jersey Black Giants	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
"Barron" Leghorns	4.00	8.00	15.00	7.00
"Sheppard's" Anconas	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Parks" Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	8.00
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	10.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	9.00
Light Brahmas	6.50	12.00	23.00	10.00
Runner and Pekin Ducklings	9.00	17.00	33.00	9.00

Breeding Stock and Hatching eggs in case lots a matter of correspondence.

Belgian Hares, New Zealand Red and Flemish Giant Rabbits at reasonable prices. We buy back all young Rabbits produced from our stock.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe. Prices (Postpaid) on: 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns \$2.50 \$5.00 \$10.00 \$17.50 \$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas 2.50 5.00 10.00 17.50 95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. &
R. C. Reds 3.00 6.00 12.00 57.50 115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes 3.50 7.00 14.00 67.50 135.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons 3.50 7.00 14.00 67.50 135.00

Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.50	195.00
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,

DEPT. 2

GIBSONBURG, OHIO

PRICES SLASHED ON

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
BRED AND HATCHED FROM HIGH CLASS BRED TO LAY STOCK



Varieties.	Postpaid Prices on	50	100	500	1000	Special Mated
Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$5.75	\$10.75	\$52.	\$98.	15¢ each
Tanered Wh. Leghorns	6.25	12.00	58.	108.	17¢ each
Barred Rocks, Aucous	6.50	12.25	60.	116.	16¢ each
Reds, White Rocks	7.00	13.25	65.	125.	17¢ each
Hamburges, Blk. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	68.	133.	18¢ each
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	73.	140.	20¢ each
Columbia Rocks, Light Brahmas	10.50	20.50	100.	195.	25¢ each
Golden Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians	10.50	20.50	100.	195.	25¢ each
Mixed	5.25	8.75	43.	84.	

100% Live delivery. 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. Breeders on free range. Rigidly culled. Free from disease. WE ARE NOT CHICK BROKERS—WE HATCH EVERY CHICK WE SELL. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Keystone CHICKS 1910



15,000 No. 1 SELECTED CHICKS WEEKLY

	FOR JUNE DELIVERY	11¢ each	\$100.00 per 1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	11¢ each		
Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas	12¢ each		110.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	14¢ each		130.00 per 1000
Mixed Chicks	9¢ each		80.00 per 1000
Jersey Giants	20¢ each		

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Also offer 8 and 12 week old Chicks. Our fifteenth year in business. Catalogue free. Member I. B. C. A.

The Keystone Hatchery
(THE OLD RELIABLE PLANT)

Box 59

Richfield, Pa.



MONROEVILLE CHICKS

SUMMER PRICES NOW EFFECTIVE.	CHOICE	PURE	BRED	CHICKS
100% Live Arrival Guar.—Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	55.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.75	13.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00	45.00

Assorted all Breeds, 100. \$8 straight. Partridge Rocks, 25, \$4; 50, \$7.75; 100, \$15. Order right from this ad with full remittance and save time. Ref. Farmers and Citizens Bank. Free Circular. Chicks from selected flocks of heavy layers.

MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 0, MONROEVILLE, OHIO

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Prices for postpaid delivery June 15th and each week after: 25—\$3.50; 50—\$6.50; 100—\$11.00; 500—\$50.00; 1,000—\$100.00. Better layers you never will get, order now, sale delivery guaranteed, circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON,

Box A,

Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10¢ each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8¢ each. Mixed 7¢ each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.

NEVIN STUCK,

McAlisterville,

Pa.

Strickler's June Chicks

Hatches June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

Are extra high quality, easy to raise and will be money makers for you. All chicks sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid. 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. Extra good count, too. Tanered-Barron Large Type (hens weigh 4 to 6 lbs.) English S. C. White Leghorns mated with 235 egg line cockerels. Chicks from these matings, \$10 per 100; \$48 per 500; \$95 per 1000. Also extra good S. C. Reds, White Rocks and Barred Rocks same price. 10% books order. Circular free.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS

From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

White Leghorns	8 cts.
Brown Leghorns	8 cts.
Barred Rocks	9 cts.
Rhode I. Reds	9 cts.
Mixed Chicks	7 cts.

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Pa.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. B. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. After May 1 prices for heavy breeds will be 12¢, light breeds 10¢. June prices will be 8¢ for light breeds and 10¢ for heavy breeds. 1¢ more in less than 100 lots.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE

America's Greatest layers. Order Direct

Wyckoff and Tanered Leghorns 8¢ each
Parks Rocks and Owens Reds 11¢ each
Sheppard Mottled Anconas 10¢ each
Martin Regal White Wyandottes 12¢ each
Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery

WM. D. SEIDEL, Box 17, Washingtonville, Pa.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS

Highest market ever known. Breeds shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneau. White Kings a specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices.

Allston Squab Co. 42 N. Beacon St., ALLSTON, MASS.

Write for prices on BEST

2 in 1 **lime Crest** **POULTRY GRIT**
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

FOR a space Michel smoked, ignoring the question; then he grunted through the stem of his pipe:

"You see M'sieu Lascelles at Albany?"

"No, I stopped with the Hudson's Bay people. Why?"

"Wal, eef you see M'sieu Lascelles maybe you know why," was the reply.

"Where were you before you came here?" asked Steele.

"At Albany."

"You know him, then. But he can't be a good fur man to build here—in the bad-lands, at these Spirit Rapids of the Ojibways."

"De man who build dees pos' die. M'sieu Lascelles ees no fool; he not keep eet for fur—he keep eet—for 'noder reason." After which startling statement Michel became a sphinx to Steele's further questioning.

More than ever mystified by what he had heard, he left the men on the river shore, and rejoined his host.

In the warm candle light of the factor's quarters Steele soon lost himself in the playing of Denise St. Onge. There was no trace of the troubled eyes, of the reserve of the girl who had sat mute through the evening meal, listening to the talk of the men, in the gay creature who now conjured with her violin mad dances of the Polish and Hungarian peasants, love songs of Italy, French and German opera. Seemingly her mood of the day had fled with the sun, and the music-loving Steele sat captivated, yet puzzled, watching the violinist who played with closed eyes, oblivious of her surroundings.

Here was rare temperament, technique, training—all wasted in this wilderness. It was monstrous—inexplicable! What could have brought them here?

She ceased playing and throwing back her head, smiled through her long lashes at the American.

"You see, Monsieur, we are not always sad—my violin and I."

"It is superb, Mademoiselle—your playing," he cried impulsively, "you have appeared professionally, of course, in France?"

She shook her head, wistfully. "At the Conservatoire they had planned for me—a career, but father was coming out to Canada—and I could not have him come—alone."

"She was the favorite pupil of the great Mario," announced St. Onge, proudly, "but her love for her old father could not suffer a separation, so she is sharing with me—" the Frenchman rose and nervously paced the room, then, with a gesture of hopelessness, finished, "the loneliness and the — hell of this spirit-ridden valley."

Steele's eyes were on the fine profile of the girl as she followed her father's nervous pacing. Frankly ignoring his presence, she made no effort to conceal the solicitude pictured by her sensitive face. What a sacrifice she had made! To give up career, life—all that people, cities, civilization mean to the artist—how could St. Onge have permitted it? What a tragedy he had stumbled on at Wailing River!

"I've told David he could go down the river with Michel, sir," Steele hastened to change a too painful subject.

"They will find nothing, Monsieur."

"Has Michel told you exactly what they are going to look for, Colonel St. Onge?"

The factor stopped his pacing. "Why, what is there to seek, Monsieur, except the evidence which has escaped us?"

"Based on a familiarity with the way David's mind works, coupled with an idea of my own, my guess is that they will not spend much time following the shore."

St. Onge's black eyebrows lifted in surprise, "What do you mean; they are

going into the back country?"

"Precisely."

"What for?"

"To find a trail!"

"A trail—through the muskeg? But they couldn't get out that way. A trail leading where?"

"That's what puzzles me, Colonel."

"Oh, you are wrong! My men never stole that fur. We shall find something yet to prove they were broken up in the big rapid—"

"And then, father, it may be too late," added the low voice of Denise St. Onge.

The bronzed face of the old soldier noticeably reddened at the remark, but he avoided his daughter's eyes.

It was Greek to Steele—this innuendo, and besides, he was hungry for music. "Please, Mademoiselle, just a little more—if you are not too tired," he begged.

But the gay mood was not to be recaptured. She shook her head, put aside her bow and violin, and with chin in hand sat with brooding eyes on the bearskin rug at her feet. As the factor talked of the trade, the glance of his guest shifted constantly to the masses of the girl's hair, stray tendrils of which

If the latter, the course of the evening strong liquor had to St. Onge's presence in Canada. Then he opened abruptly:

"By keeping this post active, under the conditions here in this valley, Lascelles must have realized the chances he took. I cannot understand a fur-trader of judgment doing such a thing."

The face of the Frenchman hardened. "Why this post was built in this place, I do not know; but I do know why Lascelles sent me here." St. Onge leaned toward Steele as he repeated bitterly: "He sent me here—to ruin me."

"To ruin you?" gasped the other. "I don't understand. It is to his interest as an inspector that every post in his district should make a profit." Then he suddenly remembered the mysterious statement of Michel: "M'sieu Lascelles ees no fool; he not keep eet for fur; he keep eet for 'noder reason." That explained it; the head man knew. "But why?" pressed the curious Steele.

The factor rose and paced the floor, his hands working nervously. Turning impulsively to the man he had met but a few hours before, he exclaimed:

"Why I am telling you this, I do not know. It is an affair the most private, but I am alone with my troubles—and you are a gentleman—a man of heart. You will understand."

Steele tingled with expectancy.

"The situation in this valley deeply interests me, sir. The loss of your fur canoe—this fear of the Windigo among the Indians. As for your being kept here by Lascelles to make a failure of the trade—it is very strange. But in all this shroud of mystery which enveloped the post, what chiefly engrossed Steele's curiosity was the evident unhappiness and anxiety of Denise St. Onge and he wondered if he were now to learn its cause."

"It surprised you to hear that I was sent here to make a failure of the trade, but that is the truth," went on the factor.

"But for what reason, sir?"

St. Onge shook with emotion. "Because that *canaille* at Albany desires to marry my daughter!"

Steele wondered, now, why he had not guessed. Of course, the failure of St. Onge as a trader would put him into the hands of his superior at Albany, so he had been sent to the doomed fur post on the Wailing.

"You will leave the company, then?" he hazarded, sick with thoughts of the girl who was the stake in this mad game of Lascelles.

"I must, if I fail here. Up to this year, I have beaten him, in spite of the odds—shown a small profit. And this year, at Portage Lake, we had a good trade—better than ever before—in spite of Laflamme. But the loss of this fur canoe destroys our four years' profits. Monsieur, I am a ruined man."

There was little Steele could say. For a space St. Onge walked the floor with his bitter thoughts, then he began:

"We have been a proud family, the St. Onges. My grandfather fought under the great Napoleon. My father was killed at Sedan. We have always been soldiers, bearing an honored name, but I, the last, am unworthy of it. Cards and this," pointing to the bottle, "have done it. They lost me my old home in Touraine; my poor wife died while I was deep in the Sahara, at Lake Tchad. She is all I have left—Denise." The voice of St. Onge softened as he spoke of his daughter. Then he finished fiercely:

"Give her to that bourgeois? Never!"

Conscious of the fact that the voice of the enraged factor carried to the remotest corner of the house, the embarrassed Steele rose to check further revelations which could prove only a source of pain

(Continued on page 570)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT Steele, an American, is travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, collecting Indian relics and studying Indian folklore. As he approaches a fur trading post on the Wailing River, which gets its name from the monotonous moan of the treacherous rapids, Steele comes upon a beautiful girl playing a violin. He is mystified in meeting such an apparently cultured person in the wilderness. It develops she is Denise St. Onge, the daughter of a former French Army man who is head of the nearby trading post. When Steele and David, his Indian guide reach the post, they learn that the Indians in the Valley are terror stricken and on the verge of panic due to the presence of an unseen creature that prowls at the dead of night through the forests emitting blood curdling howls and moans. The Indians believe that it is the Windigo, a spirit or ghostly beast of Indian fables. As a result the post faces ruin, particularly since four of the post Indians have mysteriously disappeared during their journey to the headquarters of the trading company with a valuable cargo of furs. They left no trace. Steele is at a loss to know why the trading company has located St. Onge's post in the heart of the spirit ridden country instead of closer to the post of LaFlamme, a free trader who is illegally giving whiskey to the Indians for the furs they bring in. He learns that another Frenchman by the name of Lascelles, responsible for St. Onge's being kept at the Wailing River post in spite of the fact that it faces ruin. Steele asks St. Onge's head hunter Michel, why the post had been placed where it is. The reason comes out in this installment.

caught and held the light of the candles; to the hand of the artist, with its tapering fingers, which masked her cheek; to the trim foot, in the house moccasin, and rounded ankle; and within him was born the determination to help this girl in her secret trouble, if the aid of a stranger were possible.

Shortly, with a few words of apology, she bade them good-night.

CHAPTER IV

WITH a sigh, as she left the room, the factor went to a cupboard and produced a bottle and two glasses.

"You will honor me, Monsieur, by joining me in a glass of cognac? This, and the books, I insisted on having if I were to be exiled to this valley."

Steele poured himself a modest drink. "It is not right, Colonel, that you should squander this good stuff upon me. In a few weeks I shall be in New York, while your supply is limited."

"It is not wasted if appreciated," protested St. Onge, "but I fear you have a suspicion of it; you have hardly a taste there," and he deliberately filled his own glass, and raising it with the toast, "Your health, Monsieur, and the devil take the Windigo and their friends!" swallowed the brandy.

To Steele it was patently the act of a man possessed of an unusually strong head or else a deliberate attempt to find temporary release from a harassed brain.

some face of St. Onge. Lines multiplied about the eyes and mouth as he slouched in his chair. All trace of the soldier had vanished; in his place sat a man, broken—conquered by life.

"You have not been in Canada long?" Steele ventured, hoping that the Frenchman would now talk more freely.

"Four years. I was a year at Albany—at school, you might say, learning the ways of the trade. Then they sent me here."

"You found it hard—this life in the north—after France?"

The factor straightened in his chair. His dark eyes snapped. His face stiffened. He looked the leader of men, now. "Hard, Monsieur? I have faced hardship all my life—in Algeria, Senegal, the Sahara. It's not the hardship here, it's the humiliation, for one who has led his regiment of cavalry in two Moroccan campaigns, to receive the orders of a former sous-lieutenant."

"You mean Lascelles, at Albany?"

"Yes!" St. Onge was patently laboring under strong excitement. It seemed to Steele that a revelation was imminent, but the factor turned to the bottle. "Monsieur," he protested, "you do not flatter my cognac!"

"I am enjoying it, sir," replied Steele, pouring himself a drink to humor his host, to which he added water, for the brandy was powerful. That the cognac habit was an old story with St. Onge was evident, and the younger man wondered what relation a fondness for



Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WELL, Lone Scouts no doubt wonder what of the A. A. to do next. If you Tribe, here we are want to get the most again. We have received some fine letters from some of you, and by the time this gets to you, we expect that you will have received your pin, card and handbook



from the Long House at Chicago, and a letter from us.

The applications are still coming, and we now have nearly three hundred and fifty. We are sending the handbook and membership card to all the Lone Scouts whose applications were too late to get the pins given by us, if you were too late to get yours you can get it at any time by sending us fifteen cents, which we will forward to the Long House.

Quite a number of applications were mailed to us the first day the paper was out, but the first application we opened was that of Walter McAllister of 2813 High St., Camden, N. J.

When you get your handbook, you will

soon as you can. We can promise you that even if you do your best it will be a long time before you complete the work of a Lone Scout. It will take a long time to pass the seven degrees, and after you have passed them or while you are passing them you can work for other honors such as Tribe chief, a Lone Scout Merit Medal for contributing to Scout Publications, the title of Lone Scout Booster for getting new members or getting subscriptions to "Boys Life."

Any Lone Scout who has passed all his degree tests, and has won either the Booster Title or the title of Lone Scout Contributor may apply for admission to

(Continued on page 568)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 3, Number 3



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HORIZONTAL

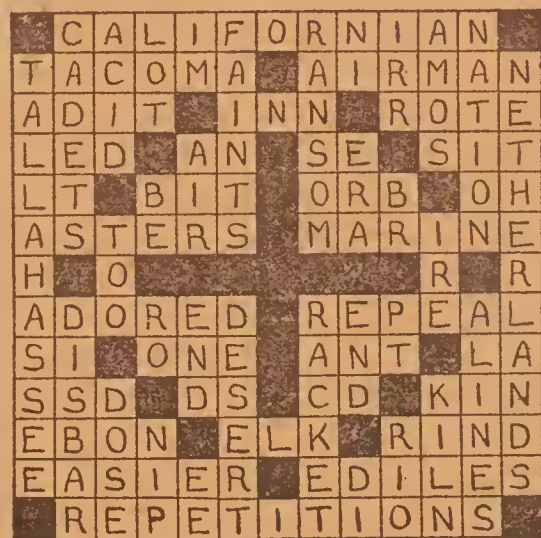
- 1—Aboriginal American
- 5—Assert to be true
- 10—Before (Poetic)
- 12—Organ of hearing
- 13—Preserve
- 15—Fail to agree
- 18—Self
- 19—Deceiving actions
- 20—Boy's name
- 21—Compartment in a jail
- 23—Often (Poetic)
- 25—Township (Abbr)
- 26—Large tub
- 28—Bleat of a sheep
- 30—Country in Europe
- 32—Expire
- 33—A color
- 35—Like
- 37—Kernel
- 39—Take the part of
- 41—Observe
- 43—Currency
- 44—Number
- 45—Forged
- 47—Current of air
- 48—Mountain in Crete
- 49—Also
- 50—Marking with a date
- 51—Any kind of flag

VERTICAL

- 1—Bug
- 2—Delivered over
- 3—Wrath
- 4—Diphthong
- 6—Grassy plains
- 7—Move slowly
- 8—Sins
- 9—To release from duty
- 11—Ill fortunes
- 14—Grow old
- 15—Duet
- 16—Fixed in opinion
- 17—Devour
- 22—Language of ancient Rome
- 24—Walking-sticks
- 27—Definite article
- 28—Prohibit
- 29—Act of adding
- 31—Turned into money; as a check
- 34—Easily injured
- 36—Ocean
- 37—Negative con-

- 38—Junction
- 39—Spread loosely for drying
- 40—Beast's lair
- 42—Discharge
- 43—Lowly
- 46—1,501 (Roman numerals)
- 47—Conquered
- 49—Tantalum (Abbr)

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What Shall We Do About the Young Folks?

(Continued from page 559)

that a youngster without life and spirit will be a dead head when he gets out into the world of business. Blowing off a certain amount of steam is harmless and even necessary for the development of a live boy or girl.

Most Young Folks Have High Ideals

So I say for one thing that when you begin to get blue about the morals of the world and the young folks, get out and talk with the youngsters. If you can get their shy confidences, you will find often that under the noise and bravado there are surprisingly high ideals and a spiritual groping around for the things that are right and beautiful.

It is a hard lesson for the older generation to learn not to condemn the young folks because they may think that YOUR way of getting or doing things is old-fashioned and out of date.

Help us to remember, O Lord, that the world moves on should be our prayer and that

"New Occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth."

But while I am optimistic and have faith in the fundamental goodness of the majority of young folks, I do not minimize at all the seriousness of the situation that parents and teachers are now facing, for it is a situation which is destroying a lot of weaker individuals and bringing sorrow and unhappiness into many a home. It is a condition which makes it the most serious job of our times to help our young people, and many of our old ones to, if they are not beyond help, to a proper appreciation of the real facts of life.

Let Mother Stop Smoking

But how are we going to do it? That is the question.

First, father and mother, particularly mother, must set the example. If father brings home booze and drinks it in the presence of his children, the chances are that the boys, and maybe the girls

too, will think it perfectly all right, in fact, the proper thing to do, to drink at their parties. If mother smokes, why not daughter? And particularly, why not son? Father and mother have a right to their own lives. None of us are models and none are perfect. Yet the power of example is of more effect than all the preaching in the world.

Make Them Mind

Now maybe I am hopelessly out of date, but it seems to me that the second plank in my platform for helping the young folks should be to restore some good old-fashioned discipline. The Puritans might have been wrong about a good many things, and no doubt they went too far, but I do not think they were far wrong in their belief that "you spoil the child when you spare the rod." The situation of lax discipline that exists in the average modern home where there are several children is almost disgraceful, and none but the parents are to blame for the modern idea a lot of children have that they can do almost everything they want to without fear or hindrance.

"Train up the child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

None but the mother and father are to blame either when the young people, even those children in their early teens, are out alone night after night at parties and movies with practically no restrictions on their goings and comings. Parents who allow conditions like these to exist are begging for future trouble which is almost sure to come.

My third suggestion is that all of us should make more effort to gain and keep the child's confidence. This is a job that has to be started early. One of the saddest situations in the world is when father and mother are spiritual strangers with their children, and when the boys or girls, longing for advice and counsel, seek somebody outside of the family to whom they can give their confidence. I believe that boys and girls should be taught early, as soon as they begin to show some natural curiosity, the fundamental biological facts of life. In my opinion, no one thing is a greater moral safeguard of both boys and girls than a full knowledge of the sex facts which they received early in life in a wholesome way from father and mother.

Give Them Something To Do

Another suggestion that I think would help a lot is to give the boys and girls something interesting to do. Nothing is truer than the old saying that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop". Healthy young people are possessed of almost unlimited energy; they just naturally have to be on the move nearly all of the time except when they are asleep. Nor can their interest be held if all that you suggest for them to do is hard work.

One of my associate editors just stated, as I read what I was writing to him, that he knew of a farm boy who had settled down to a general interest in things about the farm only after the father had gotten the boy interested in tinkering with the engine of the Ford car. He was a natural mechanic and this gave him an outlet for his interest and his energy.

A large number of boys throughout the country are getting a lot of fun and instruction out of the Lone Scout organization. Others earn considerable money and keep themselves interested through the long dull months of winter by trapping. Thousands of others are interested in junior project work and grow fine crops and animals under proper instruction and in cooperation with their fathers.

These things are possible on every farm. In fact, it is a thousand times easier to keep the young folks busy at interesting things in the country than it is in the city.

(Continued on page 569)

Simple and Elegant



Flowered voile with plain colored organ-
die for contrasting, dotted swiss with fine
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cotton broadcloth with the broadcloth cut
on the bias for the trimming bands, would
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Summer Is On The Way

With Recipes, Embroidery, and a Book Contest to Interest Everyone

(Editor's Note: The recipes given here will help to use the strawberries most temptingly after shortcake loses something of its appeal.)

Strawberry Ice Cream—One and one-half tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-half cupful of hot water, one quart of strawberries, two cupfuls of whipped cream, two cupfuls of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, two eggs, and red coloring. Pick the strawberries, sprinkle over them three tablespoonfuls of the sugar, let stand in a cool place for one hour, then rub through a sieve. Make a custard with the two eggs, milk, and the remainder of the sugar. Dissolve the gelatine in the water, strain into the custard and allow to become cool, then stir into the fruit pulp, add the lemon juice, red coloring and cream. Freeze and when frozen, allow to ripen for two hours. Serve in dainty ice cups topped with a ripe strawberry.

Strawberry Pudding With Fruit Salad—One and one-half tablespoonfuls of powdered gelatine, one cupful of hot water, juice of half a lemon, three-fourths cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of mashed strawberries, and some seasonable fruits. Dissolve the gelatine in one-half cupful of the hot water, add the lemon juice, sugar dissolved in the remainder of the hot water and strawberries rubbed through a sieve. Turn into a wet ring mold and allow to become firm. Turn out when set and fill center with a mixture of seasonable fruit, such as sliced oranges, bananas, cherries and apple, sweetened with sugar to taste. Serve very cold.

Strawberry Toast—Have ready some slices of buttered toast. Mix well two level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one cupful of sugar. Put the mixture gradually into one cupful of boiling water, stirring constantly. Cook in a double boiler until thick and clear, boil down to one cupful, add one-quarter cupful of orange juice, and remove from the fire; stir in gently one cupful of ripe strawberries, pour over toast and serve immediately.

Strawberry Pie—Pick, wash and stew one quart of strawberries with one-half cupful of water and one cupful of sugar add one tablespoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of mixed spices, and bake until slightly browned. Or bake shells, sprinkle with sugar, and fill with ripe strawberries well sweetened, cover with whipped cream, sweetened. Or with a meringue made of sugar and juice of one-half small lemon. Set the pie in the oven to brown the meringue. Serve cold.

Strawberry Jelly—Six tablespoonfuls of powdered gelatine, one pound of strawberries, one cupful of sugar, four cupfuls of cold water, juice of one lemon, whites and shells of two eggs, one tablespoonful of strawberry extract, red coloring and whipped cream. Cut the strawberries into halves, put them into a saucepan with the water, allow them to remain for one hour, then add the gelatine, whites, and shells of eggs, lemon juice and sugar. Beat till they boil, remove the whisk, draw to one side, cover and leave for ten minutes. Strain through a hot jelly bag, add coloring and extract, pour into a wet mold, turn out when set and serve with whipped sweetened cream flavored with strawberry extract.

Strawberry Tapioca—Cook for fifteen minutes in a double boiler, one-half cupful of minute tapioca, one-half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter, and three cupfuls of hot water. Crush one pint of strawberries sweeten to taste, and let stand one-half hour. Take tapioca from the fire and stir in fruit. Set in a cool place. Serve very cold. Delicious served with whipped cream.—Miss H. A. L.

"Where the Jam Pots Grow"

EVERY housewife can make jellies of grapes, currants and crab apples—but what pride swells up in your heart when you've done the unusual thing. So let's get ready for jelly making as strawberry days are not far off and if your jars are all gone or just too fast diminishing—my



Transfer Patterns That Are Easily Worked

These transfer patterns are simple in design and would work up quickly. We suggest for the large centerpiece and scarf a cream or ecru linen with the flowers worked in bright colors and the stems and leaves in green. For the 12-inch dollie nothing is nicer than white linen with solid embroidery.

Large 36-inch centerpiece pattern 20c. each
12-inch dollie pattern 7c. each
Scarf end pattern 18 by 18 inches 10c. each



little plan will help you replenish your stock by using that extra fruit juice, peach, pineapple or even prune.

Lately we have been eating a good many oranges, just as others are doing, to help make the canned fruits last till June, at least, and those orange rinds are so useful. Next time you have six or more rinds make a boiling of orange pectin. Pare away the colored rind, using the thick inner case only. Chop it up or grind it using the coarse blade. To each pint of this pulp add one quart of cold water and let it stand for two hours. Then cook it rapidly, reducing the liquid about one-half. Strain through a good jelly bag and boil slowly for just a few minutes—then seal.

Five or six tablespoons of this pectin will serve to make jelly with one cup of fruit juices which will not jell under ordinary circumstances. Use the usual amount of sugar. The color and taste are not affected if you follow carefully the above instructions.—Montana.

Keeping Garments Fresh

NOTHING is quite so convenient for a busy country housewife as a one-piece dress of dark silk or wool material as it is 'always ready to wear.' The one objection to such a frock is that, if it is carelessly hung away in a close dark closet, it does not seem quite fresh and nice after it has been worn a few times.

The remedy for this is a thorough airing of all garments before they are hung

away after each wearing. The handiest arrangement for this that I have ever found is a small nicked towel-rack that opens out like a fan. Fasten this to a window-frame where sun and air can be admitted and I find it an ideal arrangement.

When removing a dress, slip the sleeves over two of the rack-arms and allow it to hang until well aired. If wrinkles have developed across the back of the skirt from riding or sitting, dip a whisk-brush lightly in warm water and brush the wrinkled portion; very often this will entirely remove the wrinkles without pressing. If coats are well aired after being worn they will keep nice much longer. Hung on this rack the garment does not wrinkle as it is inclined to do when placed over a chair-back for airing.—Alice M. Ashton.

What Book Has Meant the Most to You and Why?

AUNT Janet would like to know what book other than the Bible, has impressed you most in your reading and why it so impressed you? For the best letter answering this question there will be a prize of three dollars; for second best, two dollars, and third best, one dollar. Contest will close June 20th. Send your letters to Aunt Janet, care of American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Save wear-and-tear in washing clothes! Naptha and splendid soap, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap. Loosens dirt safely! Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week? Try it and see for yourself!

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(Continued from page 565)

the Grand Council. Once each year the Grand Council elects members for an executive committee, the members of which are known as Council Chiefs.

You may also work for advancing the Tribe which you helped to organize. At its organization a Tribe is known as a third class Tribe. It becomes a Tribe of the second class when all the charter members, that is the members who belonged when it was formed, have passed all their degree tests. It becomes a First Class Tribe when, in addition to satisfying the requirements for second class Tribe it either has three final merit honors, no two held by the same Scout, and at least one of each kind, or two recruits who have passed all their degrees.

We are also wondering who will be the first to send us his application for a first degree badge. You will find exactly how to do this on page 18 of the handbook.

We are glad to know that we have some Lone Scouts in our territory who have been working for some time. L. S. Henry Bilton of Franklinville, N. Y., has been awarded the title of Lone Scout Organizer. L. S. Roland Hinkley, 133 Court St., Portsmouth, N. H.; L. S. Maurice Connor, 125 W. Embargo St., Rome, N. Y. and L. S. John Madore, Box 70, Hyndman, Pa., have been awarded the title of Lone Scout Boosters. L. S. Willis Hart of Cochran, Pa., was awarded a Silver medal.

L. S. G. Kenneth Greer of Maryland, has won the Gold Quill, signifying that he has earned 400 points by contributing to Scout Publications.

Our letters sent to the following boys have been returned. Will you send us your correct address.

Albert Peterson, Yates Co., M. Alexander, Jefferson Co., Roswell Long, Chautauqua Co., Walter Knapp, Tompkins Co. Names of new members next week.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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All separate colors Aster Plants Potted \$30.00 per 1000, \$3.50 per 100.

Cabbage plants (from best seed) well grown and sorted. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Danish Ballhead, Savoy and Red Danish. \$2.00 per 1000. 5000—\$9.00, 600—\$1.25.

Rerooted Cabbage Plants—\$2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower Plants (from same strain of seed I used last year). All Rerooted strong plants. Snowball, \$4.50 per 1000; 5000—\$20.00.

Send for free list of vegetable plants. Cash with all orders please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Rerooted Cauliflower plants, Long Island and Catskill Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1. Rerooted Cabbage plants, 1,000, \$2; 500, \$1.40; 200, \$1.10. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Surehead, All Head Early, Flat Dutch. Send for complete list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

FIELD GROWN CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Wakefields, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch and Succession Tomatoes Stone and Baltimores, 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2 postpaid. Express, \$1.25 per thousand. All plants moss packed. Guarantee satisfaction and square deal or money refunded. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—252 acres improved, comprising truck farm, fruit bearing orange grove and stock farm combined, located in Marion County, Fla., bordering R. R. on east and Orange Lake on west, good buildings and other improvements to amt of \$10,000. Peaches, pears, plums, figs, lagriots, kimgriats, pecans, bananas, all in full bearing. Transportation facilities ideal. Price with terms, \$25,000. Apply Box No. 9, Boardman, Fla.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road, 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. R. J. WHEATON, Killawag, N. Y.

FOR SALE—36 acre ideal fruit, berry and poultry farm. GEO. K. BROWN, Seymour, Conn., R. 2.

\$5,000 FARM FOR SALE—Nearby churches, stores, good school and good roads, 99 acres good land. FRED MacGREGOR, Sprakers, N. Y.

WONDERFUL FARM—Colonial house, two barns, forty-five acres velvet fields, splendid view overlooking lake, \$2,500. BARNEY, Canaan, New Hampshire.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Plants set out this spring will bear quantities of delicious berries this summer and fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, tomato varieties Bonny Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore all canners favorites, will be ready May 1st, 500—\$1.50, 1000—\$2.50, 5000 and over \$2.00 per thousand express and Market, Danish Ballhead Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston and Early Jersey wakefields same prices as tomatoes, Suhrs Danish Cauliflower 100—75c, 1000—\$5.00 Ruby King sweet peppers same as cauliflower, place your order for May delivery. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

\$1 SPRING SPECIALS Prepaid—18 Giant Everblooming Pansie plants in bud and bloom; 50 Transplanted Asters, asst; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 25 Transplanted Snapdragons, beautiful pink flowers; 25 Daisies, pink and white in bud and bloom; 40 Verbenas, mammoth mixed; 25 Gladiolas, exhibition mixed; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 Tomato plants selected; 110 Cauliflower plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, also tomato, standard varieties, 300—85c; 500—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.25 postpaid charges collect \$1.50 per 1000. Satisfaction quick delivery guaranteed. MAPLE GROVE PLANT FARMS, Franklin, Va.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI—Splendor Collection: Three bulbs each of ten different large-flowering varieties (30 bulbs) all separately labeled, mailed at once postpaid with easy planting directions, for only \$1. Will bloom this summer. Send for free new 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 magnificent varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

GLADIOLI 70 Blooming Bulbs \$1.00—no 2 alike. 12 choice dahlias \$1.00. Catalog. A. SHERMAN, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all leading varieties 500 \$1.25; 1000 \$2.00, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. OAKDALE FARM, Franklin, Va.

4 SOLID ACRES Early Red and Danish cabbage plants. Ready about June 6 to 30th. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y. Bell Phone.

BERRY-VEGETABLE AND FLOWER PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, gooseberry, grape, currant plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, pepper, sweet potato and other vegetable plants; Foxglove, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Sweet William, Hardy Blue Salvia and 70 other kinds of perennial flower plants, ready to bloom this summer, all perfectly hardy, living out doors all winter; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Zinnia and 20 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants. Catalogue Free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

10 MILLION—Fine Cabbage and Tomato Plants Ready—Fine, Field grown hardy stocks. All leading varieties—Cabbage Plants 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$1.75 Postpaid. Express 5000, \$5. Tomato Plants 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 Postpaid. Express 5000, \$7.50. Sweet Potato \$4.00. Peppers, \$3.50. Take No Chances—Order from Largest and Oldest growers in Virginia. Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed or money refunded. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 70c, 100; \$4, 1,000; Green Mary, Big Late, 90c, 100; \$5.50, 1,000; Cooper, \$1, 100; Everbearer, \$1.10, 100; Blackberry, \$2.50, 100; St. Regis, \$2, 100. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

THE AUTOMOBILE SEASON is here and our men are making big money. They give car owners better service, and reduced cost of operation by a new patented device. Unlike anything else offered. Commission as high as \$3.50 on a \$7.50 sale. Side line men or full time men. Write at once. Circular free. AUTOMOTIVE ECONOMY CO., Easton National Bank Bldg., Easton, Pa.

AGENTS—Make big money, all or part time, selling \$500,000 Health and Accident Policy \$25 weekly benefit. All for \$10. Every man and woman you meet needs one. Write for details. Suite 215, Dept. 113, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—One mile from Joe's Pond, beautiful scenery. SARAH BADGER, Cabot, Vt.

CATTLE

A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th—\$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairyman's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. FISLIKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, Sec., Rockville, Conn.

FOR QUICK SALE at the famous Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa., Financial Sensation 8th No. 202042. Son of the great \$60,000 Bull Financial Sensation No. 153793 Dam: Financial Buttercup Maid No. 413516, with a record of 403 lbs. fat at a four year old. Born Oct. 27, 1921. Solid dark fawn with white star on forehead, black tongue and switch, \$100.00, f. o. b. West Chester, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIE AND WELSH SHEPHERDS Pups. Females \$5.00, males \$8.00, spayed females \$10. Trained dogs one year \$15. Ship C.O.D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

FOR SALE—Police puppies, highly pedigreed, two pure white. Also Irish Terriers. MEAD, Amenia, N. Y.

GREAT DANE PUPS from registered stock, pedigrees furnished, cheap for quick sale. MAUDE FAULKHAM, Middle Road, Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED GREAT DANES, 5½ months old, male and female. RICHARD TENNEY, Hinesburg, Vt.

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. You should order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

BARRONS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS EXCLUSIVELY. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, Department A., New Washington, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trapped stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS—8c up, c. o. d. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed, 20th year, 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR SALE: Baby Chicks of super-quality, from culled stock, send for prices and circular. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio, 841 W. Mary St.

TEN CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, five dollars, from pure bred, free range, healthy birds. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal - Dorcas Strain. Eggs from selected, heavy layers of large eggs, \$1.25-15; \$7-100. R. HILL, R. 1, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred selected flocks, leghorns, 10c, Rocks and Reds, 12c, mixed 8c. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. BANKER'S HATCHERY, Dansville, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Baby Chicks, setting eggs from pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock. BLAUVELT, Breeder, Holmdel, N. J.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 100% live delivery. Write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

MARCY FARM STRAIN Jersey Black Giants hatching eggs, 15, \$2; 45, \$5; 100, \$10. Prepaid. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs from large, dark red birds, extra good wing and tail markings. Yearling hens for sale. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$8—100; Barred Rocks, \$9—100; White Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$9—100; light mixed, \$7—100; heavy \$8—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER-HATCHED ANCONAS since 1917. \$13.00—100, \$3.50—25. Eggs \$2.50—30. Also White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Circulars. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—B. P. Rocks, 11c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 8c. These chicks are from healthy, high producing, free range stock, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$3.25—25; \$6—50; \$11—100; Rocks, \$3, \$5.50, \$10; W. Leghorns, \$2.75, \$5, \$9; Heavy Mixed, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$8; Light Mixed, \$2.25, \$4, \$7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS: Rich, dark color; hens from breeding pens, each one Vermont certified and tested, free from white diarrhea, \$2.50. Baby Chix, after June 15, 20c; 300, \$50; 600, \$90. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, AA 10, Hartland, Vt.

MIXED CHICKS, 8c; Rocks, Reds, 10c; Leghorns, 9c; Anconas, 11c; Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$11c; Langshans, 13c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$6 per doz., from purebred matured stock. Excellent layers. MRS. THURSTON SMITH, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

WYCKOFF'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Chicks after June 1, 10c; eggs, 4c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. W. DEMICK, Hammond, N. Y.

COCKERELS—8 weeks old, S. C. Buff Leghorns, free range stock, 60c each. H. MABERRY, R. 2, Hammondsport, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS EGGS, 12—\$1.75; ducklings, 35c; White Wyandotte eggs, 15—\$1.50. Postpaid. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

TOBACCO DUST of the highest grade for sprinkling, fumigating and worms in poultry. \$3 per 100 lb. \$40 per ton. F.O.B. N. Y. TOBACCO DUST CO., 97 Reade St., New York.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. ALDEN, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—18 H. P. Double Cylinder Birdsall Steam Traction Engine in fine shape. JOHN RAPPELVEY, Watkins, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men-women, 18 to 65, wanting to qualify for Government Positions, \$140-\$300 monthly, home or traveling. Write, OZMENT, 253, St. Louis, Mo.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with ears to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILKERS—Clean, dryhand milkers. Wages piecework, \$67.50 to \$90 per month, board and room. WALKER-GORDON LABORATORY CO., Plainsboro, N. J.

WANTED—Couple on farm, woman as housekeeper, man to do farm work. State wages and references. C. M. HARVEY, Blue Store, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Leaky Roofs

Made
Water-tight
at
Small Cost



Guaranteed
To Wear
10 Years

an amazingly simple way to make your leaky roofs watertight and last 10 years longer at one-fifth the cost of a new roof. 20 years use on industrial buildings all over the world prove what it will do for you.

SEAL-TITE

THICK LIQUID
ASBESTOS ROOFING

You pour it on right over the old roof and spread it out with a roofer's brush. You do it yourself in a few hours—no labor cost—you end your roof worries for 10 years to come. Remember, Seal-Tite is not a paint.

Don't Pay for 4 Months!

We ask no pay till 4 months of sun and rain have proved all our claims. **SEAL-TITE** must do what we say it will or it costs you nothing. Could you make a fairer offer if you wrote it yourself?

WRITE NOW!

Our big, illustrated circular tells all about how you can turn an old, leaky roof into a new, watertight roof, at a small fraction of the cost of a new roof. What a wonderful chance to save! Don't wait for the next rain to remind you that your roof leaks. Look into this thing right now. Seal-Tite carries a positive 10-year guarantee. Send today for full details of our amazing offer. Write TODAY!

Established 1908

Monarch Paint Co., Dept. 90-63 Cleveland, Ohio

What Readers Want to Know

Where New York Gets Its Butter Supply

MORE than one-fifth of all the creamery butter produced in the United States is shipped to the New York metropolitan district. The average daily consumption of the Port of New York district probably exceeds half a million pounds daily.

It may surprise even dairymen who realize the importance of their industry to know that the total value of the butter produced in the United States in 1921 exceeded the value of that year's cotton crop, was nearly three times the value of the nation's tobacco crop, and was relatively close to the value of the wheat crop.

Most Comes From Middle West

By far the largest part of New York's butter is shipped from great agricultural States of the Middle West. Minnesota led last year with 80,588,659 pounds. Iowa was second with 43,488,617, Illinois third with 33,537,502 and Nebraska fourth with 24,074,323. Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are also important butter-producing States, though the first-named is best known for its cheese. New York State itself shipped 9,597,981 pounds to the metropolis.

Canada last year contributed some 1,827,978 pounds; imports of Canadian and other foreign butters are kept down by the duty of eight cents per pound. Creamery experts assert that if cream or milk is imported from Canada and converted into butter in this country, the duty on the cream or milk works out to practically the same as that on the butter.

What Foreign Countries Send Us

Other countries contribute to some slight extent to the butter supply of the metropolis. Last year some 390,844 pounds were received here from miscellaneous sources—for the most part Denmark, Holland, New Zealand and the Argentine. Danish butter is of high quality and is said to be equal to that made in this country, while butter from Holland is often excellent, but butter from other countries is not particularly favored by the trade.

Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine benefit from the fact that their seasons are directly opposite to ours, so that during their highest production of butter our own production is at its ebb. The chief sale of butter from these countries, however, is to Great Britain, and ordinarily we receive their butter only when the London market is over supplied.

What Is Telegony?

IT was widely believed at one time that after a female has borne young, sired by a certain male, her later offspring, sired by other males, will show characteristics derived from the first, a supposed phenomenon which has been called telegony. Such an influence could come only from a modification of the egg cells of the female by influences from the first offspring before birth, and so come under the head of the inheritance of acquired characteristics. It is even more improbable, however, as the influence of the first male must necessarily be very indirect. The most widely quoted example of this sort of influence was a case in which a mare was mated with a zebra, producing a hybrid, and later, after mating with a horse, produced a colt which had certain markings which resembled those of a zebra. This, however, was merely an isolated case. A considerable number of attempts have been made to confirm it, but with no success. The most extensive experiments were those of J. Cossar Ewart, likewise with zebras and mares. He could find no effects which could be ascribed to telegony. There was found of elegony. The theory is now considered a colt with stripes after having produced

a hybrid. However, it was found that the sire of this colt, an Arab, produced similarly striped colts from mares which had never seen a zebra.

Similar experiments with zebra crosses, also with negative results, have been carried on by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Many cases were found in which mares bore mules and horse colts successively, but no evidence could be found of elegony. The theory is now considered to be thoroughly discredited and is evidently one which need give the practical breeder no concern.

Scours in Calves and Lambs

Our calves and lambs, when two days old, get a white diarrhea and die two or three days later. We have well ventilated and clean stables for cows and feed the calves mixed clover and timothy hay silage and Tioga dairy rations. The ewes are fed on mixed hay, and about six weeks before lambing time, equal parts of buckwheat and oats for their grain. Can you tell me what would be good to give the calves or lambs, or what to give the mothers to prevent this disease?—L. W., New York.

THE disease you describe is called white scours and attacks young animals. It is supposed to be caused by a germ. We suggest you procure at your local drug store the following, and give it four times a day, one teaspoonful on the tongue: Salol, 4 ounces; powdered opium, 20 grains and bismuth sub. gallate, ½ pound. We also suggest that you scrub the floors with a caustic soda solution where the drippings have been and whitewash the stalls.

Suggests Charcoal As a Remedy

IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I read Mr. E. S.'s letter on "Scours."

I am a lawyer now, but used to live and work on a farm and fed hundreds of cattle. I always found best quality of charcoal pulverized fine as wheat flour one of the very best general remedies for any kind of scours. Put it into dry feed such as bran, chop, etc., a good tablespoonful once a day until relieved. Better get willow charcoal at drugstore.

This remedy is harmless and so simple that many farmers refuse to use it because it is too common.—T. W. T., New York.

Cows Suffer from Eczema

One of my cows is suffering from a disease of the skin. The skin becomes very red and full of blood spots when rubbed and is itchy. The skin of her whole body also becomes affected.

—W. Z. S. Pennsylvania.

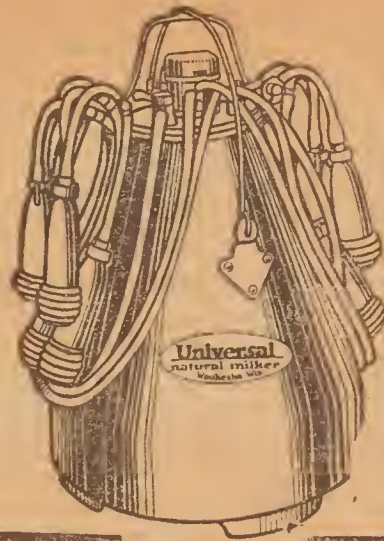
APPARENTLY your cow suffers from Eczema. We suggest you give the animal a saline cathartic (one-half pound of salts) and have the following prescription made by your local druggist, and apply it over the surface of the cow's body for three days: Powdered sulphate, 3 pounds; denatured alcohol, 2 pints; septic (P. D. & Co.), 4 ounces and crude oil, 2 gallons.

What Shall we do about the Young Folks

(Continued from page 566)

And lastly in my program for bringing back the moral plane, I would restore the spirit of the American home. How often it is the case, rapidly becoming more so, that the home is nothing more than a place to eat and sleep, a house and not a home in any real sense of the term. The farm home has been something of an exception to this because it is tied up so closely with the business. But even with the farm home, the automobile, the motion picture and the frequent parties—all of them good influences when not used to excess—are tending to take the young folks away too much when they might better be gathered at least a part of the time around the family hearthstone.

My own memory of long winter evenings spent with books and with my brothers and parents in the old "settling room" with its blazing wood fire is a priceless possession.



ALTERNATES—Like Milking With Hands

THE Universal Natural Milker not only duplicates the milking action of the calf, but also that of milking with hands. The Universal improved pulsator alternates—applies suction on two teats at a time, while the other two are resting and being gently massaged by the Universal perfect teat cup. Result: cows take to the Universal naturally right at the start—they don't have to be "educated" up to liking it. This is one of the reasons why so many dairymen milk their finest pure-bred cows with Universals.

Mail the coupon for full information about this better milker that will cut your milking time and labor in half.

UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Waukesha, Wis. Dept. A Syracuse, N. Y.

Universal natural milker

Milks like the calf

Universal Milking Machine Co.,
Waukesha, Wis.

Dept. A., Syracuse, N. Y.

Without obligation please send me copy of your 1925 milking machine catalog. I milk ——— cows.

Name

P. O.

State

R. F. D. or Box

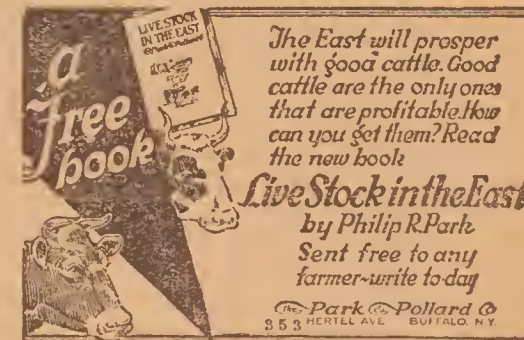


MEHRING'S MILKER

It leads in clean milking, speed and cheapness; \$85 on trial, \$80 cash. Also Engine Milkers.

W. M. MEHRING,

KEYMAR, MARYLAND



The East will prosper with good cattle. Good cattle are the only ones that are profitable. How can you get them? Read the new book

Live Stock in the East

by Philip R. Park

Sent free to any farmer who writes to day

The Park & Pollard Co.

553 HERTZEL AVE. BUFFALO, N.Y.

BINDER TWINE

at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Sample free

THEO. BURT & SONS,

Melrose, Ohio

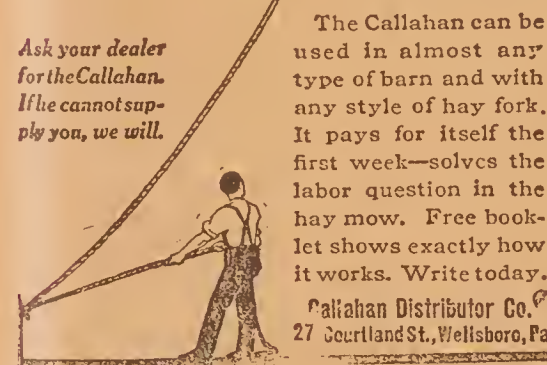
HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERA-TIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Maxons Mill, Ky.

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To Buy, Sell or Trade
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Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

CALLAHAN HAY GUIDE

"I consider the 'Guide' as much help to one man unloading as the 'loader' is to one man loading," writes E. C. Jillson, New York. It puts the hay into any part of the mow without hand forking.

"Saves Hand Forking in the Mow." Saves labor; saves money.



The Callahan can be used in almost any type of barn and with any style of hay fork. It pays for itself the first week—solves the labor question in the hay mow. Free booklet shows exactly how it works. Write today.

Callahan Distributor Co.,
27 Courtland St., Wellsboro, Pa.

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 50 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes. Get my FREE DELIVERY offer. From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices. INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE. Tells all about PAINT and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842.

O. W. INGERSOLL, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANK ACCOUNT PRODUCERS PORK AND BEANS

PLANT BEANS. HARVEST WITH MILLER BEAN HARVESTER. Sell the perfect. Feed culls to Pigs. Le Roy Plow Co. Le Roy, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, O1, Paducah, Ky.

The Valley of Voices

(Continued from page 564)

and mortification to the girl who heard them.

"It is very late, sir—we may be disturbing your daughter," and he offered his hand with a "good night!" when the pat of moccasins drew the attention of both men.

Clothed in a loose garment, caught at the waist by a Cree sash, her wayward hair in a great coil at the nape of her neck, Denise St. Onge stood in the doorway. She was a figure of peculiar beauty and dignity as she calmly said, "Father, Monsieur Steele doubtless desires to rest after a long journey. It is late."

St. Onge pulled himself together. "Pardon me, Monsieur, you are tired. Good night."

Red with confusion, Steele met the level eyes of the girl who had heard her personal affairs so intimately discussed with a stranger, and marveled to find there no humiliation, no anger, as he murmured a good night and sought his room.

There, for a time, he sat smoking, as he watched the moon drift down to the purple ridge beyond the river. The post was asleep. Not a husky stirred. From below, the muffled fret of the rapids in the gorge alone broke through the dead silence of the night. His thoughts traversed the events of the day; the meeting with Denise St. Onge; the news of the loss of the fur canoe and the panic of the post Indians; the startling revelation by the factor of what the future might hold for him and the girl downstairs. As for this fur canoe—St. Onge was palpably holding back something there. But what? And his daughter—had he told the whole story? Could it be that she had already bound herself to Lascelles, to save her father? That would account for the heartache, but not for the fear he had seen in her eyes at the rapids. Fear of whom? Would the old soldier, in spite of his protestations, allow her to sacrifice herself? This Windigo matter—what a rare chance for a first-hand study of the Ojibway superstition! What a monograph it would make for the Museum! There was certainly much to do here until they were forced to race the ice down to Nepigon.

Steele undressed and was soon asleep. Presently, from a dream in which timber wolves in full cry were running an old caribou across a frozen lake, he waked to find himself sitting upright in his cot. Through the open window the ridge over the river now loomed indigo black, masking the moon. On the flat surface of the stream stars still glittered, but the timbered shore lay blurred in shadow.

With a muttered exclamation of annoyance, the weary man again sought much-needed sleep. He was drifting swiftly into unconsciousness when out across the still valley floated a low wail. The man stirred. For a space the hush of the forest night returned. Then from the somber shoulder of the ridge rose sobbing as of a creature in torment.

Wide awake now, nerves tingling, Steele sprang to the window. The voice ceased. The man waited, expectant. Was it a trick of his senses, had he dreamed it, or— Then the eerie wail filled the night with horror, rising in wild crescendo to climax in a demoniacal shriek.

The brain of the excited and mystified man at the window was working swiftly. "Lynx," he muttered, "No! Wolverine? No, not at this time of the year. Wolf? Impossible!" Then his mouth shaped a grim smile. "The Windigo!"

CHAPTER V

STEELE strained from the window, waiting for a repetition of the wail. But the voice which had defiled the

night was hushed. From the clearing came the whimpering of awed huskies, the wolf challenge smothered in their throats. Among the dim shapes of the Indian shacks beyond the trade-house not a light flickered. They were as the houses of the dead. The post people lay in their blankets, stiff with fear. Like a shroud, panic had fallen on Wailing River.

Throwing on his clothes, the man swung from the window and dropped to the grass below. The house, also, was dark—St. Onge doubtless drugged with cognac, but she? Did she lie numb with fright, or was she gallantly struggling with the mystery?

As he approached Michel's dark shack, Steele was puzzled. Had the Iroquois and David also weakened?

But two silent shapes, carrying something in their hands, met him at the door.

"You heard it, Michel?" demanded Steele, searching the swart face of the half-breed, as they left the shack, for traces of excitement.

The features of Michel were set like stone as he said: "De Windigo get de fur cano'; now he get de pos'."

"What d'you mean?" quickly demanded Steele, fearing that the Indian in the head man had at last triumphed over his intelligence—that he, too, had succumbed to the general terror.

"Michel mean," exclaimed David, "that de Indian will leave de pos' after tonight."

The white man was relieved. These two, at least, had not been stampeded

by the nameless thing on the ridge. And then, as they reached the shore, it began again.

From the crest of the ridge came an unspeakable mewing, now strangely cat-like, now unearthly; followed by the moaning of a mangled thing in torture.

It ceased. The white man heard the rough breathing of the men beside him. Slowly the click of steel on steel marked the cocking of two rifles. Then upon the heavy silence broke the prolonged wailing of an Ojibway woman for her dead.

Rigid, the three men listened. Steele felt the slow rising of goose flesh along his spine.

The wailing climaxed in maniacal shrieks.—Again the night was soundless.

(To Be Continued)



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What Shall We Do With Our Hay?

A Suggestion Worth Considering—A Plow Handle Talk

By H. E. COOK

I WAS out in the field today with one of our men looking to see if we could find out what the prospect was for a grass crop this year following a period of night freezes for a week. The grass is pushing up through a mulch of about one



H. E. COOK.

The plants are timothy and the three clovers.

The plants in this field are pretty well nourished but they are ideally protected and I am beginning to think that protection is a 50-50 requirement with fertility. Protection comes from allowing the second

growth to go back to the land and as much top dressing with stable manure as we can spare and more, not to let a cow's foot touch the field. The folks go wild if the cows get into the garden, but they won't do as much damage as when they get into a meadow of equal size. A permanent meadow is, or should be, a grass garden, and should have the same respect shown it.

Our wise men have told us to use short rotations. I do not know whether that is good advice for a dairyman without reservations. Of course, if the grass field is weedy and the roots are weak ones, all the field should be plowed and cultivated and reseeded and so have a right start. Such a job needs a surgeon's knife and not a courtplaster. A friend of ours has been in a hospital or under a doctor's care for several years. Last fall one leg was taken off. He looks now like a boy. Now he says we are going right, very fitting to a good many jobs.

I have believed for a long time that we should, in the East, grow more of our cattle feed, and quite naturally my thoughts have centered around the grain field. That is all right. Let's grow all

we can. But I am beginning to think that from a business and psychological point combined, we will not get far until we have gone to the limit in the growing and feeding of hay.

I know that grain growing is expensive and where the labor is not performed by the family, a good deal of extra labor will be required. This labor is demanded for a short season and the people to perform it are not in sight and they will not come just when we want them. The chances are they will be the farthest away when we want them,—April, May, June, July and August. So we just do not do it and our friends who write and lecture and philosophize, not many of them every day dirt farmers however, lay our hard times chiefly to the feed bill and probably it is true or at least it savors of truth.

All this in the face of the fact that the dairies of Northern New York would the first year, if they could get it, consume 50% more hay than they do now and a lot of them would double the first year. Hay has been without market value and we, with our year round feeding, have been crowding our cows just to get the stuff out of the way and into manure. I have been surprised to find the actual hay capacity of cows. It is common practice to get the dairy out to pasture about four weeks earlier than they should go, which poisons the pastures. They are soft and the close grazing and poaching almost puts grass out of business, but the hay is gone and what is a feller going to say? Turn them

(Continued on page 576)

Not in years have farmers begun haying with so much old hay on hand.



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What Readers Want to Know

How They Market Sweet Corn in New Jersey

STATE statistics show that Burlington County leads New Jersey in the acreage devoted to sweet and sugar corn. It dominates the New York market during the month of July and forms the main money crop for a large number of truck farmers.

Last year the Cooperative Growers Association at Beverly shipped 80,000 sacks of green corn to New York and Brooklyn for its members, and as much more found its way to Philadelphia and other nearby cities.

The bulk of the corn crop is produced in a section along the Delaware River, midway between Trenton and Philadelphia. The area is approximately 3 miles wide and about 12 miles long. The soil is a sandy loam, very early, but dries out rapidly and a prolonged dry spell cuts the crop badly.

Start Work Early

Ground is plowed in March. A heavy rye sod, or rye and vetch, is plowed under, land is disced or harrowed, and rows are made with a Darnell marker two furrows at one time, 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet apart.

About 500 pounds of fertilizer are spread in the furrow. Then a planting machine is hooked on behind the marking sled, discs are arranged to cover up the furrows, and planting machine runs on top of the covered furrow. Seed is planted six or seven inches apart and not over one inch deep.

As soon as corn is up, it is dressed with 600 to 1000 pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre. When it is four or five inches high it is thinned to stand from twelve to fourteen inches apart in the row.

Nitrate of Soda Used

Soil is worked to the plants until stalks are too high for further working. Nitrate of Soda, 100 to 200 pounds per acre is applied when corn is about knee high. Suckers are removed. Ears are ready for cutting from June 25th to August 1st, according to variety and season.

A sled and large box, drawn by one horse or mule, is used to gather crop. Generally, two men take two rows each, on either side of the box, thus cutting four rows at a time. The box is dumped on the head land where the packers count it into sacks, sew them across the top, attach shipping tag, and it is ready for market.

Sold in Sacks

Uniform sacks, 28x40 inches, holding from 90 to 100 ears, are used for shipping. Motor trucks load at the farm and leave the Beverly section about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, arriving in New York about midnight. Corn is sold on the early market and the grower has his market information by 10 o'clock the next morning.

Some growers use the regular two row corn planter in putting in the crop, while some few have made up a planting machine by using two one-row drills hung on a long axle. But the bulk of the crop is put in with a regular one row drill, as it does not pack the soil too much and comes through more readily.

Two Varieties Planted

Two kinds of seed are used; the smooth white, and the wrinkled, a true sugar variety. The smooth white seed can withstand a lot of wet, cold weather and is planted early, from March 25th to April 5th, according to the season. Most growers save their own seed and by careful handling, some extra early strains of large eared corn have been developed. The sugar variety is planted about the middle of April.

The yield varies on different farms. Eight thousand ears per acre is considered good, though many exceed that and of course some fall below. There is no doubt but that those who use fertilizer heavily produce the best crops, the largest ears and realize the most money.

As soon as ears are harvested the stalks are either plowed under, or cut up with a tractor disc. When plowed, a chain is used to drag the stalks under. Sometimes corn is followed by beans for a second crop, but whether the ground is used for a tractor disc. When plowed, a chain is most always planted, rye being chiefly used.

—W. K. HOOGSTRA.

Controlling the Brown Measuring Worm

We have a large orchard. The brown measuring worms have gotten on the trees for two or three years. They eat the leaves, blossoms and apples and leave the trees apparently dead. Do you know what to get to prevent them. If you know of any remedy please tell me what to get and where to get it and how to use it.

—Mrs. F. R., Pennsylvania.

UNDOUBTEDLY your trees have either been attacked by tent caterpillars or the spring canker worm. There is another canker worm that comes out in the fall and continues the work of the species that makes its appearance in the spring.

Arsenate of lead is the best poison to apply. You can get it at your local supply store. There are a number of different brands that are good. If you get the paste, read the directions on the can very closely for mixing it up. If you get the powder, watch the directions there, because you use different proportions.

In the use of paste you can use anywhere from 3 to 10 pounds per 50 gallon of water, depending on the way the material is made up. The arsenate of lead that is in powder form is mixed up at the rate of about 2½ pounds per 50 gallons of water. The advantage in using arsenate of lead lies in the fact that there is not enough free arsenic to burn the foliage. Paris green is another poison that is often used, but if too much of this is put on it burns the foliage.

Bands Are Effective

If you are seriously bothered with these insects, it would be a good idea to band your trees another year, about six weeks before the blossoms are due to appear. The worms work from the ground up. The life history of the worm is such that the mature worms enter the ground in the fall and remain there until spring. The female adult that emerges in the spring is wingless and she crawls up the trunk of the tree and lays the eggs. The eggs hatch out shortly after the apple leaves have unfolded. You can apply the arsenate any time now before the blossoms have fully opened, or shortly after the petals begin to fall. If you have bees it may not be well to apply poisons during the height of the blossoming season, due to the fact that the poison may have a serious affect upon them.

Growing Cucumbers for Market

ALMOST any odd patch of ground will be found suitable for a cucumber plot just so the soil is fairly fertile and not inclined to be too greatly susceptible to drought, nor on the other hand wet enough to endanger the plants drowning out. When the piece has been worked up nicely and pulverized into garden shape, the seeds should be planted and this should be about the middle of June. It is not necessary to make raised hills; quite the contrary. The ordinary surface planting will resist dry weather much better than where the ridging method is practised. A little commercial fertilizer sprinkled in the hill will make rapid growth in the young plants and increase the yield later. The rows should be made wide enough apart that the vines do not overgrow each other across middles.

I have in mind a plot of cucumbers 20 feet by 300 that were planted in just this manner. This patch brought in \$125 and had not the early frost killed the vines,

(Continued on page 583)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending June 6, 1925

Number 23

How They Farmed in 1844

New York Agricultural Society Records Reveal Cow Sales at \$15

IN February, 1832, a few progressive friends of agriculture met in Albany, and decided to form a state society for the study and promotion of agriculture, which became the New York State Agricultural Society. This society has a long list of accomplishments in the interests of agriculture to its credit. Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is now President of this society.

It is doubtful whether any authority gives a better idea of agricultural development in New York State than the reports of this society. In the report of 1844, we read that to

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN

Secretary, New York State Agricultural Society

acre of corn was \$18.64. Ninety-nine and one-half bushels of corn were harvested and, at four shillings a bushel, were valued at \$45.75.

Old Methods with New

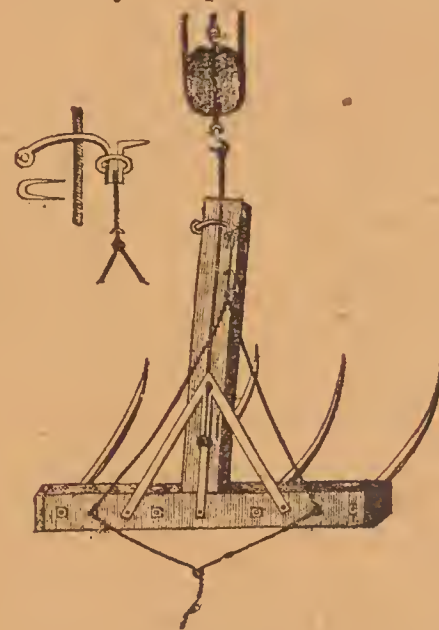
Compare methods and values today with those of eighty years ago. Today the oxen, and many of the horses, have been replaced with tractors and motor-driven trucks; the cradle, the ox-cart, and many of the other implements are curiosities today; the farm labor, which at that time was hired for a period of eight months, or the growing season, at \$9 to \$10 per month with board, now costs \$60 a month—with a house to live in and several added privileges, such as fuel, garden, milk, fruit, potatoes, etc., and it is necessary to give employment the year round. Satisfactory farm labor is difficult to find at these wages. Much of the farm labor that was formerly done by hand or with small tools is now being done with heavy tractor-drawn machinery. A good tuberculin-tested milk cow costs from \$100 to \$125—as much as the eight cows cost in 1844—and will undoubtedly produce as much milk as eight average milk cows did at that time.

Farmers Decreased from 87% to 26%

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that "in 1820 approximately 87% of those engaged in gainful occupations in the United States were in agriculture. The percentage engaged in agriculture in 1920 was 26%." Better and improved varieties developed by our State Colleges and Experiment Stations, improved breeds of live stock, better methods of farming, and the substitution of machinery for hand labor have brought these changes about. The proportion of those gainfully occupied who are engaged in agriculture

The question is, are these changes taking place rapidly enough, and are they improving agricultural conditions? Today we have an over-production of many farm products, resulting in over-supplied markets and prices to the producer that do not bring a profit. To establish and insure sound, thrifty, permanent agriculture is the problem before the public today. Some authorities say that at the present time there is no fault to be found with the production end of the farm industry and that production problems have been solved. But the fact that government figures show the average cost of raising an acre of corn for the seven-year period 1914-1920 to be \$57.48 as

compared with \$18.64 in 1844, as reported by the State Agricultural Society, does not bear out such a statement. The fact is, that economical production adjusted to the market demands is as much of a problem today as it has ever been. For New York State, a conscientious effort on the part of every farmer to devote the same amount of labor to growing less of



This cumbersome implement is one of the old forms of horse fork. The illustration is taken from the 1855 volume of American Agriculturist and represents what was in those days an improved device.

a better quality article can be recommended. The selection of the best known varieties of field and garden crops and the best breeds of live stock are fundamental. Modern methods of culture are necessary. The cost of labor is a big item everywhere, and economical use and proper distribution of it throughout the year are production problems.

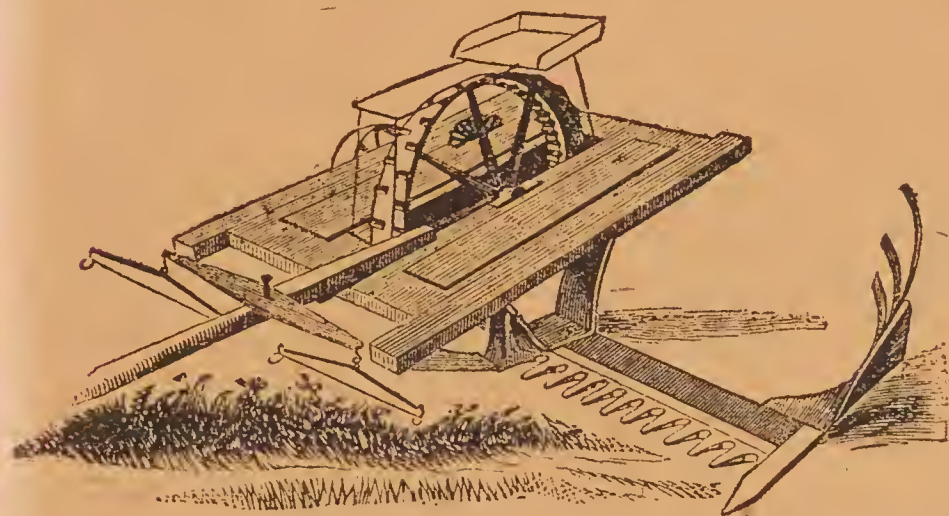
"All knowledge is lost which ends in the knowing, for every truth we know is a candle to work by."—RUSKIN.

* * *

The good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men in all ages as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealths. Almost all governments have therefore made it a principal object of their attention to establish and endow with proper revenues such seminaries of learning as might supply the succeeding age with men qualified to serve the public with honor to themselves and to their country.—Benjamin Franklin.

* * *

Education is more indispensable, and must be more general, under a free government than any other. In a monarchy, the few who are likely to govern must have some education, but the common people must be kept in ignorance; in an aristocracy, the nobles should be educated, but here it is even more necessary that the common people should be ignorant; but in a free government knowledge must be general and ought to be universal.—John Adams.



This machine is what was known as Allen's Patent Mower. This illustration was taken from the American Agriculturist of May, 1855. This machine was patented in 1852 and at the time it was placed on the market it was considered the "most perfect machine yet invented."

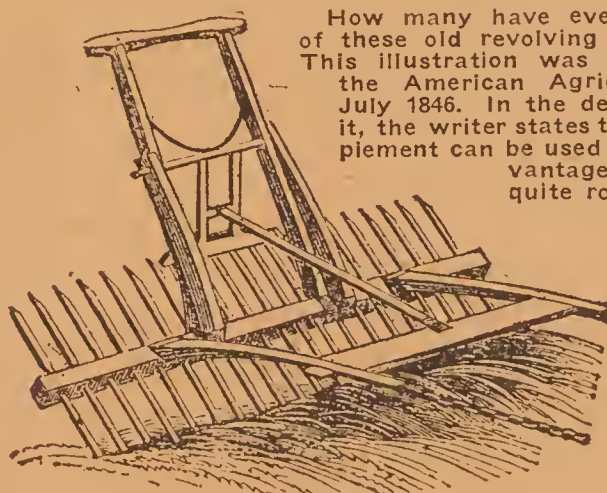
properly stock a farm having 100 acres of improved land one should have three horses, one yoke of oxen, eight milch cows, ten steers, twenty pigs, one-hundred fifty sheep, and a flock of poultry. The cows were valued at \$15 per head, the pigs at \$3 per head, the sheep at \$2, and the other animals at correspondingly low prices. The total value of live stock was \$810. Among the implements needed for this up-to-date farm were a revolving hay rake that cost \$8, two grain cradles that cost \$4 each, a straw cutter at \$15, a root slicer at \$8, an ox-cart at \$50, and a wheelbarrow at \$4. The total value of all implements was \$437.

Labor Required on a 100 Acre Farm

As for labor, it is stated that the owner should work, as far as consistent, and that he should have two men and one boy during eight months of the year and one man during the winter. During haying and harvesting two additional day hands would be required. The men boarding themselves could be had for \$15 per month in summer, and \$12 in winter. If boarded, the cost of their meals would be deducted from this amount. The report states that the hard work of skillful farmers was bought and sold at the wages mentioned, and twelve hours' toil was cheerfully performed each day.

What It Cost to Raise an Acre of Corn

That year (1844) Mr. S. H. Knappen, of Beekmantown, Clinton County, received the first premium for the best large eight-rowed Dutton corn. It cost him \$2.25 to plow and harrow an acre; planting took one man two days and cost \$1.50; seed cost thirty-one cents; the corn was hand-hoed six times at a cost of \$4.40; interest at 7% on the land, valued at \$50, was \$3.50. The total cost of raising the



How many have ever used one of these old revolving hay rakes? This illustration was taken from the American Agriculturist of July 1846. In the description of it, the writer states that this implement can be used to good advantage "even on quite rough lands."

will doubtless be further reduced, but even when perfection has been reached in farm labor-saving machinery there will continually be a movement of population from country to city. This movement, within proper limits, should be looked upon as desirable. Without this movement from country to city, we would have entirely too many people engaged in agriculture and farm prices would be even lower than they are today.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Cortland Cattle Scandal

THE account of the bovine tuberculosis scandal in Cortland County which we print on Page 578 of this issue will interest you. In our determination to get the exact facts on this serious situation, we sent one of our editors to Cortland County to make a personal investigation. Our representative talked with several of the official representatives of the State who are now making investigations and with many farmers. The article in this issue is a result of his visit.

While this scandal is serious, and we have no desire to minimize the unfortunate facts, there is nothing for either dairymen in general or the public to get excited about. The possible injury to the public health through these illicit transactions is not great. Some fifty cows with tuberculosis so far have been discovered which were condemned and then illegally resold back into the milk production. Suppose that there were several hundred such cows? Their production would be absurdly insignificant as compared with the production of hundreds of thousands of untested cattle in this State (there probably are at least ten thousand untested cattle in Cortland County alone) many of which undoubtedly have tuberculosis whose production is regularly going into the markets.

Let no one get the idea either that this unfortunate development in Cortland County is any argument against TB work. Rather, it is an argument for it, and the great indignation which prevails in Cortland County shows how much the general public are now concerned in cleaning up bovine tuberculosis in dairy cattle. An outstanding fact of the investigation so far shows that not a single one of these condemned animals was sold back into an accredited herd at least in Cortland County.

More progress has been made in the last few years in the campaign against tuberculosis than has been made in all the other years put together. The very size of the work made it possible for the unscrupulous and dishonest dealers to carry on their disreputable business for a short time.

If there is any possible criticism, it may be that there has not been close enough supervision of the animals from the time they are condemned until they are slaughtered. But if

men are so naturally dishonest that a policeman must be hired to stand over all of them, there would not be much of the appropriations left to carry on the cattle work. We do not believe that there are many such scoundrels in the State. One of the fine things disclosed so far is that no real farmers have been actually involved in the scandal.

The investigation should disclose and bring to justice the guilty parties. If these men are put in jail where such scoundrels belong, perhaps the whole affair will have been worthwhile as a warning to others who would not only break the laws of their state but who would endanger the lives and health of the public and of little children by selling tuberculous cattle back into milk production. Judas and his thirty pieces of silver had nothing on such outlaws.

Barnyard Golf Again

THE thousands interested in the fine old sport, barnyard golf, will be glad to know that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in cooperation with the Farm Bureaus, will conduct another big statewide tournament at the Syracuse Fair this year. So get out the old horse-shoes and go to it. Many of the Farm Bureaus will hold local county contests and the winning teams will go to Syracuse to compete for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prizes and for the State championship. Full details and rules will be printed in a little later issue, but there will be few changes in the old standard rules. Therefore, there is nothing to prevent your beginning to practice up immediately.

Burritt's Fruit Forecast

NO one of course can accurately forecast a fruit crop, or anything else for that matter, but an experienced grower can foretell much from the bloom. Mr. M. C. Burritt, who makes a forecast for the fruit crop on Page 576 in this issue, is an experienced grower who does not jump at conclusions until he has all the facts to warrant them.

If you are not reading Burritt's weekly observations regularly, we think you are missing much, both in entertainment and knowledge of what is going on right out on the farm. We think Mr. Burritt is a happy combination for a regular contributor to a farm paper. In the first place, he is a practical and successful farmer doing much of his own work on a large fruit and grain farm in Western New York. In the second place, he has trained himself through long years of study and experience so that he knows the theory as well as the practical application of the science of agriculture. And then lastly, and not the least important, he can write what he knows and observes so that it is a real pleasure to read it.

What Shall We Do With So Much Hay?

NOT in years has there been so much old hay carried over as is now in the farmers' barns. The market is flooded with it and the price is extremely low. Then too, indications are for another good crop. There is no getting around the fact that consumption of hay in the big markets has rapidly declined. In our opinion, it will never come back to any great extent. The horse is fast becoming as rare on the city streets as he is on the country roads. Motor trucks are taking the place of horses, and motor trucks do not eat hay. What is the solution?

H. E. Cook, in his Plow Handle Talk in this issue, says that farmers can feed much more hay at home than they now do. The best way to sell the hay is on the hoof. We agree with this, but if it is done, there must be a gradual substitution of better feeding hay in the place of timothy. For real feeding values, even for horses, we think that timothy has been over-rated. Its one big advantage is that a timothy

sod can be held a longer time than the clovers without plowing. But it seems to us that the lessening demand for market hay is going to force the increased growing of clover, alfalfa and some other grasses in the place of timothy in the longer rotations.

The Gamble Against Destructive Storms

A FEW days ago we watched a terrific hailstorm cut off the leaves of trees until the ground was literally covered with them, and it was all done within a matter of five or ten minutes. As we watched the heavy wind and hail, we were again impressed with the chances that farmers have to take with their crops against frost, winter killing, drought, excessive moisture, floods, hot winds, winter storms and hail; all of this to say nothing of the usual animal and insect diseases and pests.

In a matter of a few minutes, we have known a hailstorm to nearly destroy a young apple orchard that a farmer had worked for years to get started. One hailstorm in Connecticut Valley can do three hundred thousand dollars' worth of damage to the tobacco crop alone.

Because of these sudden "brain storms" of Nature, many attempts have been made to start insurance companies that would cover losses to crops, but so far few of them have been successful. Either the company has to charge such large rates that the farmer cannot afford to pay them, or else one or two great storms will put the company into bankruptcy. There have been some exceptions to this, however, a notable one a mutual insurance company in Connecticut which has been protecting the tobacco growers for a matter of forty-five years, and most crops can now be protected against hail by insurance.

The whole matter of crop insurance is in its infancy. This is no doubt one of the things that will be worked out within a few years, and when it is, at premium costs which the ordinary farmer can afford, some of the gamble at least will be taken out of farming.

Eastman's Chestnuts

DO you remember the story in Coleridge's "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner" about the poor delayed wedding guest who was caught by the Ancient Mariner and made to stop and listen to the long story about the albatross. Well, I've always had considerable sympathy for that wedding guest, for when I was a boy my brother, George Duff, insisted upon telling a story so often that I was finally driven away from home to avoid listening to it!

But it seems that I did not escape, for the other day he sent it to me in a letter. So with apologies to his friends who have had to listen to it so many times, I am reprinting it here:

A party of travelers going through New Hampshire one time noticed a farmer entering a poor hill field in the early morning equipped with a team, plow, and a gallon jug.

"What are you going to do in that worthless field?" inquired one of the tourists. "Any fool can see that it isn't worth plowing!"

"It's just idle curiosity on my part, mister," replied the farmer. "I'm a-goin' to flop 'er bottom side up and see if it's as poor on the under side as it is on top!"

Returning past the field in the late afternoon the tourists beheld the plowman crawling out of the field on his hands and knees, trailing the empty jug, too drunk to walk. They paused to have some fun with him and one of the party dismounted and started to enter the lot.

"Keep out o' here, mister, keep back out o' here!" shouted the farmer. "THIS SILE IS SO DUMMED THIN THAT I GOT SCAIRT AND DIDN'T DARE STAND UP AND WALK ON IT ANY MORE!"

What About the Farmers' Telephone?

"Land Sharks" And Other Letters In The Editor's Mail

IT REALLY looks as though cheap telephone rates for farmers are a thing of the past for the most part. The change has just come to our section if I correctly understand the situation. For twenty years or more various farmers' lines have been constructed locally to include a dozen to twenty or more members. Commonly these have not been incorporated but have been operated as partnership affairs. Neighbors knowing each other perfectly have trusted each other, have donated work and sometimes material and have managed to go along rather cheaply. Shares at the start may have been ten dollars or sometimes a little more and the 'phones perhaps cost something over twenty dollars. From thirty to forty dollars may have been the usual cost twenty years or so ago.

As other farmers' lines were completed it became necessary to bring them together in a central or centrals so that considerable territory became connected and usually villagec were connected with the same central. This made it easy to talk to the doctor and the merchant. Central fees were low at first but have increased considerably. One line that I know something about paid five dollars at one central and three dollars at the other end of the line, making the entire cost eight dollars for the whole year. As the lines became older there has been increased cost to maintain them and keep them in repair.

The Coming of the "Two Phone" System

Gradually the larger lines or something affiliated with them have gained ground in the villages and that made it necessary for the business people to maintain two phones. In many places it is said that business has gone over to the corporation lines and have brought many of the outside lines with them. This seems to place the farmers at some disadvantage. The farmers' lines can be sold at some price to the corporation and then those farmers can be accommodated with 'phones at a cost to start with of some eighteen dollars a year. Or they can get central fees at twelve dollars and continue to maintain their own lines. In either case they are facing costs rather above what many of them feel that they can afford. It is expected that the fee will be advanced after a time possibly to \$24 a year.

Farmers Are in a Quandary

Many farmers are debating what to do. Some think that they had better cut loose from town entirely and just maintain a neighborhood line on which to visit and perhaps to do some little business among themselves. It is thought that some way can be devised to get a word to a doctor, (only there is doubt of getting a doctor when he is called to go out in the country). There is talk sometimes of maintaining a separate central with various farmer lines connecting and attempt to get messages through the corporation line by payment each time when needed. This too has its drawbacks. Farmers may have to join and pay the bill or give up their chances to call any one in town, and perhaps many may have to give up the 'phone entirely. It is said to be the result of the march of progress but some doubt it. It is the march of changes.—H. H. LYON.

Editors' Note: Things always look better when we look back upon them than they really were. The new telephone service does cost more than did the old farmers' lines; but then, so does

everything else. We have had considerable experience in other days with the farmers' telephones, and we remember that they were often very unsatisfactory. With many of them it was difficult, if not impossible, a good deal of the time to get long distance calls, and farmers today do considerable long distance business over the telephone. Then the repair service on the farmers' lines was slow, when it existed at all, with the result that when a 'phone or part of the line got out of order, it was likely to stay that way for weeks. Of all the nuisances that we know of,

time I heard of him agitation had again sprung up in the new county.

I believe that the law in this State providing for the licensing of real estate dealers is a good one and should tend to cull out the dishonest dealers. The article referred to states that the law only applies to cities and picked counties. I believe most emphatically that the need of regulation exists in the rural sections as well as in the cities, and believe that the real estate licensing law should be extended to become State-wide.

I heartily commend your paper for calling this vital subject to the attention of its readers. With best regards, I am

H. B. ROGERS, Agricultural Agent
Erie Railroad Company

A Letter From the Near East

Editors' Note:—The following is a personal letter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., from an American friend who is teaching agriculture in Southern Russia to Near East Relief orphans. It gives such an interesting brief glimpse of farming and agricultural education in the Near East that we thought you would enjoy reading it.

CONGRATULATIONS! Mother wrote me the other day that on your farm in Dutchess County, familiar to me for many happy memories, is a heifer that broke the world's record for milk and butterfat. Mother gives me all the figures, etc., etc., and I gasp in amazement. "Of course," says she, "this is all Greek to me, but you will understand."

I am not sure I do, it is all too wonderful. I am wondering if she is from Dutchland Somebody-or-other. Yes, I know he passed on to a Bull Heaven a while ago, but I do not remember just when.—But, Henry, if you want to see real bulls, you ought to come here. You will smile at the thought of any animal in Armenia or the Russian Caucasus being superior to the magnificent Holsteins you raise in America. But these belong to the Near East Relief and are on our 20,000-

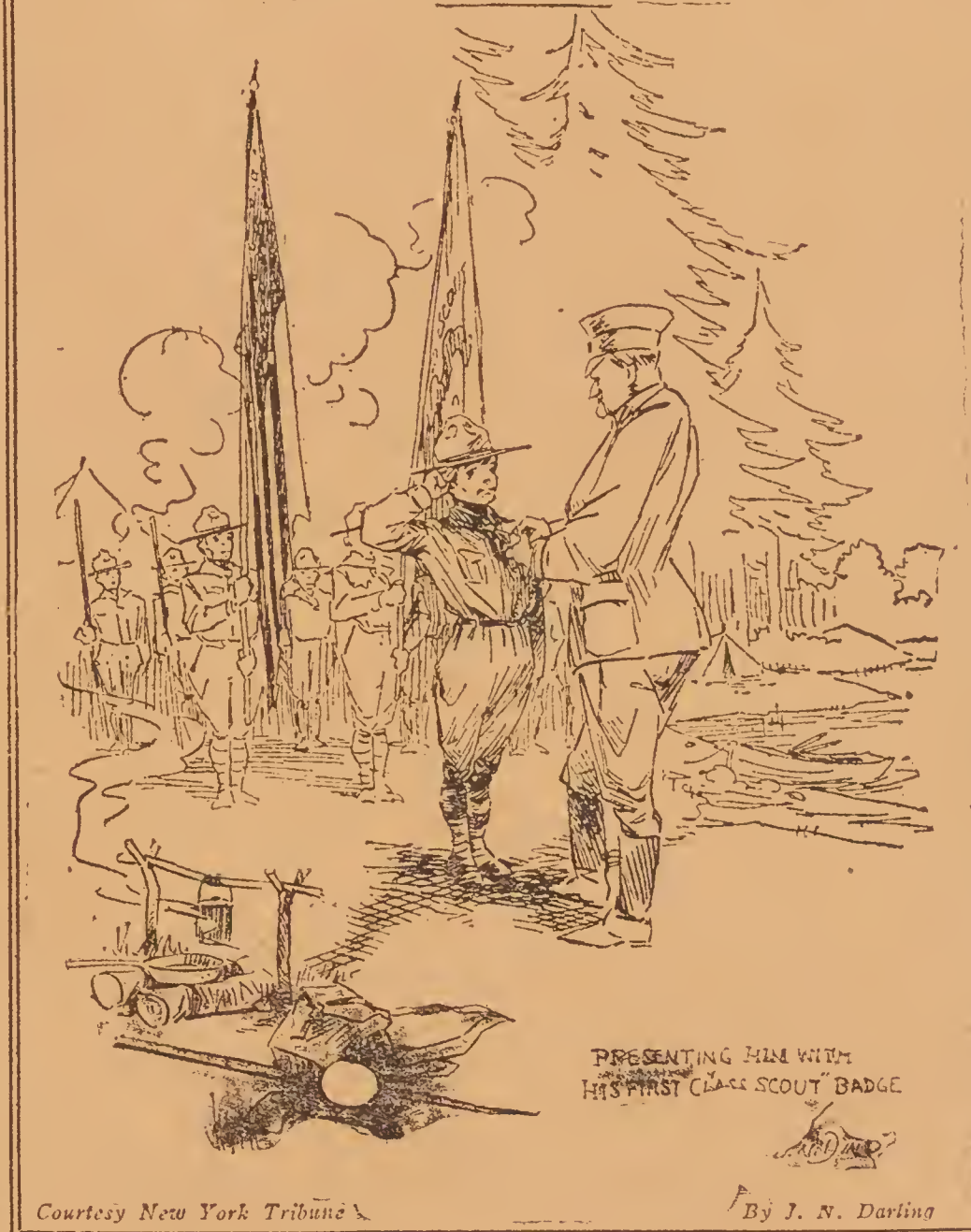
acre ranch about twenty versts (a verst is about two-thirds of a mile) from here. They were brought from Switzerland about a year ago, and are Semental and Switz. We have six of them, about two years old, and they are—well, glorious. Some of the little calves are great. Do you know these breeds? The Semental is tawny yellow and white, very powerfully built, with very short legs, heavy shoulders and head. The Switz is much smaller, a velvety gray, short and compact and very strong. We plan to run a huge cheese making establishment in Kara Kala this spring.

The Agricultural School is here in Djalal-Oghly. We have about 600 boys and girls here, taking a two-year course in all branches of agriculture. The equipment here is very good, and we have the foundation for a good school. If only we can carry on it will be great! But everything is so precarious over here. This sounds like a bit of conceited statement to make, but the truth is our school is the only one of its kind in Russia. We have some of the best trained agriculturists from Moscow among our teaching staff, and a small but adequate equipment. We carry on: the

(Continued on page 579)

HIS FIRST REAL DISTINCTION WHICH DAD DIDN'T AND COULDN'T BUY FOR HIM

Copyright 1925, New York Tribune, Inc.



Courtesy New York Tribune

By J. N. Darling

the very worst is two sets of telephones in the same community or county.

Curbing Land Sharks

I RECENTLY read an article on one of your issues entitled, "Curbing the Land Sharks," by Mr. Gabriel Davidson. This article, as its name implies, expresses the need of further preventing misrepresentation and frauds in the sale of farms by real estate agencies.

Some observation along this line has convinced me that the great majority of operators in farm real estate in the State of New York are reliable and honest. However, my attention has been called from time to time to various misrepresentations in such dealings which have caused great hardships on farm purchasers.

One real estate dealer, located in a New York county, is said to have sold something over 120 farms to people coming from industrial districts. It is reported that because of dissatisfaction among the people thus located due to misrepresentation of facts about the farms purchased, this dealer moved to another county and began operations in it. The last



The too-full milk pail comes to grief

PROBABLY every farmer who ever owned a cow, has yielded to the temptation to fill the pail too full—only to have it bump against his knees, spill milk all over his feet, lose part of the contents and his temper in the bargain. A few steps saved—but much more lost!

That's like trying to save a few cents a gallon on cheap oil for your Ford. *The saving isn't worth the chance you take.* Judging your expected savings purely on a price per quart basis, the most you can save in a year is very little, perhaps \$5.00.

But price per quart is no accurate basis for figuring oil costs. Price per mile is.

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A Fruit Forecast

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

ON May 23rd apples are in full bloom throughout Western New York. Pear and plum bloom is practically all off the trees. The petals of early apple varieties are beginning to fall freely and late varieties like Northern Spy, are just open. It is now possible to give an intelligent estimate of the prospect of a fruit crop as indicated by the bloom. A good bloom does not necessarily mean a good crop, but a good crop is impossible without a good bloom. I have observed a good many orchards in this vicinity and talked with local growers and growers from other neighboring counties who have been trying to size up the possible crop. I base my estimates both on my own judgment and on that of these men I have talked with.



M. C. BURRITT

The consensus of opinion, in which I concur, seems to be that there is in prospect not over 75 per cent of an apple crop, with opinions varying from 60 to 100 per cent. Generally speaking, fall varieties are lightest this year and Baldwins heaviest. Conditions are more or less spotted which explains differences of opinion.

Baldwins Blooming Well

Dutchess and Gravenstein seem to have a fair to good bloom again except where they bore heavily last year. Wealthy are much lighter than last year. Kings are very light. Twenty-Ounce are blooming for practically a full crop. Greenings are generally only fair to light. Northern Spys and McIntosh show excellent bloom, especially the latter.

Baldwins, which count heaviest in determining the total crop, are blooming well. Many old orchards which have not borne much during the last two or three years, are full. Younger orchards too, show good bloom wherever they did not bear well last year. Trees that bore heavily last year are as usual conspicuous now because of the absence of blossoms. If there was about one-third of a crop of Baldwins last, then we might normally expect about two-thirds of a crop this year. I think there is rather more than this. Baldwin bloom is spotted and there will hardly be a full crop of this variety this year.

So far the quality of the crop appears to be excellent. Spraying has been more than usually general and well done. Weather conditions have been quite favorable to date. Unless something unusual happens, with the fruit clean to date, the crop should come through with better than usual quality.

Pears Blooming Heavily

The bloom of pears has been very heavy, more than a hundred per cent. Bartlett and Kieffer trees I have hardly ever seen so full of bloom all over the trees, spurs on the inside and even on the main limbs and out to the very tips of the branches. If they don't thin out the fruits won't be as big as hickory nuts. Clean well grown pears will be the only ones it will pay to own this fall, if fruits are in proportion to bloom.

Plums and cherries have generally bloomed well also, and it is reasonable to expect a big crop of these fruits. Peaches, though variable, more or less according to distance from the lake, blossomed better than was anticipated at first, and promise a fair crop.

The weather during blossoming time

has so far been fairly favorable, especially during the early part of the period. There has been sunshine more than 50 per cent of the time and fairly warm weather. Today it is unusually cold and cloudy. We have had two or three light rains but the trees have not been kept continually wet. Good winds have kept the air stirring but there have been no severe blows.

Looks Like Another 1922

Altogether it seems reasonable to expect another fruit crop in Western New York about like 1922. The quality ought to be rather better. Early apples will be lighter and late varieties considerably heavier.

The week has been generally fair and cool with two short rainy periods. Many thousands of acres have been plowed. Everybody has been plowing. I should say that 75 to 85 per cent of the spring plowing is done and much of it worked over. Very little corn has been planted. Nights have been cool and farmers are waiting for warmer weather. But it will be heavily planted next week. Generally, farm work is well advanced and in good shape. During the coming week the important pear spray will be made, and the after-the-petal-fall apple spray begun. Corn and potato planting will be in order. The last of the plowing of field and orchard should be done. Most farmers are driving their work instead of having it drive them this spring—a pleasant state of affairs, mostly due to Providence.—M. C. Burritt.

What Shall We Do With Our Hay?

(Continued from page One)

out, I suppose, same as last year and next year and so on to the end of our chapter. I do not mean to say that cows can eat hay enough to wholly supplant concentrates by any means, but they will eat enough to take the place of a portion of the grain feed. They will eat tons of hay to take the place of nothing. Cows are supposed to refuse hay fodder in the summer season. Most of them won't eat it because they do not get a chance. But some people say we feed silage in the summer. Now and then there is one who does it, that is all.

Cows want hay in the summer in connection with the little grass they get. If we are to feed silage at all, winter is the time. But it takes work and gumption to grow hay. Yes, I know it, and if we do not feed the after feed, what will be fed at that time? We will feed the extra hay that will grow because we have kept the cows off. "But again," says our questioner, "We will not get this extra hay until the year following." Then what,—why sell out. I know how hard it is to change long existing customs, and we will not do it all at once and if we became habited to frequent radical changes, no matter how good the principle might be, we would probably go to the bow wows, if anyone knows where that is and I will not do it myself. We can, however, make changes slowly, fitting them into our general practices always adjusting to our means. I know of no way to make improvements, either in buildings, equipment, live stock, quality of product, soils, plants or our morals without costing some new money. Water and sunshine are free, the greatest cleansing agents and yet it costs money to keep clean. I know from experience. Then why do these things, if it does not pay? Well sir, I give it up.—H. E. Cook.

* * *

Pumping water by hand is all right—when a man needs exercise and has plenty of time.



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Looking Back Over My Poultry Experiences

Mrs. F. W. OWENS

Last week was the special woman's issue and we intended to run this story in view of the fact that it tells of the achievements of a farm woman in the poultry business. We are sure that our readers will be interested in the achievements of Mrs. Owens. It is a story of a slow but sure progress. One of the great mistakes made in the poultry business these days is trying to go into it too quickly without sufficient background and experience to warrant the venture.

OUR editor has asked me to give the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a story of the development of our poultry business at Hillview Farm, which is located 2½ miles north of the village of Painted Post, N.Y. The farm consists of 151 acres about 40 acres are planted to corn, oats, potatoes and other small grains. About 50 acres are kept seeded and about 50 acres are in pasturage. A small dairy is kept and the whole milk disposed of locally. There is a piece of woodland and an orchard which slopes to the west. In this orchard the chickens are raised and the poultry houses and dwellings are located. The drainage is excellent and helps to keep the flocks healthy and vigorous.

From childhood I was always a "lover of chickens". Well can I remember fixing warm mashers to coax my father's hens to lay and the joy of finding the first egg. The fowls were as varied in color as Joseph's coat and ranged in size from a little bantam hen to a large Plymouth Rock rooster. Their home was a small coop in the basement of the barn. Here they were shut in the fall and kept until the sun had melted the snow and then they were allowed to roam at will. Winter eggs were unheard of and I do not wonder at it for the poor little hen had all she could do to live through the dark cold winter. I always helped set the hens and traded our eggs with a neighbor for Barred Plymouth eggs until the flock was quite uniform.

Good Results with Small Incubator

After a few years I persuaded my father to get a small incubator which was the wonder of the neighborhood. My results with this were very good and more than repaid me for the sleep I lost watching it nights. A year or so later I began teaching and in a few years my people left the farm. The little incubator remained in the attic until I married and came to my present home.

Here my interest in poultry revived and as soon as our new home was finished, I began to get the poultry fever again. This was in 1908. I purchased seven chickens from my sister-in-law in the fall. There were four pullets and three roosters. When the roosters were full grown I sold them for nearly enough to pay for all. We had 10 hens given to us and bought 11 more and a rooster. My husband built a 10x20 foot house and I was very happy with my flock. Just as soon as the first warm days of spring came I made preparations for baby chicks. I set some hens and brought the little incubator from the attic and set it amid the doubts and misgivings of all around me. What an anxious time the next three weeks was.

Early Efforts a Success

But in due course I was rewarded with an excellent hatch. I kept them in a box in the house until it was quite warm then we got a lamp brooder and put them out. The chicks were Barred and White Rocks and by fall I had 50 fine pullets. These pullets probably received as good care as chickens could get and soon began laying. Winter eggs were unheard of in this section then, but my pullets did not care and

(Continued on page 584)



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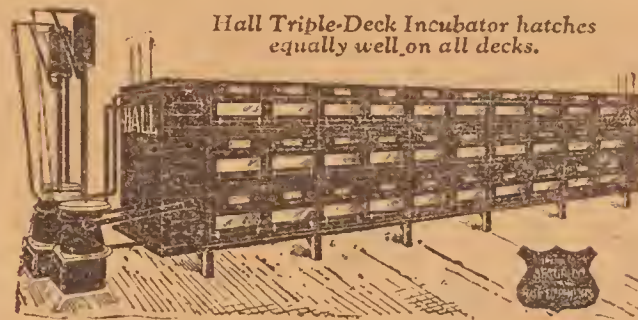
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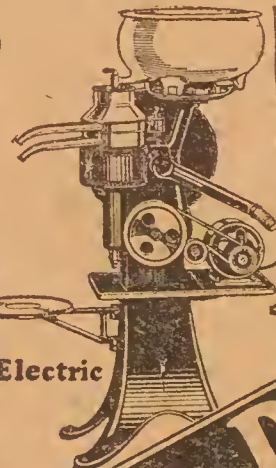
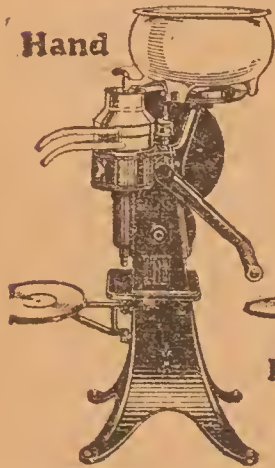
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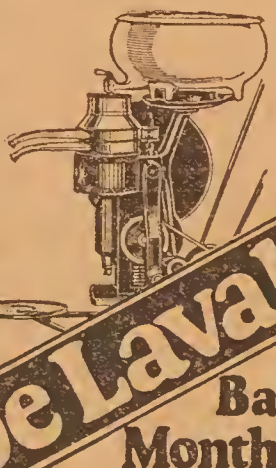
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T B Scandal in Cortland

Who Resold Condemned Dairy Cattle?

THE resale of condemned tubercular cows in Cortland County seems to be fully as bad as first reports would indicate. Up to date Federal and State inspectors and the milk companies' Veterinarians have uncovered 50 cases where cattle branded with the T indicating that they have reacted to the tuberculin test have been resold as clean stock into dairy herds.

The branded cows are being quarantined as they are found but the milk from the other cows in the herd is accepted by the milk companies and by the New York City Board of Health. Inspector Illiston made it clear that none of the parties concerned in the investigation have any wish to inconvenience the farmers more than is absolutely necessary.

This situation directly affects three parties; the farmers who will no doubt suffer the loss of these cattle unless they can collect from dealers who sold them; the State which has already paid the indemnity on large numbers of cattle which have been fraudulently substituted for those condemned, and the consumers who have received the milk which they had every reason to believe had been closely checked by the New York City Board of Health and the inspectors of the milk companies and was therefore, perfectly healthful to use.

Scrubs Substituted for Reactors

The farmers in Cortland County seem to vent their indignation on the dealers who sold them the cattle. The State Department is not mentioning any names but it is common knowledge that at least one and probably several dealers are involved. They bought cattle which had been tested for tuberculosis, found diseased, branded with a T and a tag inserted in the ear. These cattle were taken to a farm or farms, back from the main road, the ear tags were removed and the brand was carefully greased until it healed and the hair grew so that it was concealed.

Cheap cattle were bought and substituted for the reactors which in many cases were high grade cows. They were branded and killed under supervision of the State. The tuberculous cattle were then sold to dairy farmers who owned grade herds and so were not quite as careful about investigating the past record of these animals.

Farmers Not Involved in Fraud

The evidence points to the fact that the farmers who sold condemned cows to dealers had no knowledge of the fact that they were not to be slaughtered in accordance with the law. In fact, it has been pointed out that the origin of these cows is not definitely known. They may have been tested in Cortland County or there is a chance that Cortland County dealers may have bought them from herds in adjoining counties. In any case, the owners of the condemned cows, as well as the State Department of Farms and Markets, believed that these cows had been slaughtered according to the law. The State has paid an indemnity for a large percentage of them, although recently some were found on which indemnity has not been paid. As soon as all the branded cattle in the County are found, they will be destroyed and presumably the present owners will be obliged to stand the loss.

The State Department of Farms and Markets, the New York City Board of Health, local authorities, and the milk companies operating in the county, have been cooperating during the past two months to search out these cattle. At the same time, the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Maurice Kaman, from Albany, is gathering evidence against the guilty parties, and states very emphatically, that the evidence will be turned over to the local authorities and the guilty parties will be prosecuted regardless of who is involved.

There has been suspicion in the minds of several persons connected with the Ac-

credited Herd plan in Cortland County, that something of this sort has been going on, on a small scale, but the magnitude of it was not realized and for a long time definite proof could not be found. About two months ago, a Borden's inspector found a cow with a T brand on a farm which was delivering milk to the Borden's Farm Products Company. Since that time the investigation has been progressing quietly but it has not been known generally until recently. There are about thirty inspectors, including local authorities, State and Federal men and the milk company inspectors who have been looking over the herds of the County as rapidly as they can. One animal found, has been in the herd for at least two years, which leads to the conclusion that the fraud is of that duration at least, and probably has been practiced for a much longer time.

Farmers Are Cooperating

Mr. Fay Mott, Superintendent of the Borden plant at Cortland, stated that they are cooperating in all possible ways with the State inspectors and that the Borden's Farm Products Company intends to inspect all the dairies in central counties as soon as possible and that no doubt all dairies in the State delivering to his company will be inspected in the near future. Mr. E.V. Moore, who is County Veterinarian of Cortland County and Mr. John Illiston, who is State Inspector in charge of Accredited Herd work in Cortland County, both stated very emphatically that up to date no cows bearing the T brand had been found in any dairy, which has been under State and Federal supervision, in Cortland County. Mr. Illiston stated that the farmers of the County have been cooperating to the fullest extent in the investigation. A large number of farmers who have recently bought cattle have telephoned in, asking that their herds be inspected. In all cases farmers have been willing and ready to answer questions which have been asked them regarding the purchase of the cattle.

Farmers Innocent Victims

Only one case has been found where a farmer knew of the presence of branded animals in his herd, and this is not believed to be a part of the "ring." The other farmers have been the innocent victims of the men who sold them the cows.

The owner of one farm, where two cattle had been found branded, said that although he would feel the money loss of the animals, his principal thought was concerning the people who had been consuming the milk under the impression that it was safe to use.

The plan of the inspectors is that all branded cattle shall be temporarily quarantined, but that the milk from the remainder of the herd will not be rejected by the milk plants. Mr. Kaman stated that they had no wish to add to the troubles of the farmers more than was absolutely necessary. Although ownership of such cattle is legally sufficient for action, no action will be taken against any farmer unless it is definitely shown that he has been knowingly connected with the fraud.

Mr. H. L. Vaughn, the Cortland County Farm Bureau Agent, stated that he has not been in close touch with the accredited herd work. He has been in the County about a year and about the time he took over the duties of the office, the State Department of Farms and Markets ordered that the supervision of the accredited herd work be placed in the hands of Mr. John Illiston. Up to that time, the Farm Bureau had done educational work among its members, had helped to get an appropriation for the hiring of the County Veterinarian and had been in close touch with the actual testing, but had had nothing to do with the disposing of the reacting animals.

The farmers seem to be greatly incensed against live stock dealers, but little
(Continued on opposite page)

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

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Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

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We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well bred heifers, at attractive prices.

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Thirty head of choicely bred individuals. Reg. foundation cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and bulls with strong A. R. backing. Grade females of all ages, with testing association records.

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We offer stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices Reasonable.

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SWINE BREEDERS

LIVE PIGS FOR SALE

75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs Crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each. 8 weeks old \$6.50 each. Will ship any of the above lot C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX,

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PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshires barrows and sows, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY
Lexington, Massachusetts.

criticism was heard of either the local authorities or the State Department of Farms and Markets. The only criticism offered was that the State Department of Farms and Markets should have supervised the disposal of the animals much more closely than has been done. Up to date the inspectors have examined approximately fifteen hundred cows in Cortland County and have found fifty which have been branded. The plans call for the examination of the entire thirty-five thousand cows in the County.

The inspectors have been going whenever possible, either early in the morning or at night so that the cows can be examined in the barn. A flashlight is used to find whether or not there is a hole in the left ear which was made by the ear tag placed there at the time the animal was tuberculin tested and condemned. The brand on the jaw has healed so perfectly that it is necessary to clip or shave the hair in order to see it.

All Kinds of Rumors Current

There are many rumors, which may not be founded on facts. One report says that farmers who did observe the brand when buying the cows were in some instances told that it meant the cattle came from Texas and in other cases, that it meant the cattle had been tested. Several instances are known where dealers have made attempts to regain possession of animals after the investigation started. One dealer regained possession of two cows by telling the farmer that he had discovered there was a chattel mortgage on them and that he would get into trouble unless they could be returned. Very shortly after they had left the place, the State inspectors telephoned that under no circumstances was he to let these cattle go.

Another report says that several animals were found running loose on the main highway and no one could be found who would claim ownership to them. Still another report has it that one farmer missed the ear tag which he casually noticed when buying the cattle and assumed that it was a T. B. tag which the dealer remembered and removed during the night.

The people in Cortland County have also changed their habits of diet. A salesman for a packing house says that there is absolutely no sale for beef in Cortland and that the demand has caused a raise in the price of pork.

It is rumored that evidence has been gathered which will lead to the indictment of at least four, and possibly six people. Deputy Attorney General Kaman is looking for evidence regarding the means by which the conspiracy was carried out, the identity of the guilty persons and the facts as to what extent the public health has been endangered. He is not making the evidence public as yet. Look for another story about this situation next week.

A Letter from the Near East

(Continued from page 575)

project system the way they do in Hampton, and the children seem to like the work a lot. There are four Americans here at this Post, and each one heads up one branch of the work. I am in charge of the Animal Husbandry and have one building given over for a Demonstration Stable. I have worked out an Elementary course for my children. They have breeding, and feed, care and management, butter and cheese making, etc. When they finish the course with me, the boys go to the Ranch where they have two months of practical work in all stables.

It is a very beautiful place I have been transferred to now. I think I wrote you of the barrenness of Alexandropol, now by the way, called Leninakan. It was difficult to farm there. The climate here is lovely in the fall and spring, although with many rainy days, and mud that sticks as no mud ever thought to stick in Dutchess County! The trees, flowers and all vegetation grows amazingly as a result however, and makes the whole place beautiful.—Phyllis Brown, Djalal-Oghly.

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to clean", but why should you take anyone's word for it, when it's so easy to find out for yourself? Why buy any machine until you try taking it apart, washing it, and putting it together again, yourself? Do that and then judge from your own experience whether or not it is "Easy to clean."

We are glad to give you a chance to make this test of the Surge—so you can see how easy it is to clean a milker that has no long tubes—no claws, and a teat cup that you can jerk apart in half a second. Ask the other fellow to give you the same chance at his machine. Get the full FACTS. Then if you want to spend a lot of time every day, washing long tubes and fussing with teat cups, go ahead. That's your business. But it is only horse sense to know what you're up against before you buy.

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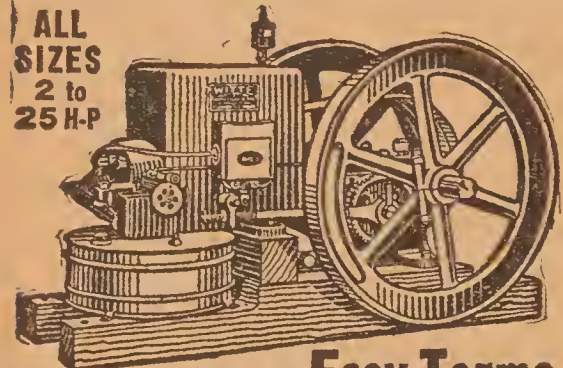
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the first half of June for milk testing 3% in the basic zone or 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

These quotations are subject to change between time of publication and mailing due to conditions in the market.

These prices became effective May 18.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.23
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

LITTLE CHANGE IN BUTTER

CREAMERY	May 26	May 19	A Year Ago
SALTED			
93 score	43-43½c	43½c	40c
92 score	42½c	42½c	39c
84-91 score	39-42c	39-42c	34-38½c
Lower Grades	37-38½c	37-38½c	33c

There is little or no change in the butter market since last week's report. During the week ending May 23 there was a sharp downward turn when fanciest marks of butter dropped to 41c on 92 score. This was primarily due to heavier receipts from interior points which shipped this way on account of more satisfactory prices. Advices from all producing sections indicate that there is a heavy increase in the make and this will undoubtedly be reflected in next week's report. Much of the business at the present is going immediately into current consuming channels. Retail prices have been adjusted so that more butter is going in this direction. As yet there is little disposition to store butter partially because a considerable percentage of receipts have been grassy. The drop in the market was only temporary for with lower prices buyers took firmer hold and by the 23rd quotations were again up to those of the week previous. The present situation in the butter market and in the producing field is such that it is practically impossible to make any definite statements about the trend. Operators do not look for much lower prices for a while at least. As a whole there is a much larger percentage of high scoring butter than has been arriving heretofore and these goods are the basis of most of the business.

FRESH CHEESE STILL FIRM

STATE FLATS	May 26	May 19	A Year Ago
Held fancy	26½-27c	27c	24-25c
Held, average	26c	26c	23-23½c
Fresh, fancy	22-23c	22c	17-17½c
Fresh, av'ge	21-21½c		16c

The market is still holding firm on fresh cheese. As a matter of fact quotations have reacted upward so that now fancy fresh cheese is worth from 22 to

23c. Trading has been satisfactory. As yet our prices are relatively low compared with Wisconsin fresh daisies. In fact, the up-state market seems to be stronger than the city market for several sales have been reported above a parity with New York City. In New York State the market has been affected somewhat by the further reduction in the price of milk going into the fluid trade.

EGG PRICES THE SAME

NEARBY WHITES	May 26	May 19	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	39-40c	39-40c	33-35c
Av'ge extras	37-38	37-38	31-33
Extra firsts	35½-36	35½-36	28-30
Firsts	34-35	34-35	27
Gathered	32-35	32-36	25-30

NEARBY BROWNS

Fancy	37-39	37-38	30-33
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There is no change in the price of nearby eggs compared with last week. Receipts are fairly liberal. In some stores it is a little heavier than distributing trade will absorb readily. In such cases fancy packs are going into the cold storages rather than at a concession in price. Incidentally the storage situation is going to give somebody something to worry about next fall and winter. Cold storage holdings are considerably over a million cases heavier than at the same time last year. Many of these eggs in storage have been placed there at offerings ranging from 38 to 40c. In fact some storage packed eggs have been put into the freezers at 42c. Next fall and winter some of these storage eggs may be taken out at a loss, especially if there are lots of nearbys. It is a situation that will take a whole lot of study. The man who sells well graded fancy nearby stock has nothing to fear. The experiences of 1923 are still fresh in the memory of some who at that time put eggs away at too high a price when the supply was more than the demand.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET UNSTEADY

FOWLS	May 26	May 19	A Year Ago
Light	28c	26c	29c
Heavy	28c	25c	28c

BROILERS

Colored	35-45c	35-55	50c
Leghorns	25-42	30-45	30-45c

It is impossible to give a definite report on the live poultry market. It is too uncertain. On Saturday, May 23, New York City experienced mid-summer weather and every one felt we were in for some real holiday trade, consequently buying was heavy. Sunday saw some of the coldest May weather in the history of the Weather Bureau, which continued on Monday. This knocked the props out from under the buying interests and about the 26th the market was very much unsettled. The weather is too chilly to warrant sufficiently heavy holiday buying; enough to absorb the accumulations at anything above existing quotations. The fanciest broilers are 45c whereas last week they were 55c. Prices may pull back just before the market closes but most of the business is being done at a low figure. The live fowl market is very unsettled. At the moment it looks as though it will be a 28-cent fowl market on light and heavy stock. Freight receipts have been very heavy and the express trade is waiting for the establishment of quotations before going ahead. If the weather turns favorable, we are going to have a good selling market because there is a Jewish holiday the day before Decoration Day, giving us two holidays together. If the weather is unfavorable we are going to see a very weak live poultry market next week.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

The feed prices below are given for the local Buffalo feed market in straight car lots as reported by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Due to the fact that this report is not available in time for current use, and due to spread between time of going to press and time the issue is received by readers these quotations merely serve to interpret to the reader the way the market has been turning.

FUTURES	May 26	May 19	A Year Ago
Wheat	\$ 1.71¾	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.06¼
Corn	1.18¼	1.13¾	.78¾
Oats	.47	.45½	.46¾

CASH GRAINS

Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.09¾	2.08	
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.39½	1.34½	
Oats, No. 2	.58	.55	

FEEDS

	May 23	May 16	A Year Ago
Gr'd. Oats	37.50	37.50	40.00
Sp'd Bran	32.00	33.50	22.50
H'd Bran	33.00	34.00	24.00

Stand'd Mids	34.00	34.50	22.50
Soft W. Mids	38.00	40.00	28.00
Flour Mids	37.50	37.00	29.00
Red Dog	44.00	45.00	33.50
Wh. Hominy	42.00	42.25	33.00
Yel. Hominy	42.50	42.25	32.50
Corn Meal	46.00	44.50	32.00
Gluten Feed			35.75
Gluten Meal			43.75
36% C. S. Meal	42.00		43.25
41% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.50	45.50
43% C. S. Meal	47.00	47.00	47.25
34% O. P. Linseed			40.00
Oil Meal	44.50		

The unseasonal weather that has been experienced in the spring and winter wheat belts has had a decided effect upon the market sending prices upward. The freezing temperatures reported in many sections. This naturally would have an immediate effect upon the speculative market. These unfavorable reports also had an immediate influence on corn and oats so that all along the line advances have been reported.

OLD POTATOES EASIER

The sprint that the old potato market made last week has about disappeared, having slipped back several days ago with lower prices both on bulk stock and sacks. States are bringing between \$1.75 and \$2.00 for 150-pound sack delivered. As a matter of fact the higher quotation is extreme. States in bulk are generally worth about a cent a pound or a little better, while Maines are generally bringing \$1.20 a cwt in car lots.

Southern potatoes are beginning to meet a weaker market. South Carolina Cobblers are rolling in, the best ranging \$5.75 a barrel with fair stock selling between \$5 to \$5.50. A few fancy marks have been reported at \$6. Southern arrivals have been so heavy that the market has turned somewhat easier.

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20-30-40 qt. sizes

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HERE is the latest thing in Balloon Tires—the new, flat "Low-Pressure" Tread.

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Sand—loose gravel—mud—hills—or mere rutted trails! The most difficult of road conditions can be overcome in a Chevrolet, famous nation-wide for its power, endurance and great economy.

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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

Among the Farmers

Farm News From New York and New Jersey

ONE of the first steps in the expansion of the New York State Fair, to be held two extra days this fall at Syracuse, September 12-19, is the announcement of the appointment by Lieutenant-Governor Seymour Lowman of a Special Transportation Committee, the purpose of which is to facilitate transportation to the fair from all parts of the State.

Automobile travel to the fair has become so heavy in the past few years that, with state wide interest greatly increased in the much bigger exhibit this fall, the fair commission cannot arrange to handle all of the cars.

Members of the Special Transportation Committee appointed to consider the matter are: R. W. Quackenbush, agricultural agent of the N. Y. Central, chairman; S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange, and Enos Lee, President of the Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Quackenbush has had considerable experience in such matters with western fairs. The State Grange and the Farm Bureau will be asked to cooperate through the efforts of Mr. Strivings and Mr. Lee. Other organizations will also be asked to lend their assistance.

To Improve Traffic Conditions

The committee will endeavor to devise other means of transit to the fair this year than by auto, so that everyone interested will have a chance to see the fair without loss of time in getting to the grounds. The traffic was so heavy last year on the good days that even the efficient army of the State Police were unable to handle all the cars.

Railroads of the state have offered to help solve the problem by giving special rates with entrance to the Fair, included in the round trip ticket. The New York Central and the D. L. & W. run directly to the grounds with special entrance gates.

Interest and attendance at the fair throughout the State is looked for more than ever this year, owing to the fact that economical transportation will be afforded in a systematic way.

"Old Man Weather" Plays Queer Pranks on May 24

ONE of the most unusual days as far as weather is concerned that New York and adjoining states have experienced in many years characterized May 24. In one day the state reported snow, heat, floods and a quake.

The temperature change was possibly the most marked in the history of the weather bureau. On Saturday temperatures as high as 94 degrees were reported and in less than 24 hours the thermometer had fallen over 50 degrees. New York City suffered one of the most severe chills in its experience.

Long Island reported severe hail storms. In one community where there are a number of greenhouses, the damage ran into hundreds of dollars through broken glass. New Jersey also reported heavy hail with stones as large as hen's eggs.

In Buffalo, ice formed in puddles resulting from melting snow on the day after the city had sweltered in a temperature of 90 degrees.

Records were broken at Binghamton when snow fell heavily enough to give the surrounding country the appearance of winter. Trees laden with apple and peach blossoms were covered with snow and it is feared that much damage was done to fruit and early garden truck.

In the Harlem Valley, considerable damage was done to vegetable and fruit trees by the hail. Poughkeepsie reported a temperature of 32 degrees.

The Niagara fruit belt reported 32 degrees and snow fell for two hours. However, fruit experts do not look for any damage to fruit trees except possibly on some late varieties.

Reports from Hornell have it that early crops were injured by the severe cold and snow which came on Sunday. In some places ice formed.

On top of all these erratic temperature changes a tidal wave was reported along the south shore of Lake Ontario, resulting it is said from a slight earthquake beneath the water's surface. The torrential rains all over the state resulted in floods and considerable damage from the effect of water. It was one of our most unusual days.

Camden Market Soon Ready for New Jersey Farmers

SOUTHERN New Jersey farmers will have a new wholesale market at Camden, N. J., open for their use in early June, the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture states in a news bulletin in which it discusses the importance of the new trading center in New Jersey-grown farm products to the thousands of producers in the State now using the Philadelphia markets.

The new market is located on the site of the old Philadelphia and Reading Railroad docks, adjacent to principal transportation lines and trucking highways and with all-water shipping facilities to various markets. Its operation is the outgrowth of more than a year's effort on the part of the New Jersey Federation, the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets and the Camden City officials.

Wholesale stores for the accommodation of commission merchants, dealers and jobbers are rapidly nearing completion and connecting sheds are undergoing repair to provide space for South Jersey farmers and market gardeners who will rent permanent locations. Water supply and modern conveniences are being installed and applications for space received from Camden merchants and Philadelphia buyers indicate that the markets will be in full swing as a trading center within a few weeks.

Southern New Jersey farmers have already pledged their support to the new project, and meetings of farmers held recently in Camden and in the adjacent counties guarantee a wide variety as well as a constant supply of Southern New Jersey farm products.

Growing Cucumbers for Market

(Continued from page 572)

would have netted at least \$25 more. Fifty cents per hundred was realized from the crop and as you can readily figure some 25,000 cucumbers were produced on this scrap of ground. This was no unusual piece of ground, it was only an odd, unhandy patch of bottom waste land that had previously produced its annual crop of weeds.

The cucumbers were gathered every other day and occasionally oftener, when growth was more rapid; and were promptly graded into slicers, dill or olive size, pickling or canning size and taken to market which was quickly found in the local town of 800 people. This farmer found it wise to grade out and discard all crooked and poorly developed fruit. Great care was exercised to deliver the carefully graded cucumbers in a crisp and fresh condition. When it was necessary to keep any number on hand a few days, they were stored in a cool cellar with paper over the tops of the containers to prevent wilting from evaporation.

This farmer made his first cucumber project two years ago on a smaller scale, but since the demand was so much greater than this year's supply, a still larger enterprise is planned for next season.

—VERNE MOORE.

Give them What They Want

Don't let the green pasture fool you. Your cows may be giving a lot of milk, but they are not making it on grass alone. They are also making it from the protein and lime stored in their bodies.

Every animal needs protein for both health and production. Fresh pasture contains some protein, but not enough to support the cow and enable her to make milk. Unless you feed her some grain with the grass there is a sad day coming.

When the cow is on pasture alone she may soon drop off in her milk yield. It is then difficult to bring her production up until she freshens again. She may go into the Winter in poor condition and lose money for you.

Your animals want a feed that they can convert into meat—milk—butter fat. The most easily convertible of all protein feeds is **Corn Gluten Feed**. Feed it in your grain mixture during the Summer and you'll make more money.

Standard for 30 Years

Corn Gluten Feed has been the standard protein feed for thirty years. It is the best feeding part of corn. It gives you the most digestible protein per dollar.

You can get Corn Gluten Feed from your feed dealer or any manufacturer. If you mix your own ration your main protein ingredient should be Corn Gluten Feed.

If you feed a ready-mixed feed it will pay you to buy from a manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as one of his main ingredients. It makes any ration better and more profitable to the man who feeds it.

Our Bulletin No. 1 contains several good rations for summer feeding. If you have not seen a copy please write us and we will mail it to you.

Associated Corn Products Mfrs.

Feed Research Dept.
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 4

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PORK AND BEANS

PLANT BEANS. HARVEST WITH
MILLER BEAN HARVESTER
Sell the perfect. Feed culls to Pigs.
Le Roy Plow Co. Le Roy, N. Y.



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USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS

Sold by Seed Dealers of America.

Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Beacon, New York

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Maxons Mill, Ky.

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BABY

CHICKS

LAWRENCE P. UHL



THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. Our large capacity enables us to fill orders of any size on short notice and your orders will have our immediate attention.



SUMMER PRICES NOW

Chicks will now live and thrive at their very best and at the extremely low prices we have now made on our Chicks, they cannot fail to prove a profitable investment. 100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices on White, Brown & Buff Leghorns . . . \$5.00 \$ 9.00 \$42.00 \$ 80.00 Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Br. Leghorns, Black Minorcas . . . 5.50 10.00 48.00 90.00 Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds . . . 6.00 11.50 54.00 105.00 White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons . . . 7.50 14.00 68.00 130.00 White Minorcas . . . 8.00 15.00 72.00 140.00 Light Brahmas . . . 9.50 18.00 85.00 Assorted Heavy Breeds . . . 4.50 9.00 42.00 80.00 Assorted Light Breeds . . . 4.50 8.00 38.00 75.00 Don't delay your orders but get these Chicks on your range as quickly as possible and get full benefit of the splendid growth they will now make and these extremely low prices. Order direct from this advertisement. Reference: Farmer's State Bank. Dun's or Bradstreet. Free Catalog, and further details as to prices on EXTRA SELECT CHICKS. I want your business this season and you may rest assured we will take care of you right. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. Be sure to address as below.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53 NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

My Poultry Experiences

(Continued from page 577)

just kept busy filling my egg basket all winter.

The next year our oldest daughter came to us but I still managed to care for my hens and increased the flock to 120 by fall. This required more room and my husband built another coop near the first one but 16x24 feet in size.

Install Large Incubator

In the spring of 1912 we purchased our first large incubator of 390 egg capacity. We built two 10x10 foot brooder houses and divided them through the center with wire netting and installed a 100 chick size lamp brooder in each pen. The chicks raised this way did very well and began laying at an early age. The most of them were Single Comb White Leghorns and the rest Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes. About 200 hens and pullets were wintered and the average price of eggs this year was 28 cents.

In 1913 about 1,100 chicks were hatched. Several hundred were sold and nearly 200 pullets were raised. About 25 old hens were kept. Perhaps it would be interesting to know the price of feed at this time. In my account book I find the following: Bran, \$1.50, meal and cracked corn \$1.75, wheat middlings \$1.75, meat scrap \$3.25, oyster shells and grit \$1 each per cwt., wheat was \$1, buckwheat 65 cents and oats 50 cents per bushel.

White Leghorns Preferred

1914 to 1921 did not see much change in our flocks except that we tried the Rose Comb Brown Leghorn and while we found them excellent layers we discarded them on account of their small size.

In 1916 our last daughter was born and 1920 the New Year brought us a baby boy which completed our family circle.

We had kept some of our original stock and in 1921 again raised a nice flock of over 200 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets. This year we installed one 220 egg and two 360 eggs incubators and sold several hundred baby chicks. We had the use of another poultry house and kept about 400 hens and pullets this year.

Electric Lights Help Matters

About the first of October, 1922, we bought a farm lighting plant and wired all of the farm buildings, dwellings and poultry buildings. The increase in egg production was surprising and I have already given it in a former issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The pullets while under lights are not forced but fed an extra allowance of whole grain and seem to keep growing all winter and still give a very good egg yield. Besides this gain we have all of the benefits of electricity for ourselves, including a radio which seems the most wonderful of all.

In 1923 we decided to enlarge our plant and installed two large oil homing brooders and raised over 800 chickens. We built a 20x50 feet woods type of poultry house, installed an electric pump and pressure water system and piped the water into this building and our dwelling house, having faucets outside for the older hen houses and colony coops. Heavy laying hens require a vast amount of water and one has to have everything as convenient as possible to care for so many hens. This year we purchased a small delivery truck and are often able to obtain a premium for quick delivery of poultry or eggs to the

One-Half Million Guaranteed

Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid	100% Live Delivery	
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	100 50 25	\$3.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	10.00 5.50	3.00
Anconas	11.00 6.00	3.25
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	12.00 6.50	3.50
S. C. & R. C. Reds	12.00 6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	12.00 6.50	3.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	12.00 6.50	3.50
Wh. Wyandottes	12.50 6.75	3.75
S. L. Wyandottes	13.50 7.25	4.25
Buff Orpingtons	12.50 6.75	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	16.00 8.50	4.50
Light Brahmas	17.00 9.00	4.75

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks. JAMES KREJCI, 9507 Meach Ave. Cleveland, O.

BIG REDUCTION ON 500 AND 1000 LOTS

From free range breeders bred for heavy egg production.

White Leghorns	8 cts.
Brown Leghorns	8 cts.
Barred Rocks	9 cts.
Rhode I. Reds	9 cts.
Mixed Chicks	7 cts.

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Strickler's June Chicks

Hatches June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

Are extra high quality, easy to raise and will be money makers for you. All chicks sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid. 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. Extra good count, too. Tanager-Barron Large Type (hens weigh 4 to 6 lbs.) English S. C. White Leghorns mated with 285 egg line cockerels. Chicks from these matings, \$10 per 100; \$48 per 500; \$95 per 1000. Also extra good S. C. Reds, White Rocks and Barred Rocks same price. 10% books order. Circular free.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10	\$47.50	\$90
Barred Rocks	6.50	12	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.00	15		
W. Wyandottes	8.00	15		
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	4.50	8	37.50	70

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Chicks are success to thousands of our customers everywhere. Order right from this ad.

SUNSHINE HATCHERY, DALMATIA, PA.

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From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. After May 1 prices for heavy breeds will be 12c, light breeds 10c. June prices will be 8c for light breeds and 10c for heavy breeds. 1c more in less than 100 lots.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS

Highest market ever known. Breeds shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneau's, White Kings a specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices.

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15,000 No. 1 SELECTED CHICKS WEEKLY
FOR JUNE DELIVERY

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	11c each	\$100.00 per 1000
Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas	12c each	110.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	14c each	130.00 per 1000
Mixed Chicks	9c each	80.00 per 1000
Jersey Giants	20c each	

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Also offer 8 and 12 week old Chicks. Our fifteenth year in business. Catalogue free. Member I. B. C. A.

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Box 59 Richfield, Pa.

OUR MODERN CHICKS

NOW AT SPECIAL PRICES Effective May 1st. From select, pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been culled by experts holding Ohio State University Certificate.

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$26.00	\$42.50
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	35.00	57.50
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	38.00	62.50
Silver L. Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Whites	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.50

Mixed, 100, \$9.00 Straight. Order right from this ad. Bank ref. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A. MODERN HATCHERY, BOX 35, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO.

BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

ORDER "GENEVA" CHICKS NOW New Low Prices. 25% deposit books your order. YOU TAKE NO CHANCE

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00	\$ 80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English, Wh. Leghorns	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	52.00	85.00	

Mixed Chicks, \$8 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed Chicks, \$9.50 per 100 straight.

OUR "GENEVA" CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM PERSONALLY INSPECTED FLOCKS, FREE FROM EUROPEAN PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog FREE. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. GENEVA HATCHERY, BOX 12 GENEVA, INDIANA

PURE TOM BARRON STRAIN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Get these highly bred Chicks during June at bargain prices for your heaviest layers next December and January. These are the big type, heavy laying, lopped comb birds that lay and pay all winter. This is a breeding farm, not a Hatchery. We import direct from Tom Barron of England and specialize in this strain. BARGAIN PRICES DURING JUNE. 50 Chicks, \$6.50; 100, \$12; 300, \$35. Sent Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. PULLETS and COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. SPECIAL FOUNDATION PENS of 10 yearling hens and one cockerel from imported stock, \$20. Fine Catalog Free. Ref. Dayton Savings & Trust Co. ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM, Route 10-E DAYTON, OHIO

Special Prices FOR JUNE & JULY CHICKS. For 25 years we have supplied Chicks to our many customers, from specially culled flocks of pure bred stock. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. WE CAN SHIP C. O. D.

Varieties. Express or Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff & Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$ 8.00	\$38.00	\$ 77.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Qual. Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
Extra Quality S. C. White Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.00	65.00	120.00
Light Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00

Parks Barred Rocks from 250-trap-nest hens, 15c each. White Pekin Duddings, 20c each. We accept orders for C. O. D. shipment by Express and Parcel Post. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, BOX R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA CHICKS

BIG, STURDY, HEARTY CHICKS from pure bred, inspected, heavy laying flocks. Prices are Postpaid. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100	500
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$ 8.50	\$40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	5.75	10.50	50.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.25	5.75	10.50	50.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	3.00	5.00	8.50	40.00

Bank Reference. You take no chance when you deal with us. MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, BOX 302 MINGOVILLE, PA.

CHICKS--5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES Per 100

S. C. White Leghorns	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
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1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. J. N. NAGE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

When writing advertisers Be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY

BABY CHIX 1925 DUX

Our chix and dux are bred from stock thoroughly hardened and acclimated to our severe and changeable climate. They are hatched on a REAL POULTRY FARM in their natural environment, only a few hours from the nests to the incubators. Less handling of the eggs and stronger chicks are the results. We are, and have been for 38 years, a Poultry Farm specializing in the best stock it is possible to produce. We are not a chicken factory; faster growth, earlier maturity and more eggs for our customers are the results.

WHITE LEGHORNS, Niagara, Hollywood, Young's Wykoff (strains), BUFF & BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, "JUMBO WHITE ROX," BARRED ROX, WHITE WYANDOTTES, R. I. REDS, PEKIN & INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS in small or large lots at very reasonable prices. WRITE TODAY.

W. Leghorns 13c—\$11.50 per 100.

R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rox, Anconas or Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas 14c each—\$13.00 per 100.

White Wyandottes 16c each—\$14.00 per 100.

Write for special rates per 1,000.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM,

Box 8-A

Ransomville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes—11½¢ each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas—9½¢ each; Broilers—7¢ each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MAY DELIVERY Chicks

\$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad, or send for catalog

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHIX

From pure bred, inspected and culler flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.

NIITANY VALLEY HATCHERY

Box 102

Belleville, Pa.

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE

America's Greatest Layers. Order Direct

Wykoff and Tanager Leghorns 8c each
Parks Rocks and Owens Reds 11c each
Sheppard Mottled Anconas 10c each
Martin Regal White Wyandottes 12c each

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery

WM. D. SEIDEL, Box 17, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.

NEVIN STUCK,

McAlisterville,

Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE DAY OLD TURKEYS for June Delivery

Sixty-five cents each; twelve to twelve hundred orders filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS

PLYMOUTH, N. H.

CHICK PRICES SMASH

Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. TROUP BROS., R. D. No. 3, Millers-town, Pa.

Chicks S. C. W. Leg. 7c B. P. Rocks 8c. Mixed 7c. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this adv. or circular free. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Colliers, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog.

PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

Baby Chicks

	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$8.00	\$37.50
S. C. B. Rocks	9.00	42.50
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50
Mixed Chicks	7.00	32.50

100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the Postage. Special prices on larger lots. Order from adv. or write for circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.

local merchants, who need an extra supply on short notice.

We put 325 pullets in the new house and about 375 old hens were kept in the older houses. In August of 1924 this flock was culled. About 75 were found to be profitable to keep for production under lights and were kept in a separate coop for this purpose. They have proven that this is profitable but we are now selling them as fast as they stop laying, 350 of the others were kept as breeders.

Tried Several Breeds

I had always read all the poultry papers and articles on poultry in the farm papers that I could get and remember that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was among the first of these. The Single Comb White Leghorns were highly spoken of in these papers and I decided in 1910 to try them. We purchased 200 baby chicks and 130 hatching eggs of very good strain and have always kept the original blood by improving it in the way of selection and culling each year. About 80 nice pullets were raised from these chicks and 85 hens and pullets of the former flock were kept. Since then I have tried the White Wyandotte, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Brown Leghorn fowls, but like the Single Comb White Leghorn best of all. All of the other breeds have many fine characteristics and anyone should choose their favorite breed as they are sure to have better success by doing so.

The 165 hens and pullets made a net return of a little more than \$200. The average price received for eggs was 24 cents and the cost of production was 14 cents per dozen.

In 1911 the flock was not increased very much as another daughter came to us in the spring, but a few pullets were raised and nearly all of the old hens were kept over.

Prefer Coal-burning Brooders

The spring of 1924 we bought two coal brooders as the oil brooders did not give very good satisfaction. By fall we had 450 nice pullets and had sold quite a few besides the baby chicks. W. built a new 18x56-foot Jamesway ventilated house and put 325 pullets in this, 125 in one of the older coops, kept 350 of the best yearlings and 2 year olds for breeders in the coop built in 1923 and kept 75 selected for use under lights in the oldest coop of all. We keep constantly culling our flocks and our winter egg yield is a very profitable one. Since 1911 we have shipped eggs and chickens to New York commission houses and never lost a case yet. We are very careful to ship to either bonded or well recommended houses.

Our demand for baby chicks has steadily increased and in order to care for this we purchased a Mammoth Incubator in August, 1924.

January, 1925 found us installing this machine, and looking forward to a profitable season. Our success is no more than any ambitious person can achieve and is due mainly to good breeders, careful management and attention to details.

Advice on Starting

To anyone interested in poultry raising I would say, secure a start with eggs, chicks or stock of a good laying strain of breed you like best. Give them good intelligent care, study them as you work with them and increase the size of your flock as fast as you can and still give it the proper care and management. By observing these simple rules success is assured and you will learn many things not found in books.

CHICKS

Credit These Low Prices to High Hatches of Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks & Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds & White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes & Blk. Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATING

Mating A White Leghorns	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Blk. Leghorns & Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
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BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c	S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c
S. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	12c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c	All Hvy Odds & Ends	10c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c	All Lights Odds & Ends	8c

Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come 9c
Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00

Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.50	195.00
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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DEPT. 2

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100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices				
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.00	\$90.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Silver Wyandottes, White Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00

Mixed Chicks, Heavies, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, \$8. Chicks will now thrive the best with little loss. Order quickly for early shipment. Ref. Buckeye Com. Sav Bank. You take no chance on "SUNBEAMS."

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"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 10c and up. Order early. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

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FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

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POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 15TH				
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$70.00
Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas	4.50	8.50	41.00	80.00
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White & Buff Rocks, Rose & Single Comb Reds	5.75	11.00	52.50	
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	5.75	11.00	52.50	
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, Wh. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron & Puritas Strains	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Light Mixed	3.75	7.00	33.00	65.00

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Prices for postpaid delivery June 15th and each week after 25—\$3.50; 50—\$6.50; 100—\$11.00; 500—\$50.00; 1,000—\$100.00. Better layers you never will get, order now, safe delivery guaranteed, circular free.

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RELIABLE CHICKS

From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	\$7.00	\$3.75	\$2.00
W. Leg.	8.00	4.25	2.25
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S. C. White Leghorns 8c
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Bred for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

TURNING to Steele, Michael muttered: "Tete-Boule ees right; dat ees ver' bad t'ing to hear."

"What is it, David?" Steele demanded of his hard-headed friend.

"Eef David was on dat ridge, he tell you," was the dry response.

"There's nothing on four feet in this country that could do that. There may be something in this Windigo story, after all." And Steele peered quizzically into the dark faces of his companions. But they were inscrutable.

"Is it beast, bird, or devil,—Michel?"

"Eet may be crazee wolverine; eet may be devil; it may be Windigo—but eet feenish dees pos' all de same." As the half-breed sadly shook his head, the caterwauling began anew.

With heads thrust forward the three men on the shore strove to pierce its mystery. But this time, as the voice rose to a climax, flame shot from the muzzles of two rifles and the shrieks were smothered in the report of the guns echoing from the ridge. Again silence blanketed the valley.

Thus did David and Michel fling back their challenge of lead to the powers of darkness which menaced the fur fort.

"The Windigo knows now that there's some fighting blood left in Wailing River," chuckled Steele, when he heard approaching footsteps.

"Who's there?" called the voice of St. Onge. "Who fired those shots?"

"Michel and David, Colonel; did you hear it?" asked Steele, curious to know the state of the factor's nerves.

St. Onge approached and gripped Steele's arm. "I've been listening—with my daughter," he said in a strained voice. "I went to rouse you, but you had gone. It's the last straw, Monsieur. My Indians will not stay after this."

"There are two right here who won't be stampeded, Colonel."

"Yes, I know, but look at the shaeks—not a light! All paralyzed with fear, their heads under their blankets—they won't stay, now."

"What d'you think it is?" asked Steele, closely watching the features of St. Onge in the dim starlight.

"Who can say?" replied the Frenchman, with a shrug. "It may be some crazed beast—wolverine or lynx or bear. And then," he looked hard into Steele's eyes, "it may be—the Windigo."

At the words, David, who had been listening, turned to Michel in surprise. But the face of the head man was wooden. The Ojibway's narrow eyes shifted to those of Steele, and for a space white man and red held each other's gaze.

Was the Frenchman, after all, superstitious? Steele wondered. Had his nerve softened, after what he had now heard with his own ears; or was he playing a game?

"Colonel St. Onge," said the American after a space, "this thing has got to be followed up—run down—seotched! To you, it's vital! To me, as a scientist, it's the opportunity of a lifetime. With your permission, David and I will stay here and lend a hand until the winter threatens to break."

The factor impulsively offered his hand. "Thank you, Monsieur! I shall be most grateful for your aid."

"And Mademoiselle St. Onge?" asked Steele, deeply curious. "She heard it all?"

"Yes, she called me when it began. She was very brave, but there have been so many things lately—St. Onge suddenly checked himself. "Michel," he said, swiftly changing the subject, "we must look after the Indians at once. But what can we tell them now, after this?"

"We tell dem de Windigo weel ketch dem on de riviere cef dey leave now," replied the ready-witted head man.

The four men found the post people

numb in their blankets, awaiting an unspeakable death at the hands of the dreaded prowler of the night.

Approaching the nearest cabin Michel pounded on the door and called in Ojibway:

"It is Michel and the chief. Get up, Gaspard, the Windigo has gone away. We wish to talk to you."

For answer, the small shack was filled with a woman's shriek of despair. Then the awed voice of an Indian quavered: "It has come! It has come!"

Testing the door with his shoulder to find it heavily barred, Michel turned to his chief. "Dey are all de same. Dey will not let us in. Dey t'ink de Windigo use my voice to fool dem."

"We will go to Tete-Boule's," replied St. Onge.

The cabin of the post hunter, also, was dark and his door barred, but continued pounding by Michel and repeated commands of the factor, finally convinced the terrified Ojibway that St. Onge, and not a giant Windigo, was at his door. In the dim light of a candle the Frenchman and Michel endeavored to persuade him to accompany them to the other shacks, but the trembling In-

meeting Denise St. Onge whose humiliation of the night before must have been deep, but naturally curious as to her mental condition after the night wailing, he turned with:

"Good morning, Mademoiselle! We are all here, you see, safe and sound, in spite of the screenade of our friend."

The fine eyes of the girl were heavy with shadows, but to his relief, were not unfriendly. She has not slept, thought Steele. The Windigo has got her, too.

"Good morning, Monsieur!" she returned in a voice without spirit, and there was no life in the colorless face as she went on: "Yes, we are still here, as you say; but after last night I trust you realize what my father faces in this terrible valley."

"It is most mysterious," he said, "but you must not allow it to get your nerve. You are an educated woman, Mademoiselle; you must hold your mental grip. Nerve-racking? Of course it is, but there is a solution—mad wolf or wolverine probably." As he spoke, he strove to pierce the reserve of her dark eyes to the thoughts they masked.

"But it was horrible—ghastly!" she replied. "Is it to be wondered at that

had been correct. There was much that he had not been told.

"I do not understand what you mean. Not being superstitious, Michel, David and I have nothing to fear," he protested, hoping to draw her out.

With a shrug of her shoulders, she attempted to cover what Steele saw was a palpable shiver. Her slender fingers worked nervously. The sensitive face pictured the mental battle she was waging. Then she broke out impulsively:

"Oh, Monsieur, you do not know all! There are so many—" The abrupt entrance of St. Onge cut off what Steele sensed she had intended as a warning.

"Good morning, Monsieur Steele!" cried the factor, with what was palpably a forced liveliness of manner. "You have not changed your mind since our talk, eh? You will honor us by spending September at Wailing River."

"Father," Denise protested, "Monsieur Steele does not know—"

St. Onge turned petulantly upon his daughter.

"Monsieur Steele is a brave man and a scientist; he has no fear of your Indian devils and Windigos."

"But he has a right to know all, if he is—"

"He shall know all, my dear," broke in the factor, evidently desirous of stopping further reference to what was blind mystery to the younger man.

"We shall have a week, Mademoiselle, before David and Michel return, to make our plans," added Steele in defense of his host; but throughout the simple breakfast of trout, toast and coffee, his active brain was busy with the strange attitude of St. Onge and its cause.

At the trade-house the factor and his guest learned from the still shaky Tete-Boule that Michel and David had packed a canoe and provisions over the portage at daylight. With his daughter St. Onge visited the shacks of the post Indians in the faint hope of finding that the sunlight, as it lifts the river mists, had also banished the terror of the night. But fear of the thing which, without trace or trail, had swallowed up four of their men, and with its night wailing had frozen them with dread in their blankets, still elung to the gray-faced men and women.

But before starting down river on his quest with David, Michel had done his work well. Not an Indian dared leave the post because of the demon which the wily head man had assured them was lying in wait for them. So, for a time St. Onge could count on keeping his post servants, and then—

"Well, who can foretell what is on the knees of the gods, Monsieur?" he said with a characteristic shrug.

Through the following days while he impatiently waited for the return of David, Steele occupied his time with the study of two interesting subjects—Tete-Boule and Denise St. Onge. And he found in each much to stimulate his curiosity. The Indian, once a twist of nigger-head tobacco and the gift of a skinning knife had established friendly relations, was led to repeat the tales of huge tracks in the muskeg and night wailing which he had brought to the post during the summer. To Steele, familiar with shamanism and the practice of sorcery among the Ojibways and Crees, this squat redman, with his high cheek bones and close-set eyes, was something of a puzzle. In his forty years of wandering life, the bow-legged Ojibway had drifted from Oxford House, far in western Keewatin, east to Flying Post. And in all this thousand miles of forest and muskeg, there was not a fur post known to Steele with which the Indian was not familiar. Patently superstitious, evidenced by his terror of the night before and the wild

(Continued on opposite page)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist is traveling through the Canadian wilds studying Indian life for the American Museum of Natural History. He is in the Valley of the Wailing River which gets its name from the moan of its fierce and treacherous rapids. It is rich fur country but the native Indian hunters are terror stricken and planning to leave it due to an unseen monster which howls and shrieks in the forest at the dead of night. The superstitious Indians say it is the Windigo, a beast of Indian fable and they fear that the Evil Spirit has come to bewitch them. It spells the doom of the Wailing River trading post, at which Steele stops for supplies, as well as the whole country roundabout. The post is in charge of Colonel St. Onge, a former French calvary officer. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. St. Onge faces ruin due to the activities of a free trader, Laflamme, who is giving the Indians whiskey for their furs in violation of the Canadian law, and also to the growing fear of the Windigo, especially since four Indians with a shipment of valuable furs have mysteriously disappeared in the rapids of the Wailing. St. Onge tells Steele that he is kept at the doomed post by Lascelles, his superior in the Revillon Freres, which is the trading company owning St. Onge's post. It is Lascelles' plan to ruin St. Onge and thereby force Denise to become his wife. St. Onge vows that Lascelles shall never have her. That night after all at the post have retired, the terrible shrieking howl of what the Indians call the Windigo, breaks the stillness. Steele is aroused. He is determined to hunt the Windigo and reveal its true character with the help of his guide, David and Michel, the head hunter of the post, who promises to aid him in running down the monster. The terror of the Indians is aggravated by the murmurings of an Indian medicine man at St. Onge's post by the name of Tete-Boule.

dian refused to hazard the night outside. They were doomed, he insisted, like the fur canoe. What they had just heard was a warning. The following night the Windigo would come into Wailing River and eat every creature in the post.

Leaving him, St. Onge finally gained admittance to the remaining cabins, but found the people beyond help, maudlin with fear of the thing on the ridge. So, ordering David and Michel to do what they could with the frantic Ojibways, St. Onge and his guest returned to their beds.

As Steele again stretched himself on his cot, he wondered if there would be sleep that night for the girl down stairs—what thoughts were hers as she lay facing the problem of her future; a problem of which the sole solution seemed at that moment to rest with Monsieur Lascelles at Fort Albany.

CHAPTER VI

THERE was no one in the living room when Steele entered early the following morning, but from the direction of the kitchen came the sound of women's voices. He was examining the shelves of French and English classics when he heard the light foot fall of moccasins behind him. Diffident at

the Indians are in a panic—and these poor women whose husbands were with the fur canoe; they are imbeciles from terror. I found them this morning in a cabin, too frightened to cook the breakfast of the children."

"So you cooked it for them," he hazarded with a smile. Surely, Mademoiselle St. Onge had not lost her nerve, if she could think of the children.

The girl flushed. "One could not have them suffer, Monsieur." Then with a flash of white teeth, went on, "But we all feel better, now that the sun is out."

Steele smiled at the human touch.

"Has your father told you that I am staying here, with his permission, to follow up this Windigo?"

She glanced up in surprise. For an instant her eyes fell, the dark brows contracting in thought; then she met his quizzical look.

"You are going—to fight—the Windigo?—You, a stranger—who have—no interest?"

"But I have a very great interest, Mademoiselle. I am sent into the field by the Museum to study this sort of thing. Michel, David and I are going to fight him—and solve him."

"But you do not know the danger!" Her face was very grave as she faced him, and he now knew that his surmise



Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

FOUR HUNDRED members for the American Agriculturist Tribe of The Lone Scouts of America, two weeks after the first announcement appeared. That's going some. If every Lone Scout will get a new member that will be eight hundred. Let's have a mark to shoot at. Why not have a thousand Lone Scouts in the Tribe by September first? Numbers isn't the only thing we want, but we do want all the boys in the territory who will make good scouts to join with us. Let's go.

How is this for a letter? We think it's great. Let's hear from some more of you.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:
Recently I was looking through the "American Agriculturist" and what should greet me but an article concerning the Lone Scouts of America. I was more pleased than surprised because I was once a Lone Scout of good standing. I joined that organization way back in August 1918 when I was twelve years of age and the Lone Scouts had been going for only three years. I took a great deal of pleasure, derived many benefits and made many new friends. Some who are well known in the Lone Scout world are particular friends of mine.

About two years ago I was obliged to give up all of my studies and scouting work due to serious eye trouble from which I am slowly but decidedly recovering. I had to drop the Lone Scouts and for the past two years I have nearly lost track of that organization. But now I want to come back. I want to be one of the first hundred to join in the American Agriculturist Tribe. Because the Lone Scouts is recognized by the world as being one of the finest organizations to which any boy can attach himself and also because one of the most reliable farm papers in the United States encourages this organization no boy should hesitate for a single minute to fill out the blank and be a true Lone Scout.

I personally wish to congratulate you in the good work and efforts spent in connection with the Lone Scouts. May you be well repaid. If you wish you may use this letter for publication.

Scoutingly yours,

LEO G. KERST,
Sabaal, N. Y.

The Membership Card

Your membership card should mean a lot to you. On it you will keep a record of your advancement in Lone Scout work. You should have a place to keep

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| BROOME COUNTY, N. Y. | |
| Wheaton Webb | Frank Vodvacka |
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| Harold McGrain | Samuel Sheffer |
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| Kenneth Bruce | Charles Gregory |

it, where it will not become damaged. On spaces for recording the back, you will find your booster points and the dates when you pass your degree tests.

Read the pledge carefully before you sign it, and as you sign it make a resolution to live up to the pledge every day. When you make a record of your achievements on the back of the card, be very careful to do it neatly so you will be proud to show your card to other Lone Scouts. At all times you should remember that you are now a member of a great organization, and that you now have more influence with other boys than you had before you became a Lone Scout. If you are tempted to do things that are not quite square, remember that you are a Lone Scout and don't do them.

Degree Work

Every new scout should try to pass his first degree test as soon as possible, but do not let your eagerness to get your first degree pin influence you to be satisfied with "just passing." Your first degree is the foundation for all your scout work, and you should not only know it thoroughly, but practice it. You wouldn't think much of the fellow who threw to second base when he should have thrown to first, and then excused himself by saying, "Well, I knew where to throw it, all right, but I didn't have time to think." In the same way it isn't enough to know your first degree tests, you must form a habit of doing the things which you learn. The first degree teaches you that you should not read in bad light, and with the paper too close to your eyes, but this knowledge doesn't do much good, if you learn it, and then do not follow it.

The tests of the first degree tell you a lot about how you should live and how to develop your senses so they will be keen. You will be told how to train yourself so you can hear slight noises, and see long distances. All these things will be of value to you, and help to be successful in whatever you try to do.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
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| Clifton Barnes | Lauren Mitchell |
| Ernest Arnold | Grant O'Dell |
| Leumen Searle | Roger Neff |
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WITH the Kodak Anastigmat Lens and Diomatic Shutter equipment, this camera offers a range of efficiency not heretofore obtainable at the price.

This superior combination of lens and shutter means better timed, sharper negatives, the evidence of which is plain in the prints—overwhelmingly plain in enlargements.

The focus is prompt and precise. A mere turn of the lens, which is at your fingertips, brings the focus instantly, accurately, while beneath the lens a plainly lettered, simple scale tells you how to fit the exposure to the light.

It's all simple, yet there's speed

in the f.7.7 lens, and a shutter with speeds up to one-hundredth part of a second to make that speed available.

No. 1A Pocket Kodak, Series II, for 2½ x 4¼ pictures, equipped with Kodak Anastigmat f.7.7 Lens, Diomatic Shutter—\$26.

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The Valley of Voices

(Continued from opposite page)

tales he had circulated, Steele soon learned that Tete-Boule—who owed his name to the likeness of his broad face to the Tete-de-Boule Cress—was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence.

"Tete-Boule," demanded Steele in one of their conversations on the river shore, "why should this Windigo wish to harm this post; the people, here, have never done him an injury?"

The minklike eyes of the Indian widened with fear at the mention of the dread name, which is taboo among the superstitious.

"Dis ces hees countree. Long tam ago, he cum here on dis riviére," the Indian muttered, evidently ill at ease.

"Was it the Windigo who drowned the men with the fur canoe?"

At the use of the forbidden word by Steele, for the second time, Tete-Boule furtively glanced to the rear and up and down the shore. It was apparent that he feared that the name might conjure up the reality.

"What do you think, Tete-Boule?" Steele insisted.

For a space the Ojibway smoked in silence, then spat far into the water before he answered.

"De crew ov de fur-cano' not drown'—eat up!" And he opened his wide mouth and snapped his jaws.

"Will he come again by night to the post here?"

The Indian slowly nodded.
(To Be Continued)

Use This Blank and Become a Lone Scout

I have, with the consent of my parents or guardian, taken the following pledge of the Lone Scouts of America, which I have read and understand:
"I pledge my allegiance to my flag and the nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will 'Do a Useful Thing Each Day' and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Enclosed find 30 cents to cover the cost of enrolling me as a member. This membership fee entitles me to a membership card, the badge, a handbook, and all the privileges of the order.

Name

Nationality and color Age

St. No. P. O. Box or R. F. D. No.

Town County State

Send all applications to Lone Scout Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

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(Continued on page 590)

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Mead CYCLE COMPANY DEPT. M205 CHICAGO



Write to us today

Perfection in the Home

A NEW home is started, a new nest, as it were, feathered and made ready.

And ten to one, Daughter does her cooking on a Perfection Oil Cook Stove. Thoughtful mother who gave it as a wedding gift; lucky daughter to receive it!

And, speaking of luck, think of Friend Hubby and the dinner ahead. Thick broiled steaks, tasty stews, light-as-thistle-down popovers! Every dish another stove can cook, the Perfection does, and better.

Over 2,000,000 happy housewives use and praise the New Perfection.

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For best results use
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There's a Perfection model for any use or
any purse. Ask your dealer to demonstrate.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

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The Clothes Moth

Experiments Reveal New Facts About Moths

The specialists in Entomology at Washington have been making tests to determine what is best to prevent damage to fabrics and furs by the clothes moth. What they have found out does not in every case coincide with our own ideas of the most effective methods of prevention.

The usual cedar-lined closet or chests made of cedar or Eucalyptus are of comparatively little practical value if they are in constant use. Clothing should be put away absolutely clean and free from insect eggs or larvae, besides

ing furs, both before storing and removing them from storage—G. W. H.

Washing Woolen Blankets

WASHING woolen blankets is an easy matter when done according to the method I have found through experience to be a sure and easy way of getting this somewhat hard task done. They are put through a rainwater suds, being careful to use a good grade of soap. Sometimes it is advisable to use a second suds. I like to use fairly warm but not hot water. Then they are wrung and placed on the line full-length. Now the hose is taken and they are rinsed by turning the hose on both sides. I find that this beats up the nap that has been compressed in the washing.

I learned also that one must prop up the line high or else the blankets will touch the ground as they become filled with water. The stretching caused by the weight of the water is beneficial as it helps to prevent some of the shrinkage that sometimes occurs. No other method has given us the soft and nice results when the blankets are dry.—Mrs. W. E. Farver.

Stylish Pattern for Girls

The pattern pictured below would work up to advantage in material suited for utility wear, as gingham, pongee, madras, or English cotton broadcloth.



Pattern 2325 has the sleeves and yoke cut in one, a Peter Pan collar, and has bloomers to match the dress. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting in the 8-year size. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly, enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

being wrapped in airtight containers which may or may not be treated with oil of red cedar or camphor. Oil of Eucalyptus or oil of pine have little or no value for this purpose.

Napthalene flakes or balls, or paradichlorobenzene (which the peach growers use against the peach-borer) are the most effective preventives against moths. They should be packed with the fabrics or furs in tight containers after the clothing has had a thorough sunning and cleaning.

If one sends furs to the cold storage the same rule of absolute freedom from eggs and larvae must be observed. Furs which have not been beaten, brushed and sunned before storage may come home with active healthy larvae in them. The temperature of the storage plant has to be as low as 20° to 25° F. if it succeeds in killing the larvae of the clothes moth in as little as 67 days. If the temperature is around 40° F. the well-grown larvae may last from 6 to 14 months while the eggs of the moth would be killed in 6 weeks at that temperature.

Knowing the results of these tests, it is well then to form the habit of thoroughly sunning, brushing and beat-

For Party Wear

Made up in pretty printed voile or of silk this dress pattern would furnish the High School girl or a slender young woman a charming dress for evening affairs.



Pattern 2330 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The dress closes on the left shoulder and a godet is inserted at the left side only. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 40-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

Refinishing Bedsteads

I CAN easily make over my white iron bedsteads, I have found, with a can of white enamel paint. I first touch the scarred spots, nicely, and when that has dried, I give the entire bedstead a thorough coat.

For those bedsteads with what is known as a Vernis Martin finish, I have found that I can buy at the paint shop an especially prepared gilt finish. This is a powder and oil which I mix together myself as it is needed. Experience has shown me that this should be put on rather thin, and a second coat used if necessary.—Mrs. W. E. Farver.

Tabloids From the Owego Conference

District Home Bureau Federation Has Noted Speakers

(Editor's Note:—Mrs. Mabel G. Feint who attended the three-day home bureau conference in Owego reports the following tabloids of speeches made there. These indicate the trend of ideas expressed by the speakers.)

IN this prolonged period of agricultural depression we need to have an abiding faith in the farming of New York State. Much of its good fertile land was cleared by the Indians before the whites came to this country, has a high intrinsic value of its own and lies in the backyard of the greatest eastern markets.

We must, too, have in mind two things. First, our rural people must not lower their standards of living in this time of trial. I am not thinking of the kind of car they shall drive nor of a furnace in the house or even of a bathroom for the farm home. But, I am thinking of education for the children. Nothing should interfere with that. Their eyes must be tested, and we must see that they grow good strong bodies. The ability to provide for physical and mental needs should come first. I would advise leaving the farm for a short time if necessary to do this, rather than to stay on and lower the standard of living. The Home Bureau is more efficient in maintaining this high standard than any other organization working in the rural communities.

Second, we must also remember that farming is going to be more prosperous in the future. Now is the best time to encourage boys to make ready for farming, by getting proper education for the work. It is a better time to purchase a farm than when farming was at its peak in 1915. The young people in Home Bureau homes now have a wonderful opportunity and responsibility to prepare for the future in farm life.

DR. CARL E. LADD—Director
of Extension, N. Y. State of
Agriculture.

* * *

ONE subject that I want the members of this organization to take home with them to think about is this: "What does my husband think of the Home Bureau?" If it means anything that is truly worthwhile it should mean something to the man who sees it first hand. Some of the things he is entitled to ask are:

1. Does the work my wife does and the things she learns in the Home Bureau make home a happier place?
2. Has the organization taught her the principles of budgeting? Is she able to judge values, to purchase intelligently, to make the best use of the money I earn?
3. Has she learned to budget her time, as well as her money? Does she have to hurry constantly?
4. Is she a better mother to her children? Does she know how to build strong bodies, good minds, splendid characters?
5. Is she a better companion to me because she goes to the Home Bureau?

The best kind of a Home Bureau member is really alive, does her work well, makes a comfortable home, and is somebody in her community. Her husband will be proud of her. I believe that we might well adopt a new slogan—"Make every husband a Home Bureau Booster."

MRS. G. T. POWELL—President
State Federation of Home Bureaus

* * *

THE men have looked to the State College to solve their difficulties, and now the women may look to their own State College for the same service. One thing the New York State College of Home Economics needs to develop is a program that will help men as well as women. An economic study is now most essential, so that the man may meet at his door a trained intelligence that will make his dollar go as far as it will. In the selection of food, clothing, and housing and all their accessories, the homemaker needs to be able to spend the income wisely and to secure the highest possible standard of living.

PROF. MARTHA VAN RENSSLAER—
N. Y. State Leader of Home
Demonstration Agents.

WE need to hold our community programs up for inspection and determine whether they are truly educational or merely entertaining. We need to develop the study of civics, that we may develop a better citizenship. We also need to develop the Home Bureau scholarship fund, started three years ago, in order to enable rural girls to get an education in home economics. One dollar from each of the 400 communities represented here today would never be missed and would send some girl to our new College of Home Economics.

As in all lives, so in all organizations there are two lines, the line of vision and the line of performance. If in the conflict we get to the point where we see only



No. E318-6 Pillow cases of fine white tubing, embroidered in white edged with narrow crochet. Pillow tubing 36 by 42 inches stamped for pillow case 75c each. Floss 15c. extra.

performance it means failure. The big thing to keep in view is the aim. "Every home an ideal home."—MRS. A. E. BRIDEN, First President State Federation of Home Bureaus.

* * *

OUR aim is to develop so fine a program in each community that we can ask for public support without apologies. Already eleven departments of the college are contributing to this program and child training is on the horizon. Community projects, of interest to both men and women, are the connective tissue of the Home Bureau organization. As soon as rural life becomes as well organized as city life, it will not be necessary for farmers to have poorer schools, churches, hospitals, or recreation facilities than those of the city.

Five years ago we had 11 community projects under way. Now there are no less than 79 in actual operation, a contribution to all phases of rural life of the state that is beyond mathematical measurement.

It is in terms of community service that life's real satisfaction is measured. The various projects hold the organization together. The number of projects taken by local groups is the real test of the efficiency of that group.

Unfinished Songs.

MRS. MAE MORRIS.

A haunting melody, a throb
Of sweet, unfinished song,
A glimpse of gardens through old trees
Where birds trill all day long—
A lingering fragrance just at dusk
When shadows veil the flower,
A breath of new-mown hay at dawn
Elusive as the hour;

A curving road that beckons on
To sparkling drift of sea,
A ship that slips to sky beyond
With phantom sails blow free—
A face surpassing fair that lights
With sweet unuttered dreams,
A deep revealing flash of soul
Where startling courage gleams—

My heart leaps like an eager child
Who seeks the rainbow's gold,
Alluring charm and mystery
Half hidden beauties hold.
To each fair vista fancy brings
A wealth of sweet imaginings.

cy of that group. The Home Bureau is not only serving with the college and the people, but as between the two. Some projects have actually been secured and financed by the people as the college was at the time unable to give it such as millinery, and others may be. I prophesy that in ten years' time all departments of the college will be contributing to the work. Story telling, with the help of Mrs. Durand has been a very valuable recent addition to the projects. In the South the Home Bureaus are making splendid use of this with frequent use of impersonations of well known characters by the children. Nothing finer can be given our youth than great stories of great heroism, and great deeds. It is bound to enrich

and influence their lives and to help to prevent the disappearance annually of the 11,000 boys and girls, most of them rural.

The biggest single thing the Home Bureau has to its credit is its share in securing the new rural school law.—DR. RUBY GREEN SMITH, Secretary State Federation of Home Bureaus and Associate State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents.

SPONGE CAKE

S PONGE cake are favorites with some people and while they call for a lot of eggs they are not prohibitive after all. The white sponge, a yellow cake and a dark cake may be easily made with a dozen eggs. Never throw the yolks away as one woman I know does. The yolks may be used in too many ways to allow a waste like that.

Delicious Sponge Cake

- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 cup flour
- 12 egg whites
- 2 level teaspoonfuls cream of tartar.

Beat the egg whites until light. Fold in the sugar in which one teaspoon of cream of tartar has been sifted. Sift the flour and the other cream of tartar four or five times and fold in but do not beat. Flavor with vanilla and bake in slow oven about 40 minutes. Allow to cool in pan, turn out and ice.—L. H. L.

Don't Forget the Contests

Don't forget that Aunt Janet is running two contests, both to end June 20th. Prizes are offered for best letters on the two subjects, "What book outside of the Bible has meant the most to me and why?" "What motion picture has impressed me most and why?" The prizes in each contest are three dollars for first prize letter, two dollars for second and one dollar for third. We shall print as many letters as we can find room for.

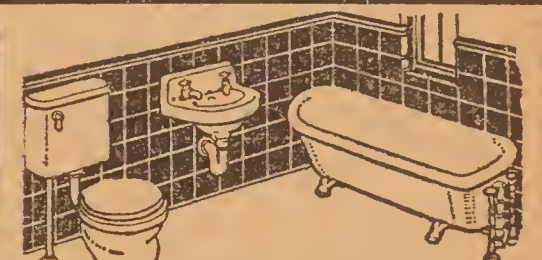
Practical Hints

When starching curtains, be careful not to starch the hem the rod goes through. The rod will go in more easily and the curtain's life will be lengthened.—E. B. L.

When the girl receives a new bisque-head doll, varnish the head with the colorless varnish if you wish to lengthen the life of the doll.—E. B. L.

Extra washing help that you cannot get in any other form! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naphtha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap or soap product. Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha or will get it for you



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

JUST one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank, oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated fittings.
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Klutch holds False Teeth tight

Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth. A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Postpaid 60cts; 2 boxes \$1.00. (Send \$1 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not more than satisfied, all your money back.

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THE PERFECT HEMSTITCHER

PERFECT HEMSTITCHING AND PICKING ATTACHMENT PRICE \$1.00
Absolute money-back guarantee. Greatest invention ever known for the housewife. Fits any make of sewing machine. Easy and quick to attach. Easy to operate. Pays for itself in ten minutes time. Hemstitching as beautiful as done by a \$275.00 machine. Send no money. Pay the postman \$1.00. Keep it five days. Your money back if you are not more than pleased.
HEMSTITCHER CO., Dept. 57, Ft. Worth, Tex.



You can be quickly cured, if you STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 238-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5134 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.



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PERCALES, PRINTS, VOILES, SILKS, LINEN TOWELS. Lowest Prices. Latest Designs. Samples and Catalog Free. D. F. FORWARD, 366 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTs are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

THE AUTOMOBILE SEASON is here and our men are making big money. They give car owners better service, and reduced cost of operation by a new patented device. Unlike anything else offered. Commission as high as \$3.50 on a \$7.50 sale. Side line men or full time men. Write at once. Circular free. AUTOMOTIVE ECONOMY CO., Easton National Bank Bldg., Easton, Pa.

AGENTS—Make big money, all or part time, selling \$500,000 Health and Accident Policy \$25 weekly benefit. All for \$10. Every man and woman you meet needs one. Write for details. Suite 215, Dept. 113, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—One mile from Joe's Pond, beautiful scenery. SARAH BADGER, Cabot, Vt.

CATTLE

A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th—\$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, Sec., Rockville, Conn.

FOR QUICK SALE at the famous Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa. Financial Sensation 11th No. 221481, son of the great \$60,000 bull Financial Sensation No. 153793. Dam: Financial Plymouth Fern No. 428352, granddaughter of Golden Fern's Noble, with a record of 345 lbs. of fat at 3 yrs. Born Nov. 20, 1921. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Ready for immediate service. \$100.00, f. o. b. West Chester, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIE AND WELSH SHEPHERD Pups. Females \$5.00, males \$8.00, spayed females \$10. Trained dogs one year \$15. Ship C.O.D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, Fluffy beauties, both sex, all ages and colors. Lowest prices. For information write MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt. CHOW CHOW PUPPIES—Sire, Windswept Chow Ching 384432, beautiful dark reds, two males, one female, price \$75. Also Toy Poms and Boston Bulls. H. J. GARROOD, Sunshine Kennels, 1370 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.

INVEST IN AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD pup or young dog that will soon get the cows, grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bred matron, White Collie with sable cheeks. In whelp to All White Stud. A money maker for some one. Price, \$35. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS the most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Natural born heel drivers. Price reasonable. COMRADE FARMS, Galion, Ohio.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, males \$6 and females, \$3. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trap-nested stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Baby Chicks of super-quality, from culled stock, send for prices and circular. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio, 841 W. Mary St.

TEN CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, five dollars, from pure bred, free range, healthy birds. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred selected flocks, Leghorns, 10c, Rocks and Reds, 12c, mixed 8c. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. BANKER'S HATCHERY, Dansville, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Baby Chicks, setting eggs from pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock. BLAUVELT, Breeder, Holmdel, N. J.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$8—100; Barred Rocks, \$9—100; White Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$9—100; light mixed, \$7—100; heavy \$8—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 100% live delivery. Write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$3.25—25; \$6—50; \$11—100; Rocks, \$3, \$5.50, \$10; W. Leghorns, \$2.75, \$5, \$9; Heavy Mixed, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$8; Light Mixed, \$2.25, \$4, \$7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS: Rich, dark color; hens from breeding pens, each one Vermont certified and tested, free from white diarrhea, \$2.50. Baby Chix, after June 15, 20c; 300, \$50; 600, \$90. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, AA 10, Hartland, Vt.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS EGGS, 12—\$1.75; ducklings, 35c; White Wyandotte eggs, 15—\$1.50. Postpaid. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

TOM BARRON PEDIGREED Strain S. C. White Leghorns exclusively, extra fine. Healthy June chix, \$12 per 100. Safe delivery, Prepaid parcel post and satisfaction guaranteed. FEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

CHICKS—7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, - Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Price reasonable. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS, EGGS, Mammoth Pekin Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiostats powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

TOBACCO DUST of the highest grade for sprinkling, fumigating and worms in poultry. \$3 per 100 lb. \$40 per ton. F.O.B. N. Y. TOBACCO DUST CO., 97 Rade St., New York.

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble, 24 capsules and free formula \$1. \$3.50 100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. ALDEN, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

WRITE US for our new 1925 milking machine catalogue. It is yours for the asking. UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO., Dept. A, Syracuse, N. Y.

BEFORE YOU BUY, get our figures on Loudon barn equipment. Illustrated pamphlet sent on request. LOUDON MACHINERY CO., 1047 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

MILKERS—Clean, dryhand milkers. Wages piecework, \$67.50 to \$90 per month, board and room. WALKER-GORDON LABORATORY CO., Plainsboro, N. J.

FOREMAN—Man to take charge outside on Cemetery grounds in Long Island, Greater New York. Preferably one with Cemetery experience who knows something about horses, gardening, stone work, etc., and can handle men and the public. House on grounds furnished for residence. State age, salary expected, experience and references. FOREMAN, Box 346, c/o American Agriculturist.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped to trial to the buyer's stable. They are right. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, A Street, Westville, Ct.

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY FARMERS' ASSN., Paducah, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE WIN AGAIN: Dr. Clark's Milk Strainers defeat all comers, highest award for high grade milk given to H. A. Cook, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Why? Because Mr. Cook used a Clark Purity strainer in his dairy. It is guaranteed to remove every last bit of sediment. Write for prices to H. C. SOULE, distributor, Canton, Maine. Orders will be shipped promptly, either for strainers or cotton pads, parcel post paid.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

DELCO LIGHT AND PUMP BARGAIN—I have a Delco Lighting and Pumping Plant that cost me \$1200. It is in excellent condition. I am expanding my greenhouse range and plant and am putting in current from the public service. If you are looking for a bargain, here is one. I will take \$350 for the outfit as it stands. A bargain like this comes once in a lifetime. If you are in the market for a plant, don't pass up this opportunity. Box 345, care American Agriculturist.

NATIONAL ANA LIQUID ROOFING is a real product. Let us quote you prices on cost for reroofing your barn. Write us stating kind of roof, size and width. NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO., Dept C-61, 163 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

OUR NEW LOW-PRICED DELCO Light is sold on easy terms. Write us about it. DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Dept. J-23, 43 Warren St., New York City.

FOR SALE—New Steam Chime Whistle, ¾ inch pipe connections, \$9. Write HARRY TEAL, Sand Lake, N. Y.

PRINTING

STOCK CATALOGUES, Summer Resort, and Stationery Printing. High class work at reasonable prices. Samples. CUTLER'S PRINT SHOP, Chatham, N. Y.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-27, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road. 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. R. J. WHEATON, Killawog, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, tomato varieties Bonny Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore all canners favorites, will be ready May 1st, 500—\$1.50, 1000—\$2.50, 5000 and over \$2.00 per thousand express and Market, Danish Ballhead Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston and Early Jersey wakefields same prices as tomatoes, Suhr's Danish Cauliflower 100—75c, 1000—\$5.00 Ruby King sweet peppers same as cauliflower, place your order for May delivery. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

\$1 SPRING SPECIALS Prepaid—18 Giant Everblooming Pansy plants in bud and bloom; 50 Transplanted Asters, asst; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 25 Transplanted Snapdragons, beautiful pink flowers; 25 Daisies, pink and white in bud and bloom; 40 Verbenas, mammoth mixed; 25 Gladiolas, -exhibition mixed; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 Tomato plants selected; 110 Cauliflower plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

GLADIOLI 70 Blooming Bulbs \$1.00—no 2 alike. 12 choice dahlias \$1.00. Catalog. A. SHERMAN, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all leading varieties 500 \$1.25; 1000 \$2.00, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. OAKDALE FARM, Franklin, Va.

4 SOLID ACRES Early Red and Danish cabbage plants. Ready about June 6 to 30th. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y. Bell Phone.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 70c, 100; \$4, 1,000; Green Mary, Big Late, 90c, 100; \$5.50, 1,000; Cooper, \$1, 100; Everbearer, \$1.10, 100; Blackberry, \$2.50, 100; St. Regis, \$2, 100. MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.

TOMATO — EGG — CABBAGE — CAULIFLOWER—and ASTER PLANTS: Tomatoes—Langdon's Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Jewel, Stone, Ponderosa, Dwarf Champion. Transplanted plants \$8.00 per 1000. Potted plants \$30.00 per 1000. \$3.50 per 100. Black Beauty and New York Improved Egg Plants. Transplanted \$12.00 per 1000. Potted \$30.00 per 1000. All separate colors Aster plants potted \$30.00 per 1000. \$3.50 per 100. Cabbage plants (from best seed) well grown and sorted. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen, Glory, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Danish Ballhead, Savoy and Red Danish, \$2.00 per 1000. 5000—\$9.00. 500—\$1.25. Rerooted Cabbage plants \$2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower plants (from same strain of seed I used last year). All rerooted strong plants. Snowball, \$4.50 per 1000. 5000—\$20.00. Send for free list of vegetable plants. Cash with all orders please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morris-town, N. J.

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions Extra Fine Field Grown Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield Special for June only—5,000, \$5; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40.00. Tomato Plants 10,000, \$15.00 Cash. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

American Agriculturist, June 6, 1925 LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 587)

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
Louis Katten
Thera Eckert
Clyde Whitehill

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.
Wayne Swartwood
Norman Blackburn
Norman Harkness
Clarence Harkness
Donald Shoemaker
Lawrence Brown
E. Glenn Lewis

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
Harry Huss
Leonard Hermanson

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
Robert Alusniak

CENTER COUNTY, PA.
Robert Beck

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
Henry Espenship
George Boyer

CLARION COUNTY, PA.
Myron Stahlman
Vaughn Kahle

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.
Freeman Carr
Oris Kitchen
Clifford Smay
Girton Bauman
Fred Hunt
John Rice
Glen Rowles
Richard Schilling

FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.
Loren Jay

INDIANA COUNTY, PA.
Earl Leamer

JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA.
Darrel Salida
Clifford Salida
Andrew Reiter
Ivan Dickey
Paul Gilhousen

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
Paul Kaufmann
Robert Kaufmann
Harold Rudy

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA.
Eugene Smalser

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.
Vincent Bloomster
Charles Doan

MONROE COUNTY, PA.
Walter Warfle
Norton Danielson
Ceylon Ely

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.
Elmer Siegfried
Ralph Rimmel
Ralph Rock

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.
Robert Ely
Richard Yelter
Hollis Sheler

TIOGA COUNTY, PA.
Walter Harrington

UNION COUNTY, PA.
Harry Brungard

WAYNE COUNTY, PA.
Arden Whipple
Lee Hall

WARREN COUNTY, PA.
Ira Bowers
Gordon Armstrong
Bernard Spetz

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.
Vance McDonald
Burdette Arnold
Richard Hana

LUZERNE COUNTY

Elton Taylor

COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

Chester Strasser

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

James Lockhard

LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.

John Yost

More names to be printed next week.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, \$2; 500, \$1.40; 200, \$1.10, Copenhagen, Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Fleet, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock, Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

SPECIALS—\$1 each prepaid; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 50 Asters transplanted, 3 colors; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 selected Tomato plants. Send for catalog, special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa. Dept. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

GOOD PRACTICAL NURSE wishes position as Caretaker and Housekeeper in Invalids small adult family. Best references given as to character and ability. Full charge and good home privileges. Address M. M., Box 47, Route 1, Peterboro, N. H.

SWINE

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER March pigs, from big litters and good blood line, \$10 each. I. LEE MCCOLLUM, Youngstown, N. Y.

60 REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS; eight bred sows, farrow in early September; one good service boar. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

Service Department

Keeping Out Trespassers --- Killing Dogs

"I have a trout pond on my farm which is legally posted against trespassers. People constantly come in from the State Road and fish in this pond. How can I go about stopping this trespass as my lands are properly posted?"—A New York Reader.

THE answer to this question is contained in the following sections of the New York Conservation Law.

PART XI

Section 361: Notices or sign-boards not less than one foot square warning all persons against hunting or fishing or trespassing thereon for that purpose, shall be conspicuously posted and maintained on a private park not more than forty rods apart close to and along the entire boundary thereof, and there shall be so placed at least one notice or sign-board on each side and one at each corner of such park and where an outer boundary runs along or under any waters, the nearest shore or banks within the park shall be deemed the boundary for the purpose of posting such notices or sign-boards.

Section 362: An owner or person having the exclusive right to hunt or fish upon inclosed or cultivated lands, or to take fish in a private pond or stream and desiring to protect the same, shall maintain notices or sign-boards of the size and posted and maintained in the manner described in Section 361.

PART X

Section 182: A person who violates any provision of part eleven shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to exemplary damages in the sum of twenty-five dollars for each offense or trespass to be recovered by the owner of the lands, or hunting or fishing rights thereon, with costs of suit, in addition to the actual damages, all of which may be recovered in the same action.

Hence, the only effective method of curbing trespassers is to sue under the above section.

What About Shooting Dogs?

I want advice on the following question: My neighbor's dogs killed four ducks of mine about three years ago. He promised to pay for the ducks, also to keep his dogs on his own premises. He kept the dogs off my premises for a while but now the dogs are allowed to go where they please. He has also failed to pay for the ducks. This morning they came on our farm again and began chasing the ducks. Is there any law in Pennsylvania to prevent one from shooting these dogs?

REPLYING to your recent inquiry, it is our opinion that unless you shoot the dogs while in the act of duck-killing, you could be subjected to an action for damages. A person is permitted to protect his own property from destruction. Hence, before the ducks are killed, or while they are being killed, the dogs can be safely shot. But after the damage is done and the dogs are in flight, they cannot be shot. That is the rule unreasonable as it may seem. The law feels that your action for damages against the dog owner is sufficient protection once the damage has actually been done.

How About Ditch Water?

"I would like to know if my neighbor has the right to dig a ditch from his land into mine and leave all the water from his swamp land run over mine and spoil much of my seedling. What can I do? Should I block it or should I notify him as he has a farm on the both sides of mine and he has done it on the both sides. Is there no law to protect me?"—G. A. K., New York.

REPLYING to your recent letter, we are very glad to tell you that your neighbor has committed an unlawful act in draining water by means of an artificial ditch from his land on to yours.

He can not only be subjected to a suit, for damages, but you also have the right either to close up the ditch where it enters your land or to have the Court issue an injunction ordering him to close same. You have no right to enter upon his property, and if it cannot be closed without such an entrance, the better plan would be to seek an injunction. This you must do through a local attorney.

D. B. Cornell Back in the Limelight

A FLORIDA news item to the New York Packer states that D. B. Cornell, the land faker, who has been operating around the Arcadia section for the past year under the firm name known as the American Development Company, is now writing letters on stationery which reads,

"Tampa Investment Company."

Cornell has had a long and shady history. He operated at one time at Great Barrington, Mass., and also in New York State. His American Development Company was a scheme for selling swamp land, but his advertisement told of the wonderful soil on which could be grown rubber, bananas, pineapples and everything else in the catalogue. The American Development Company failed a short time ago with creditors holding the bag.

Did You Ship to A. Paul, Jr.


FARMERS who have shipped produce to A. Paul, Jr. Company, commission merchants formerly doing business at 50-62 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, must file their claims as consignor creditors against that firm for produce they have shipped. A verified statement of their claims must be filed with the Commissioner of Farms and Markets at his office at 132 State Street, Albany, N. Y., before June 22, 1925. This firm was licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. It has gone bankrupt and now the state is taking action to protect those farmers who have shipped produce to them.

Is It Legal to Work Sundays?

"Could you tell me if a man working out by the month is entitled to every other Sunday off or not?"—J. R., New York.

I am of the opinion that whether you were entitled to every other Sunday off or not would depend entirely upon the original agreement that you made your employer. It is my opinion that if nothing at that was said about Sundays and the matter carried to the Courts, you could not be forced to work any Sunday. It is always well to have a written agreement, covering all of the points on all important transactions, then there can be no misunderstanding.

Make Your Leaky Roofs Watertight



At less than 2 cents per square foot

NO NEED to tear off the old roof! Just brush on a coat of National Asbestos and Asphalt Liquid Roofing. Wood shingles, felt, tin or rubber roofing—it makes no difference.

It takes asbestos and lots of it to make a long-lasting roof coating. And asbestos—that's been our business for 35 years. Isn't it logical then, that the safe and reliable place to buy roof coating is right here at asbestos headquarters?

National AanA Roof Coating is a *real product* made by a *real firm* with a *real reputation* to uphold. Different from any roof coating you have used, or seen advertised. Contains no coal tar or other short-lived ingredients.

Why take chances with 'fly-by-nights' who concoct thin mixtures with little or no asbestos, that after 4 to 6 months dry, check and crack—for which you pay as much or more.

National AanA Liquid Roofing when properly applied is guaranteed to make any roof positively stormtight for ten years.

We Pay the Freight--Send this Coupon

NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO., DEPT. C-61
163 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.


Tell me the cost of sufficient Liquid Roofing for this roof.

Kind of Roof
(State whether wood, tin, felt, rubber, etc.)

Size of Roof Ft. Wide X Ft. long

Name

Address





RIVERSIDE OVERSIZE CORD

A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!

D. S. Robbins,
Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Riverside

Oversize Cord TIRES and TUBES

Quality Equal to the Best
at Prices Very Much Lower

Forget that the price is low. Just consider *quality* alone. Compare service and mileage, and you will find that Riverside Tires give you all you get in any tire—give you just as long mileage, just as satisfactory service.

Riverside Tires are *not made to sell at a low price*. They are made to be as good as any tire. They cost just as much to make, just as much for fabric and rubber, the difference in price is a difference in *profit*. They cost less to sell.

Ward's is the Largest Retailer of Tires in the World

Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds

of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, *why pay more?*

Greater Protection Against Skidding

Big heavy blocks of *live* rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For fifty-three years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You cannot buy a tire with a better guarantee.

I bought a Riverside Cord tire a year ago and must say I never took it off the rim yet. Used it every day. All my tires from now on will be Riverside Oversize Cords.

Arthur Mueller,
Jacksonport, Wis.

I have had two Riverside Cords on my car for fifteen months and they are still good. I use this car every day in the year over all kinds of roads. I recommend Riversides to everyone who wants the most for their money.

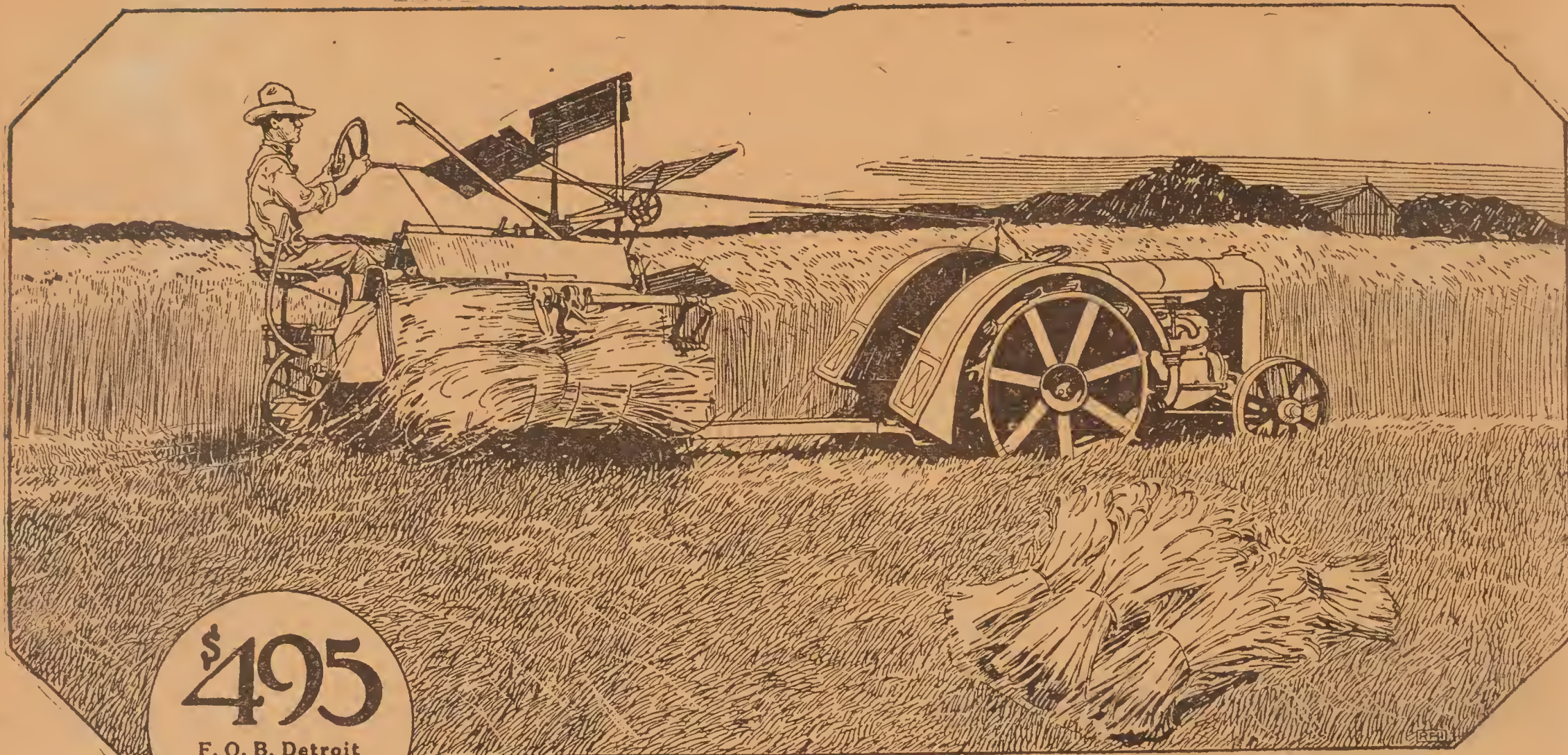
F. B. Pinnell,
Cuba, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth



\$495

F. O. B. Detroit

Fenders
\$35 Extra

What a Difference the Fordson Makes!

When the weather is hot and the grain fast ripening, then Fordson owners fully appreciate the value of tractor power.

Many more acres harvested in a day than was possible in the old way—a big saving in hired help, in time, and in effort.

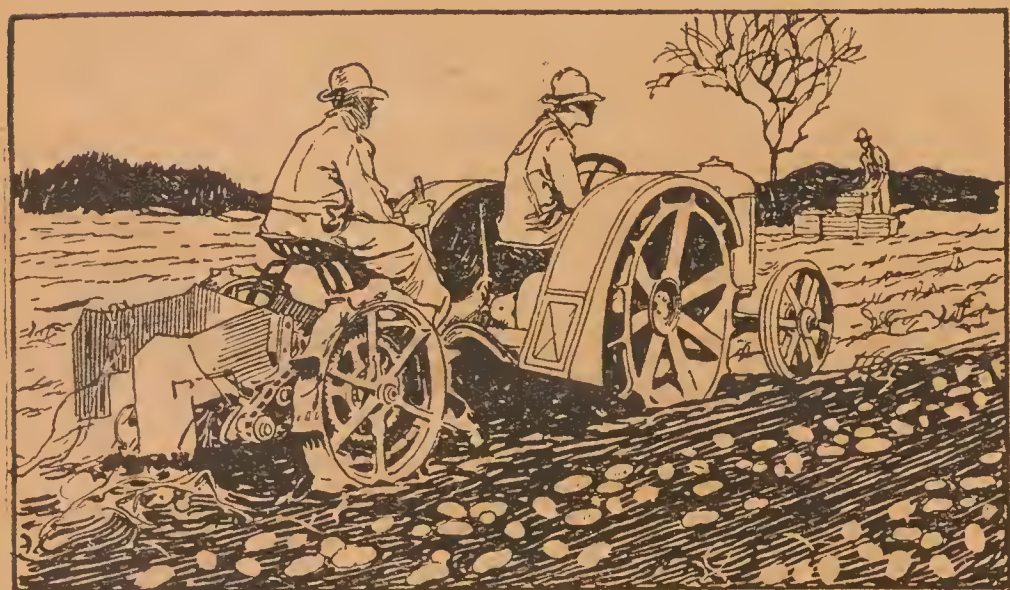
Belted to a separator, Fordson power makes threshing much easier. No delays—the whole job cleanly done and the grain ready for market.

Every farm task is performed with dispatch when the Fordson is put to work. Its cost is forgotten in the face of its splendid, satisfying performance.

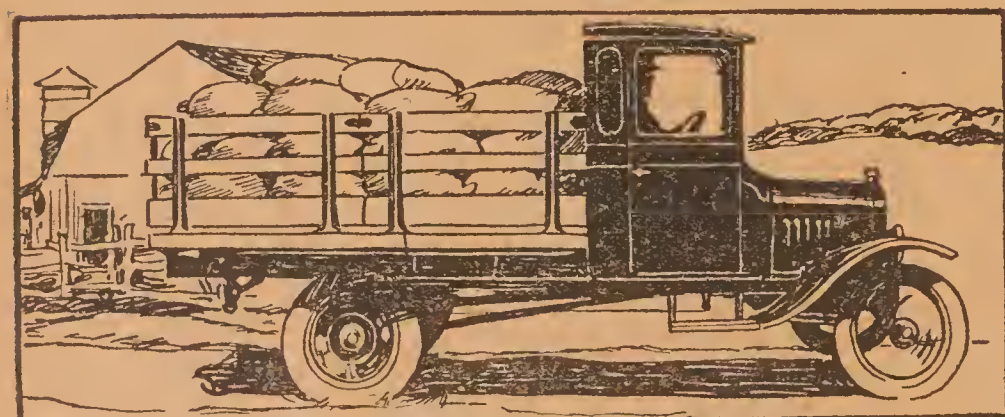
Let the nearest authorized Ford dealer give you a practical demonstration of Fordson on your own land.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

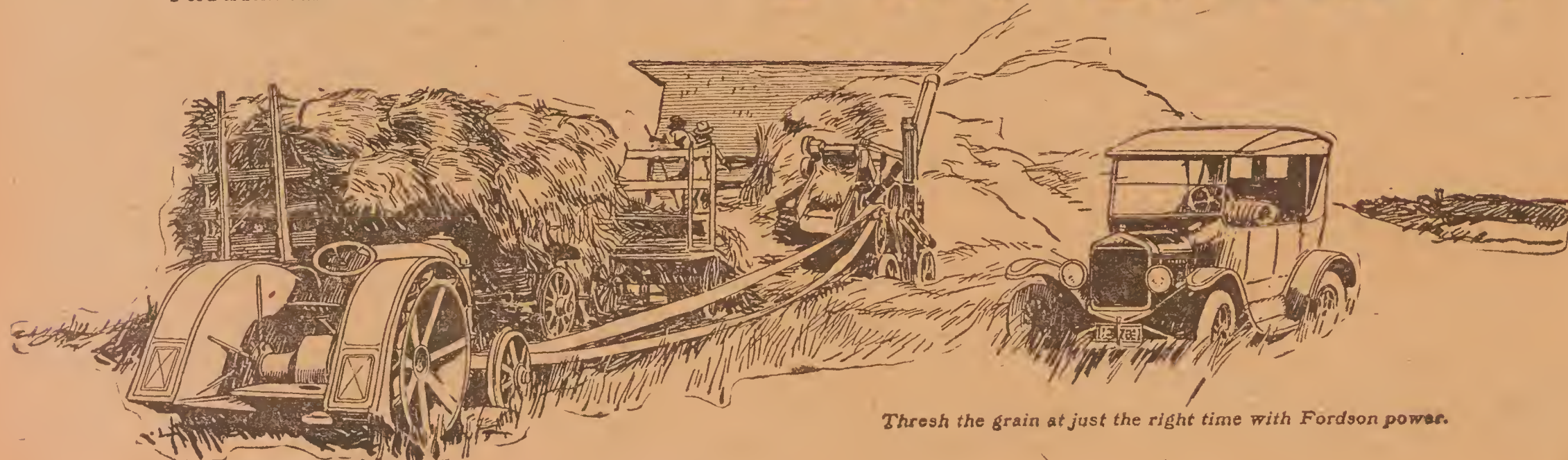
Fordson



Fordson makes potato digging an easy job.



Ford trucks haul the bushels to market.



Thresh the grain at just the right time with Fordson power.



John Brown

"I Am Worth More For Hanging Than Any Other Purpose"

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave
But his Soul goes marching on."

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I AM glad that as America comes to increasing years of age, we are also coming to venerate our past and that there is a growing custom of commemorating by stately shaft or simple marker the heroic deeds or simple virtues of the men and women



Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

who have made noteworthy contributions to our national life or perhaps have merely lived their quiet life in worthy ways. For more than three hundred years New York state has had her full share in the making of our history and there are so very many places deserving of being called historic shrines that merely to list them without comment would make a lengthy catalogue.

Many of these memorials have to do with "old, forgotten, far off things and battles long ago."

Such is the great Battle Monument on the hilltop above Schuylerville commemorating the Field of Saratoga and the surrender of the British under Burgoyne.

Another noteworthy monument of the state is the shaft marking the battle of Oriskany. You may plainly see this from the New York Central trains as they sweep along the valley. The monument stands on the hillslope on the south side of the tracks a few miles west of Utica. Here it was that Gen. Nichols Herkimer was mortally wounded. He was propped up in a sitting position against a tree and from this post directed the battle until its triumphant close. They carried him to his home—the big brick house still standing on the south side of the river two miles east of Little Falls. There he lived for some days, then gathered his family around him, called for his great German Bible, read aloud the 90th Psalm and so died.

Then one might mention the very

beautiful memorial on Cumberland Head near Plattsburg which recalls again the naval battle fought on Lake Champlain in the war of 1812.

But to me there is greater appeal in the shrine at Auriesville in the Mohawk valley. There is the monument which marks the spot where Father Isaac Jogues suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Indians in 1646. In all the world there is surely no finer example of devout heroism than was exhibited by this scholarly gentleman and intrepid explorer and consecrated missionary—this French Catholic priest.

I suppose there are literally hundreds of places in the state where a man might well

turn aside for a moment—or an hour—to do homage to the memory of by-gone men. But tonight I am thinking of a grave hidden in a lonely valley in the heart of the Adirondacks where lies the worn body of a man whose life was stormy and full of trouble and who knew no rest—a man who made a mighty tempest in his time and whose soul goes marching on.

It is not necessary to again relate in detail the familiar life story of this strange, wild figure of our history. It will be enough to say that he was born in 1800 at Torrington, Conn., and after an adventurous life full of storm and stress, he was hanged at Charlestown, Va., in 1859. On the whole he had little connection with New York State. He was only a pilgrim and sojourner here for part of the time during about six years and it is almost by accident that our state has the keeping of his bones.

Madison County readers will remember the interesting and historic hamlet of Peterboro high upon the hills just south of Canastota. Here was the home of Gerrit Smith and here his descendants live until this day. Smith was a man of great wealth and influence. He was also devoutly religious, philanthropic and ardently devoted to the anti-slavery movement. Indeed Peterboro was one of the important stations on the "underground railway" and even now the little village has a very unusual number of negroes. Gerrit Smith was naturally attracted to John Brown and out of his vast real estate holdings he gave him a farm at North Elba near Lake Placid in Essex county. Hither Brown moved his family about 1849 and he himself spent most of his time there until 1855 when his always restless spirit bade him betake himself to Kansas although his family remained on the little mountain farm. This brief residence really constitutes his only connection with our state. The real theater of his life was in Kansas and Missouri together with certain trips and enterprises in Canada and then of course his wild adventure at Harper's Ferry.

According to one of his biographies, John Brown was fifth in descent from Peter Brown who came
(Continued on page 600)



John Brown, on his way to his execution, stops to bless a colored child (from an old painting).

Farms Lose \$830,000,000 Yearly by Depreciation

Old Man Depreciation penalizes the American farmer to the neat amount of \$830,000,000 annually because he does not or cannot at certain intervals paint the 38,530,000 buildings that are scattered over the farms of the United States, according to the Farm Journal of Philadelphia.

Farms use 30,000,000 gallons of paint yearly—but they need to use 100,000,000. Ninety-eight per cent of all farm buildings are built of wood. Of the 53,000,000 square feet of outside wood surface 29.1 per cent is never painted. The remainder is repainted on the average every eight and a fifth years. That average should be three or four years.



How much does neglect to paint cost you?

LEAD paint would save the millions of dollars lost through depreciation of farm buildings. The size of this loss is so tremendous that it is enough to pay \$7.50 to every person in the United States.

Lead paint will save you from paying your share of that \$830,000,000. It will help you keep down expenses that can so quickly eat into your profits. Use white-lead, the paint made from the metal, lead, to preserve your property from weather attacks—to save the money you have invested in it—to increase the value of your farm. It is less expensive to keep your buildings properly protected with white-lead than it is to make repairs and replacements.

The paint that painters use

White-lead has been the standard surface protection for generations among master painters and house owners. There is nothing better than pure white-lead to give complete protection to wood and other non-metallic surfaces. You will find it the basic ingredient in all the best paints.

Because it is pure white-lead thousands of house owners specify Dutch Boy white-lead. They know they can rely on it to give the complete protection the surface needs.

For exterior painting, and also for interior work where a gloss finish is desired, mix Dutch Boy white-lead with pure linseed oil. This gives a moisture-proof and weather-

proof film—a smooth, uniformly even coat that sticks so tight it seems to be a part of the covered surface. It does not crack and scale.

For interior walls, ceilings, and woodwork, where a flat finish is usually preferred, mix Dutch Boy white-lead with Dutch Boy flatting oil. You'll get a flat paint that gives to your home unusual beauty. You can tint this combination, as you can Dutch Boy white-lead and linseed oil, to any color you desire.

As Dutch Boy white-lead protects non-metallic surfaces from deterioration, so Dutch Boy red-lead keeps metal farm equipment, machinery and tools from rusting.

For your own paint campaign

We have a "Handy Book on Painting" that contains all kinds of information on paint, including directions for the painting of wood, masonry and metal. This book will help you in your own private "Save the surface" campaign. Write for your copy. It is free.



This Dutch Boy trademark is on every package of Dutch Boy white-lead, flatting oil and red-lead and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

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"Save the surface and you save all" — Dutch Boy

Our Old Friend Buckwheat

Something to Rely on When Other Crops Fail

BUCKWHEAT

was introduced into America in Colonial times and

By H. L. Cosline

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

frosts or cutworms kill the corn, or if it fails to germinate, there is always a

formed a considerable part of the ration of the colonists in the form of "Buckwheat cakes". It is only recently that folks have learned of their delectable qualities and there is now a great demand for buckwheat flour. Personally I do not blame them, for one of my pleasantest memories is that of steaming buckwheat cakes direct from the griddle, lavishly buttered, and drowned in delicious maple syrup. They tasted especially good in the fall when the first buckwheat was ground, and it was no doubt fortunate that at that time of year the maple syrup was likely to be low. The combination of new buckwheat cakes and new maple syrup at the same time might have resulted in great damage to digestion, though as I recall it, I never stopped until one of two things happened; either the supply was exhausted or I was wholly unable to hold any more. In addition to the pleasure derived from eating them, I learned that nothing seemed to "stay by" quite so well during the days when Dad and I were pulling a cross cut saw to supply the winter's fuel.

The State of New York and Pennsylvania produce about two-thirds of the Buckwheat grown in this country, and two countries only grow more buckwheat than the United States. Russia comes first in the production of this cereal and France second. In spite of these facts we do not commonly consider buckwheat an important crop in this country. It is true that in the annual yield in bushels it is far surpassed by other cereals.

A "Poor Soil" Crop

For every bushel of buckwheat raised in this country, we produce about 200 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats and 12 bushels of barley. Yet in spite of these figures which seem to belittle its importance, the crop holds an important place in certain parts of New York and Pennsylvania, particularly in hilly sections, where the soil is not of the richest, the growing season short, and the range of possible cash crops small.

As a crop, Buckwheat asks little in the way of soil or climate. It will grow well on soil too poor to produce other cereals profitably, maturing in about twelve weeks from time of planting. The section where the growing season is shorter than that is scarcely an agricultural country. The crop seems to be able to use minerals in a relatively insoluble form. New land, just cleared, and therefore never subjected to the full weathering action of the elements, or soil lacking in organic matter will produce a good crop of buckwheat.

The use of the crop is not restricted to buckwheat cakes. It makes a good green manure crop. The fact that it grows well on poor land, makes its use possible as a soil improver. Another point in its favor as a green manure crop is that the seed is not costly, and still another is that it will decay quickly when plowed under.

A Good Weed Killer

It is a good weed killer. Even quack grass can be subdued by it, if the ground is well harrowed just previous to planting. It comes up rapidly, and shades the ground so completely that other plants have a small chance of living. In addition to killing weeds the crop seems to have a way of leaving the soil in an especially workable condition. The roots are fine, and penetrate all through the soil. For this reason buckwheat is sometimes grown previous to potatoes.

A comforting thing about the crop is that a farmer always knows that if late

crop to fall back on that will use the land and prevent a total loss. In fact the best yields are often obtained when this is done, because the soil has had a chance to settle and make contact with the subsoil before the seed is sown.

In addition to the troubles already mentioned the crop has two danger points to pass. One is the blossoming period, when extremely hot weather or heavy rains may blast the flowers so that the crop is hardly worth harvesting. I remember one case where an entire load was run through the threshing machine, with a result of not quite a bag of grain. In this case better management would have been to plow it under for the benefit of the next crop and save the expense of harvesting and threshing it.

Subject to Early Frosts

The other danger point is that an early frost may kill it before it is mature. Late sowing helps to prevent blasting during the blossoming period, but the later it is sown, the greater is the danger of a crop failure through frost. The crop is easily frozen, and when early frosts come, nothing can be done except plow it under.

Buckwheat will make use of fertilizers—some seems to be quite necessary. I learned this lesson at an early age when sent to a field at some distance from the house to drill a field of buckwheat. It was about the first time I had been trusted with such an important job, and was quite proud of the responsibility. The fact that the fertilizer ran out before I quite finished the job, and the fact that the crop showed very plainly where the fertilizer was not applied made such an impression on my mind that I have always remembered it.

Acid Phosphate Shows Up Best

Phosphorus seems to be the most important element to use, and acid phosphate is likely to pay better than a complete fertilizer. Quite a bit of potash is used by the plant, but most of the soil on which it is grown contains a good percentage of clay, and the potash in the soil seems to be available to the crop. Some nitrogen is needed, but too much causes the crop to lodge badly. I remember one field that was grown after peas had been sown there for several years. The peas had collected nitrogen from the air through the nodules on their roots, and the result was that the crop of buckwheat had the rankest growth of straw that I ever saw, but only an average yield of grain.

The common rate of sowing is a bushel per acre. Buckwheat does not tiller like the true cereals, but branches are sent out more profusely where the seedling is light.

Cradles Still Used in Harvesting

In years past, the cradle was the tool with which the crop was harvested. It is still used to some extent on fields where the land is too hilly to make the use of a binder possible, but this method is too slow for any but small areas. The grain binder is the common way of harvesting and if cut before too ripe, there is no more loss of grain than when cutting with a cradle.

It is extremely doubtful if the acreage of the crop will increase greatly. It has a distinct place in the farming of southern New York State and some parts of Pennsylvania, and to a more limited extent in other states. There may be some farms in this territory where it could be profitably grown to a much greater extent than at present. We sincerely hope that enough will be grown to at least furnish us with buckwheat cakes.—H. L. Cosline.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Why I Spray Potatoes

It Pays Because It Is A Three-Way Insurance

By H. R. TALMAGE

NO single section of our country has ALL of the natural advantages for the profitable production of any major crop. Many times when a locality can grow a crop almost to perfection, the market is so far away that it more than offsets the favorable growing conditions. It is only when a section has more than the average of favorable conditions that it can grow a crop profitably in a large way.



H. R. TALMAGE

Favorable conditions have enabled Long Island to specialize in potato growing. Because of continuous growing of potatoes on the same fields, without rotation, our soils have become quite generally infected with rhizoctonia and common scab. More than fifteen years ago. Prof.

F. A. Sirrene, then connected with the New York Experiment Station, demonstrated here on Long Island, that seed treatment, or soaking had but little effect in reducing either rhizoctonia or scab. Many carefully conducted tests have since given the same results.

Soaking seed with corrosive sublimate has the effect of retarding the crop at least a week, which is a detriment here. It is a rather disagreeable job, in a very busy time when it is difficult to dry the tubers off. For these reasons I know of no grower in this section who makes a practice of soaking his seed. That it does pay to soak seed in many other sections of the country has been amply demonstrated. On our farms in Maine, where we grow our own certified seed, we soak all the seed we plant.

That rhizoctonia does grow on other plants besides potatoes has been shown several times on our Maine farms where we have planted carefully soaked seed on old pastures not in potatoes for many years previous. The crop has been severely infected with the disease in some instances.

We suffer but little injury here from rhizoctonia, except in the spring when the sprouts are first coming up. At that time, when soil and weather conditions are favorable we may have as much as 15 per cent of the sprouts rotted off. When this occurs another sprout starts. Sometimes as many as four sprouts will be destroyed, but usually the second sprout will come through all right and the plants infected, will not be more than a week or ten days later than others not infected.

Many careful inspections have shown us that quite generally the infection of the sprout is at a point between the seed piece and the top of the ground and not where the sprout starts off from the seed piece. We have found that by having the seed piece as near to the top of the ground as practical, lessens the danger of infection. This

is the only measure taken to lessen the loss from rhizoctonia.

Scab Not a Serious Trouble

Common Scab is not a serious trouble with us. That disease is not serious only on soils that are alkaline or "sweet." Our growers are learning to control this condition by plowing under green rye, and using fertilizer specially compounded to produce a mild acid effect. On those fields, or portions of fields known to produce scabby potatoes, sulphur is used. The sulphur is broadcasted, 300 to 500 pounds per acre before planting and harrowed in.

It is quite likely that the soils which are being planted to potatoes almost continuously can be held at the proper degree of acidity to prevent scab and still get maximum crops of potatoes, by using fertilizers made from the proper materials. Many of our wide awake growers are now doing that.

Ordinarily the common potato bug must be poisoned. This is usually done with Arsenate of Lead or of Calcium. These poisons are either

season, Long Island would have had at least two million bushels more potatoes. It means a loss but I am free to admit that there was no shortage of potatoes even if we were hit by the aphids.

Here is a chance for the scientists to help us. We very much need some kind of gas to be applied over our fields, that is practical to use, not injurious to man or horse, and that will kill the insects.

Shall We Spray for Late Blight?

Here is a question that is or should be in the minds of every commercial grower of potatoes. Late Blight is carried over the winter in the seed and no kind of seed treatment will have any effect in getting rid of it. For that reason it is essential that every precaution be taken to see that the seed is not infected. That being true, it leaves no room for a question whether the grower of certified seed should spray. The question then is for the grower of table potatoes.

There may be sections of our country where Late Blight is not a problem, but in the north eastern states it is a question we have to face. Perhaps another question will help us to answer this one rightly. Do you insure your buildings against fire? If so, why? The average person lives all through his life without his house or barn burning. Fire insurance costs very much more than the loss from fire, yet all normal persons insure their buildings.

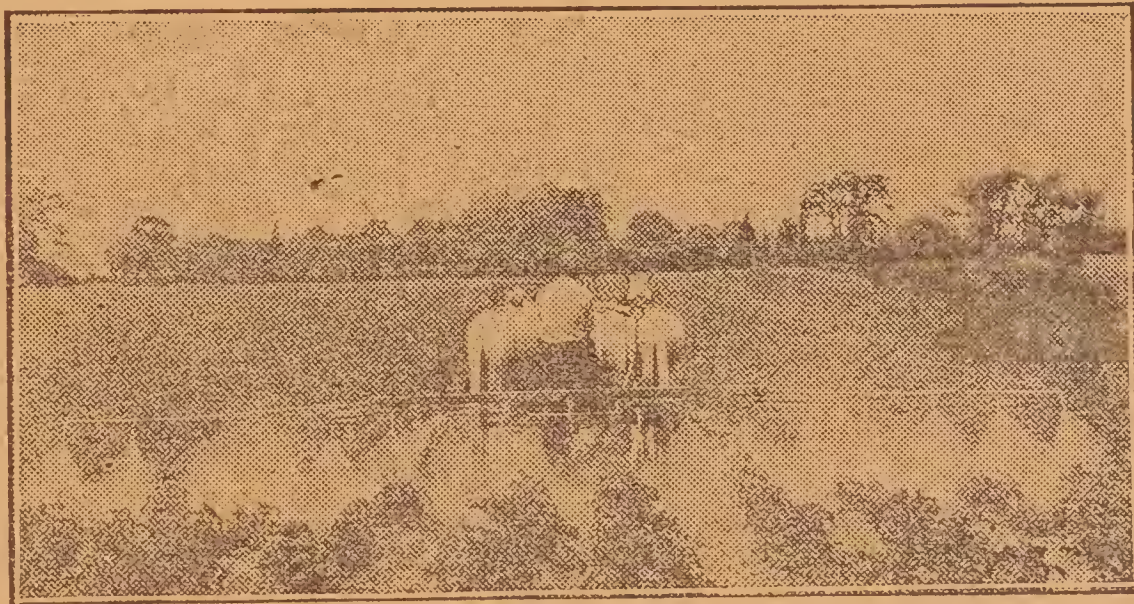
Spraying for blight is insurance, on the average it saves much more than it costs. On Long Island we plant our potatoes early in the Spring and they ripen in mid-summer when it is usually hot and dry. Even under such conditions, it will pay us to spray three years out of five. Often we save enough by spraying in one year to pay the cost for five years and in some seasons we have saved enough to pay all spraying costs for ten years. Before the war when costs of growing per acre were

well under a hundred dollars, and returns in proportion, spraying was not very general among our growers. During the war costs of growing went well above two hundred dollars per acre and nearly all of our growers as a matter of insurance took up spraying.

Three Kinds of Insurance in Spraying

Spraying furnishes three kinds of insurance. First, it frequently protects the vines from a premature death, thus prolonging the growing season on the last end, just when the tubers are making their greatest growth. This frequently makes a quarter or third increase in yield, besides making the crop of better eating quality and better looks. A potato prematurely killed by the blight is not of the best eating quality. Second, it prevents rot which may mean anywhere from a one per cent to a 90 per cent loss. Thirdly, it helps very materially in securing a higher price for the potatoes. Local buyers will not take potatoes from a farmer if they know those potatoes are infected with blight rot. They frequently do get such potatoes without knowing it, and when the car containing them ar-

(Continued on page 598)



Spraying affords three kinds of insurance, in the form of yield, quality of product and price. Much depends on how and when the spray is applied. High pressure is an advantage. Here is a sprayer at work on Long Island spraying ten rows on a single trip across the field.

applied in Bordeaux Mixture or with one of the types of horse drawn dusters.

The Flea Beetles have to be reckoned with. There are usually two broods of them, the first coming soon after the potatoes are up, the second between July fifth and tenth. The latter is the brood that does the most damage. Bordeaux Mixture is the best remedy known for the flea beetle. Where vines are well covered with spray, the fleas seldom do serious damage.

The third insect that we have to contend with is the Aphids. It is only within the past eight years that they have been present in sufficient numbers to reduce our crops. Of all the enemies of the potato crop, these are the hardest to combat. As yet there seems to be no practical, effective method of keeping our fields from injury by the aphids. With frequent rains they seldom do much damage, but in a season like 1924, when we had no rain for 42 days, the aphids increased unhindered and our crop was cut nearly fifty per cent by the dry weather and aphids combined. Neither one alone would have produced so disastrous results.

Had there not been a scourge of aphids last

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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The Real Issue In The Cattle Frauds

A REPRESENTATIVE of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has just returned from another study of the cattle tuberculosis situation in Cortland County. The outstanding thing that he found this time was the large amount of gossip that fills the air. As usual with gossip, most of it is untrue or grossly exaggerated. Furthermore, there is a tendency to hide the real issue by attacks on the accredited herd system and by statements that cattle infected with tuberculosis are not dangerous anyway. Every sound thinking dairyman knows that such statements are nonsensical.

Suppose, for instance, you have killed a beef cow and have found her very badly infected with TB. How many of you would like to eat that infected beef, or feed it to your children? How many of you would like to drink the milk from that cow or allow your children, or the other fellow's children, to drink it? That is the answer as to whether it is worthwhile to clean up bovine tuberculosis.

Tremendous progress has been made in the last two or three years in eliminating TB. The very size of the job gives some room for fraud. While this Cortland situation is serious, there is no use "making mountains out of mole hills" by exaggerating its seriousness or by letting it interfere with the progress of tuberculosis work which must go forward.

The only real issue in the Cortland County situation is to find the criminals responsible for the fraud and properly prosecute them and then so far as possible to tighten up all along the line in the TB work that it may be more difficult for fraud to occur again.

Grange Program Contest

GRANGERS are responding already to our contest for the best suggestions for a lecturer's program. Our ideal is to get at least one suggestion from every Grange in New York State. But every member of the Grange is eligible to compete. For full details, see the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, issue of May 23rd, or write direct to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Briefly, a first prize of \$50, a second prize of \$30 and a third prize of \$20 are offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for the best suggestions for lecturers' programs in subordinate Granges for a series of

which have been already used, or they can be three meetings. These programs can be those made up entirely new. One-half of the prize money will go to the individual winner and the other half will go to his or her Grange. Programs should be stated in sufficient detail so that they may be easily followed by any Grange, and each program may be accompanied by a brief discussion not to exceed one hundred words. Contest closes September 1, 1925.

Judges will be S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Raymond Cooper, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly. Send all programs to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

"Plow Deep, Boys"

HOW the ideas about how to take care of crops and animals change with the years! We can close our eyes and see as clearly as if it were yesterday, Father going down the corn rows with the lines tied tightly around his back, bearing on the handles with all of his might, and with the cultivator itself piled high with stones in order to make it "plow deep." He was always remonstrating with us boys if we did not do likewise, claiming that it did no good to cultivate unless you get the teeth way down into the soil.

In one sense, he was right, for the only way to get rid of weeds, particularly in a wet season, is by fairly deep cultivating. But for the most part, deep cultivation, particularly in dry season, is very bad practice. It injures the roots, reduces the yield of the crop, and does not conserve the moisture as well as shallow cultivation.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

IN our Service Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST issue of May 23rd, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., offered one hundred dollars reward for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons trying to sell stock or bonds of a fraudulent nature. The only condition is that the fraud must be attempted on a farm on which is posted AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Protective Service Bureau sign. One of these signs, which are very attractive, will be sent to any subscriber upon receipt of six cents to cover cost of mailing, or one of our salesmen will put up one free of charge when he calls.

The idea of this is to protect our readers who are members of our Service Bureau against the large number of frauds that are constantly being put over in these times. It is just another part of the many services which this publication is trying to furnish to farm people.

To Farm Boys and Their Parents

OVER five hundred boys have already joined AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Lone Scout tribe. More applications are coming in every mail. So many are being received that it takes a little time to acknowledge all of them, so do not be too impatient if we are a little slow in replying. We are answering them as fast as we can.

As we have before explained, the Lone Scouts are the same as the Boy Scouts' organization and under the same management. The only difference is the Lone Scouts' rules and regulations have been adapted to country conditions where it is difficult and sometimes impossible for a large troop to get together the way the Boy Scouts do in town and city.

We are very enthusiastic over what the Lone Scouts can do for farm boys. No one makes any profit out of any part of the movement. The supplies are furnished practically at cost. There is so much to be gained from what can be done for a boy who will join up and make the most of the opportunities offered that we have no hesitation in urging parents to encourage the boys to

join and to work for the different degrees. We call your attention to the regular column devoted to the boys and to the Lone Scouts on another page. If there is anything not explained in this column or any further information that either the boys or the parents want, we hope you will feel free to write to the Lone Scout Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Experiences Count Most

IF you keep poultry you will find a lot of valuable information in the article on caponizing by Mr. Hiscock on page 604, especially if you are looking for a means of increasing your income from your poultry business.

Mr. Hiscock's article is not made up of a lot of warmed-over ideas. They are actual experiences he has had in caponizing. He tells how he went about the job just as you and I would do. Comparatively few people raise capons, as Mr. Hiscock says, for a lack of sufficient confidence. Capons are associated with the more exclusive in the poultry trade. They are a means of getting high prices for surplus stock. When you have read Mr. Hiscock's article you will see that there is not so much exclusiveness to it after all, but just an operation that requires a steady nerve and a sure hand.

Are We A Nation of Road Hogs?

SOME time ago M. C. Burritt was riding with us in an automobile and as we drove down a steep pitch into a main highway, we had to hold the car, with some difficulty, before we could get an opportunity to turn into the traffic of the main road. Not a single driver offered to hold up and let us in. We might have stayed there for an hour unless we had ourselves taken the initiative and crowded in, holding up somebody else.

From this incident, Mr. Burritt was led to comment upon the apparent lack of courtesy in automobile drivers. It is so. We dislike to admit it, but it looks as if we were becoming a nation of road hogs.

The National Grange Monthly, in commenting on this same thing, says:

"There is a decrease in plain, ordinary courtesy, a tendency sharply manifesting itself in many avenues of life. Nowhere is it more noticeable than on the road where a seat behind the steering wheel appears to beget a sense of autocratic power that is alike destroying human lives and blasting the ideals of civilization."

This is putting it pretty strongly, but it is certainly deplorable and dangerous to our ideals when courtesy, a fundamental virtue, is permitted to decline.

I consider knowledge to be the soul of a republic, and as the weak and the wicked are generally in alliance, as much care should be taken to diminish the number of the former as of the latter. Education is the way to do this, and nothing should be left undone to afford all ranks of people the means of obtaining a proper degree of it at a cheap and easy rate.—John Jay.

* * *

When the head is stupid the feet suffer—Proverbs of Russia.

* * *

Eastman's Chestnuts

HAVE you ever noticed when you go forth to plant potatoes in the spring, friend potato bug sitting on the fence post leering at you in derision and licking his chops in anticipation of the good times he will have when the potatoes come up?

I was reminded of this when I received from a Canadian friend, Mrs. Thomson of Belleisle Creek, N. B., the following:

Says the doctor to his patient: "Why, man, what is the matter with you?"

Says his patient to the doctor: "Well, Doc, I SWALLOWED A PERTATER BUG AND ALTHOUGH I TOOK SOME PARIS GREEN RIGHT AFTER TO KILL THE BASTE HE'S STILL JUST RAISIN' THE VERY DIVIL INSIDE O' ME!"

The Worst Mistake I Ever Made

Prize-Winning and Other Good Letters on This Great Subject

I Married A Man to Reform Him

(First Prize)

A WIDOW at twenty-seven, I faced the problem of earning a livelihood. I took stock—a small life insurance, two years' hospital training, good health, presentable appearance, and a fair education. These were my assets. Liabilities: two babies. My parents, well-to-do, living on a farm, were glad to keep my children while I secured a good position as nurse in a state institution nearby. I liked my work, got a good salary, and my parents adored the children, and we were contented and happy for two years.

Then I made my worst mistake—I married again, a young farmer I had known all of my life. I knew also that he often drank to excess. Disregarding the advice of all my relatives, we were married. Of course he promised to reform. Let this one glimmer of reason stand to my credit: I did not believe that he would be a total abstainer, but I had no idea of what periodical sprees meant to a farmer. Apart from the degradation, and loss of social standing, I learned there was and is no method of making a living on a farm if the owner is intemperate. Whole crops ruined, hay and grain left in the fields. Knowing my husband's failing, his help, picked up in emergency, is usually incompetent and insolent. I have always been a lover of dumb animals, and have laid awake many nights when they were neglected. And above all, I have to be cheerful and optimistic and try to keep up appearances, in spite of the ever-present debts and duns and shabby clothes.

You will undoubtedly say, "Well, she knew better." I did, but it does not help much now. I have made many mistakes, some queer, some laughable, but my marriage to a periodical drinker was the worst mistake of my life.

Should Have Bought a Home

(Second Prize)

WE made a great mistake, in our early married life, by not buying a home. Being farmers we would have had to buy a farm. We always waited to be a "little better fixed," which was a big mistake. For poor people there is no better time than the present to buy a home. It gives an incentive to save. It is well to wait when wanting to buy unnecessary things, but if it can possibly be done, buy a home at once. I have always, even before marriage, wanted a home of my own, one with grounds to plant a big garden, flowers, shrubs and vines. I have built many castles in the air about my home, but they have all fallen. Now I am on the last stretch of my race, and no home here on earth. Soon I will not have the strength to spend on a home such as I have pictured all these years.

Young folks should buy a home while young, while the "kiddies" will not mind the saving and skimping to pay for the home. Thus when they are grown there will be more with which to educate the boys and girls and give them some advantages, to help them grow into useful men and women so much in demand today. A beautiful, well kept home—one's own home—does much to help boys and girls to fill responsible places in life, also much in making the later years of one's life happy and contented. Yes, I believe this is the biggest mistake we made in our life: Failure to buy a home when young and not to have always to call some other man's house our home.

Seeking For Fool's Gold

Third Prize

WHEN a person has made many mistakes during a period of forty years on a farm, to pick out the worst one is no easy matter. At

first I thought not marrying in my twenties as I should have was the greatest mistake I ever made, especially after reading the life of ex-President Wilson by William Allen White and seeing what a helpmate President Wilson had in Ellen Axton, the wife of his early years. She was his advisor and counselor; it was she who not only guided his movements but stimulated every effort for his advancement and was loyal and faithful to her trust, to the end of her days. A wife and her counsel have steered many a man from going over the breakers and made him the success he is, if he would but own it.

As I look back I think my greatest mistake was looking for a gold mine in some far distant place than right on the farm where I should have. It happened like this. During the Pan-American, I ran a couple of rooming houses in Buffalo. A man and wife came one day. He handed me a card of introduction from a prominent clergyman of my own county. He carried too a handsome cane which he informed me later was a testimonial gift from his friends in a western

Some Worthwhile Letters

YOU will go a long ways before you will find more interesting reading than the letters on this page on "The Worst Mistake I Ever Made". They are right out of the heart, and from burning human experience. If experience is worth anything to the race at all, these letters should mean something to those who read them.

There was a very large number received in answer to our contest. Practically all of them make interesting reading. Probably other judges would have selected others for the prize winners, for it was very hard to decide, and we did the best we could. We had more good ones than we could print in this issue, so in an early number we will give you another page.

We want to take this opportunity to extend our thanks and express our appreciation to all of those who opened up their hearts and confessed their mistakes in the hope that they would save others from making the same ones.—The Editors.

city where he lived. He told me he had given up the practice of medicine and had found something that promised far better returns—a gold and copper mine. The sample of ore was very conclusive evidence, but the blueprints of the many elaborate veins were proof positive that his mine would make every fortunate investor rich. Many of us found later that you can put anything on paper.

It never paid. I found it was practically inaccessible and more than fifty miles from a railroad. This lesson should have been sufficient, but I thought like many others that it was best to look for my money where I had lost it and keep trying to regain my losses in other mining propositions, which carried, or appeared to, all the ear marks of a real mine. They have all so far turned out like my first speculation, so I can say my worst mistake was investing in mining stocks.

No Training For Life Work

AS I look back upon my life I think that the greatest mistake I ever made was when I failed to educate myself in a special way for my life work.

Born and reared in a town where I had only a small patch of God's green to enjoy, I early learned to think of my uncle's farm as the nicest place on earth. I just tolerated the life in town

during the school year with the happy thought in mind of the coming vacation on uncle's farm for there in the country I had ever before me the wonderful picture and nature study of "God's great outdoors."

As years passed this feeling deepened within me until I decided that my life, if it were to be truly happy, must be spent in the country. I was educated for a teacher and taught in the public schools for several years. I married a farmer and set up housekeeping on a farm. The country was the same place to me that it was in childhood, but I soon found that I had not been educated for my chosen life work. Ill planned work and meals together with poorly cooked food soon brought their results, viz., overworked body, confused mind, and indigestion with all the ills that follow in its wake.

Had I taken a course in home economics or in some other way educated myself for a homemaker, I would have been able to plan and execute my work in such a way that I could have time for reading and recreation. Order instead of confusion would have reigned and the chances are that the children would have loved farm life instead of disliking it so much that they left it for the city as soon as they were old enough.

Caught By the Song Sharks

MY greatest mistake is most bitter to think of. Having the song-writing mania I made easy prey for the frauds looking for easy money minus labor. Being one of a large family of limited circumstances I had a desire to earn money. I sent to several studios enclosing song poems which friends had praised. After a week of anxiety two were returned stating they had too many on hand. My joy knew no bounds when a few days later I received a flattering letter and contracts from a Chicago firm.

The musical arrangement by a noted professor and song plates, they stated, would cost fifty dollars, to be paid in weekly payments of five dollars each. How I wish all had been refused! My parents gladly deprived themselves of the money weekly. When the time was up I received fifty copies of music and plates with a letter stating that the matter should be taken up with a publisher who would charge a small fee for putting it on the

market. Before I had time to send it anywhere, I received contracts from a publisher in Chicago. The fee was forty-five dollars. Thinking I must finish I sent plates and also weekly payments. When all had been paid I never heard from them again although I wrote many times in vain.

My foolish bargain taught me a wonderful lesson for all time. Please do not laugh, readers, when I tell you that the one-time poetess is about to enter the chicken business in a small way. I cannot doubt that the latter will be more profitable and sensible for dear little biddy will recompense me for past losses with less anxiety.

Tragic

I AM looking forward to the things the contest on "The Worst Mistake I Ever Made" will bring. Could I feel eligible to the contest, I should have to say that the worst mistake I ever made was when I failed to stop breathing after taking my first breath in real life.

Of all subsequent mistakes there are two, but I fail to decide which is the worst. The one is feeding my right hand to the revolving knives of a planing machine and the other—buying a starved-to-death farm with no money to buy food for its resurrection.

Planting Is Here

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THIS past week might be termed "corn planting week" in Western New York, for seventy-five to ninety per cent of the corn has been planted during the week. The crop went in in

and think, and our editor tells me that that his readers want to read this sort of experience. So I am foolhardy enough to try to write of such experiences myself. I need our reader's experiences myself. I need our reader's helpful comment and encouragement to make them most worthwhile.

Another week ought to take us out of the spring rush and into a brief breathing period before we begin the next rush period of cultivation of hoed crops and the first of the harvest,—alfalfa hay-ing.—M. C. Burritt.



M. C. BURRITT

us who finished plowing bean or cabbage ground last week, found the ground pretty hard and plowing beginning to be difficult.

A good many farmers have planted late potatoes also because they had the time to do so and the land was ready. It is plenty early for this crop here and many prefer to wait until June 10 to 15. The week has been fairly warm, about the warmest yet, as a whole, but it is far from ideal corn weather.

Some Are Neglecting Timely Spraying

The calyx pear and early apple sprays have been started this past week, although a surprisingly large number of growers have not yet started the spray on apples. The old habit of planning to get certain work out of the way before spraying, is still too strong with many to give way to the spray job even though the right time for spraying is a vitally important part of this operation. Few, if any Baldwins have been sprayed on May 30th. A large part of the coming week will have to be devoted to this third application which promises to be important this year. The fruit is on the whole apparently clean and ought to be kept so.

Another job for the first week in June will be the setting of tomato plants for canning factory. Two carloads of tomato plants have already been unloaded at Hilton.

* * *

Word has come to me through the Circulation Department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that these plain notes of current doings in this part of the state were meeting with favorable comment among readers. Apparently those who read them like them because they are simple across-the-fence visiting about the weather, the week's work and the work and prospects immediately ahead. I am pleased to get this word. I am always glad to get comments because they help me to know what is helpful and interesting to others. I welcome criticisms too, as much as favorable comment.

I feel like taking this opportunity to say also that in writing these notes I make no pretensions to be better informed than thousands of good farmers, or to having expert knowledge of the things I write about. A feeling of reluctance to put many thoughts on paper always comes to me when I stop to think how many good farmers there are who know much more about good practice than I do. My only excuse is that 99.99 per cent of these men do not write what they know

Modern civilization has made life on the farm more complicated. The advice so freely handed out to us farmers from some quarters, that we diversify, is wrong. Farming is dividing itself, more all the time, in special lines. Labor for farms is so high that it is essential that the most improved machinery be used. In these days, whether a farmer is producing fruit, milk, grain, or potatoes it is necessary to be a specialist in order to be able to have the necessary equipment to meet competition and make any profit in the business.

The man who grows but a few acres of potatoes cannot afford the expensive machinery to do a good job spraying. If he cannot spray he had better devote his efforts to some line of farming, which he has machinery to carry on, and let some one else grow the potatoes.



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"How do ye know?"
"Jest take a look at Hank's new scarecrow."—LIFE.

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Cattle Fraud Developments

Gossip Running Wild in Cortland County

THERE have been few developments in the Cortland County cattle tuberculosis investigation during the past week. The most that can be said is that the several investigations have been going forward and some ten more cows have been discovered that were condemned and then later fraudulently resold. One of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has just returned from a second visit to Cortland County to study the situation. He reports that the most outstanding thing in the investigations present status is the amount of gossip that is present. Everybody is talking about it, and as usual when everybody is talking, no two stories agree.

There are two or three very healthy signs in the situation. Perhaps the chief one is the great hope of the dairymen that the investigation now being carried on by the State will be properly finished and that there will be real punishment for the parties who are guilty of fraud. There is quite general fear that nothing will come of it. One reason for this is that there seems to be difficulty in getting adequate proof against the guilty parties.

Investigation Must Bear Fruit

The opinion is frequently expressed by farmers that failure to finish the investigation would hurt the accredited work in the State by undermining the confidence which farmers have had in it in the past. Many farmers have concluded that they will be forced to raise their own heifers or buy them from herds that are accredited.

Two different farmers expressed the opinion to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's representative that even if it were impossible to punish the guilty men some good would come of the investigation if it would lead to measures which would prevent the recurrence of anything similar in the State. The investigators say that it is extremely difficult to get definite proof as to who is actually responsible. The possession or sale of such cows is a violation of the law, but it is not the intent of the State to prosecute men who have innocently had such cows in their possession, but rather to go after the men who have been involved in deliberate fraud.

How Farmers May Help

No absolute proof has been secured that the indemnities on any of the cows have been paid because their identity has been destroyed by removing the ear tag. Of course, it is undoubtedly true that the indemnity has been paid on many of them; a few have been found on which it is known that the indemnity has not been paid and which are not in the hands of the original owners. In a majority of cases, these cows have passed through several hands and it cannot be determined on what farm they were tested. Mr. Almon Burrel, deputy attorney general, says that if the State could find a farmer who could identify some cows as having been tested on his farm, condemned and branded, and could tell to whom he sold them, it would be of immeasurable help to the investigation.

About sixty branded cows have been found so far. There is a possibility that some cows have been missed because the brand was so slight and it has healed so completely that it cannot be seen at all. If the ear tag were removed immediately, the hole in the ear would heal so that it would not show. This does not prove that the veterinarian who branded the cows was necessarily crooked. The brand no doubt would show as long as the cow was supposed to live; but farmers expressed the opinion to our representative that cows should be branded so thoroughly that it would never heal.

Gossip Running Wild

There is much gossip to the effect that dealers have regained possession of such cows and have either slaughtered them or hidden them on some hill farms. The question is, how can dealers regain pos-

session of the cows without the knowledge of the owner? To this, some Cortland farmers say that a number of farmers are financially indebted to dealers to an extent that makes it possible for the dealer to dictate what the farmer shall or shall not do. There are also many reports indicating that considerable pressure has been used on some individuals to prevent their giving testimony. It is said that foreclosures of mortgages, jail sentences and physical harm have been threatened to some men who know the facts that might incriminate some of the men guilty of this cattle fraud.

This pressure might explain the situation whereby dealers can force certain farmers to accept cattle, have them condemned, and then turn the indemnity from the State back to the dealer. There is a ruling whereby cattle dealers cannot directly collect money from the State for condemning cattle, but reports are that they get around this often by forcing farmers in their control to have it done in the farmer's name.

Stories of Threats Passed

Our representative was told that deputy attorney general Maurice Kaman had been threatened unless he let up in the vigor of his investigation. This was not confirmed by Mr. Kaman.

Our representative talked with a large number of farmers and those representing the State and the milk companies engaged in the investigation, and a healthy sign of the situation is that all of these men were frank, and anxious to get at the truth of the situation and to let the public know what the truth really is.

While the investigations to find the criminals are going on, the milk companies, including the Borden's and the Sheffield's and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, have been working hard on inspecting herds delivering to their plants. These inspections are about all finished. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative was told, however, that there are some cows in the county which will not be inspected unless the State Department of Farms and Markets inspects them. These include cows which furnish milk to the city of Cortland, for cheese factories, and for milk sold out of the State. It is expected, however, that the State will make inspection of these dairies as soon as it can get to it.

A Letter From a Cortland County Farmer

We have seen no better discussion and summary of the whole situation in Cortland County than that given in the following letter. This letter was written to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST by one of the best farmers in Cortland County and by a man who believes thoroughly in tuberculosis control and who owns an accredited herd. His letter follows:

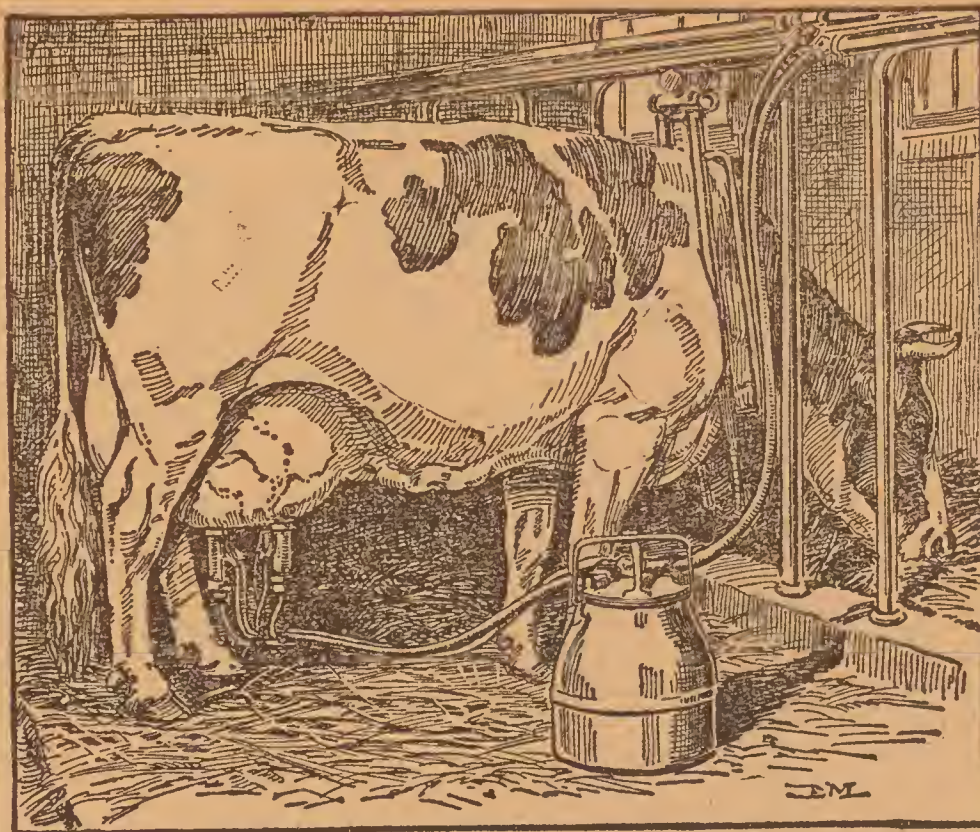
I am very glad that you are attempting to get the facts of the case about the cattle frauds here, but I have not answered your letter sooner because I hoped to have a little more definite information.

So far as I can learn, at least in this section of the county the farmers are in no way implicated in the frauds, and apparently they have been in every case, with one possible exception, the unfortunate victims of a few unscrupulous dealers. So far as I know, or have been able to hear, all the testing work done under the accredited herd plan has been efficient and honest, and no frauds of any kind have been attempted.

It has been said that as long as fifteen years ago, when certain dealers used the tuberculin test before shipping cattle, especially when they were subject to a retest, the dealers had some cows to sell locally which they did not wish to ship, and that the reason why New York State now has so many reactors is the wide dissemination of these diseased cattle among utterly unsuspecting farmers who were unfamiliar with testing.

If there is any more abominable fraud than knowingly selling diseased animals to unsuspecting farmers, thus deliberately spreading disease among dairy cattle, I do not know what it can be. We are hoping very fervently that the State authorities will know what ought to be done, and will do it. We are fearing very greatly that on account of political or other pull, the cases will be dropped, and those

(Continued on page 602)



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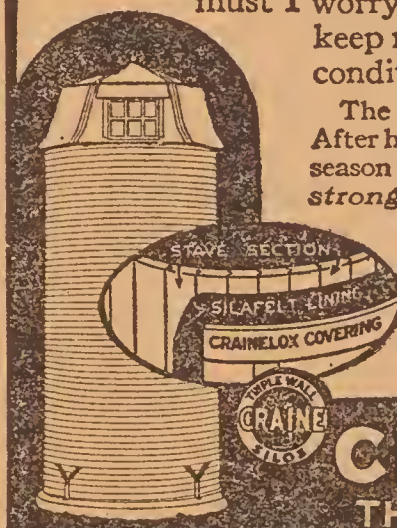
State..... R.F.D. No. Cows.....

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John Brown

(Continued from page 593)



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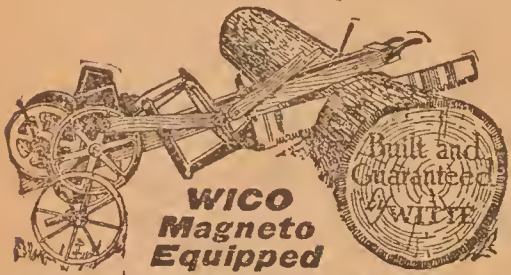
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to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620. This may well be true for surely in him was personified all those characters which we associate with those iron men. When he was still young his family moved to Ohio and as he grew up he was in turn tanner, surveyor, wool merchant and farmer. Once too, he thought of becoming a minister of the Congregational Church. He was always traveling and always poor. His wandering made him for a brief period a resident of Springfield, Mass., and once he voyaged to London. For a man of his time he had seen a good deal of the world. For at least twenty years before his death his obsession—his master passion—was the freedom of the slave.

His theology—his philosophy of life if you will—was Old Testament. He was a stern, uncompromising religious zealot—a praying, Bible-reading, Psalm-singing old prophet of Zion. He married and lost one wife and married another and reared a great family of children, boys and girls, and at least three of his boys were fated to die for their father's cause.

When he went to Kansas in 1855 he left his wife and younger children behind on the farm at North Elba. Unquestionably he loved his family and one of the few things that ever disturbed his dauntless spirit was the thought of their possible want and suffering in his absence.

For his part in the bloody Border War of Kansas, Brown surely needs all the apology that can be made for him. He had to deal with strong, ruthless men and he himself was hard and cruel. A sympathetic biographer admits that he was guilty of massacre that was hardly less than cold-blooded murder. It is a legend told concerning him that once taking a party of seven Missourians—wicked, ungodly men—he forced the entire party to kneel and pray aloud—at the muzzle of a cocked rifle. At best, this was a savage, blasphemous joke. Thus like the Crusaders of old, he "preached the Gospel with the sword." If there be any apology, it is this: That he was saturated with the stories of the early wars of the Hebrews until he felt that he too was one of the Lord's anointed called to smite Amalek hip and thigh.

Sometimes during those years the idea grew upon him that he was to strike a blow at slavery, not in some scattered frontier of the West but back in the old, established center of that evil system. During the early months of 1859 he appeared in Maryland and representing himself as a sheep-farmer leased the Kennedy farm in that state—a poor, rough farm lying about six miles from Harper's Ferry. Here during the several months he gradually collected considerable quantities of arms and munitions and also gathered an "army" of about twenty followers, black and white. This seems to have been done so quietly

that not even curious neighbors suspected that a revolution was being hatched in their very midst. About ten o'clock of Sunday night, October 16, he invaded the village, captured the guard of the important United States Arsenal, made prisoners of some of the more prominent citizens and carried on some desultory fighting in which men were killed on both sides. By sheer audacity he held practical possession of the town until Tuesday morning when a detachment of U. S. Marines under Robert E. Lee (afterwards destined to become the greatest commander of the Confederacy) over-powered the little garrison after a brave but of course utterly futile resistance. It is hard to conceive of a more ridiculous and hair-brained enterprise than thus with his motley crew to challenge the might of a great nation.

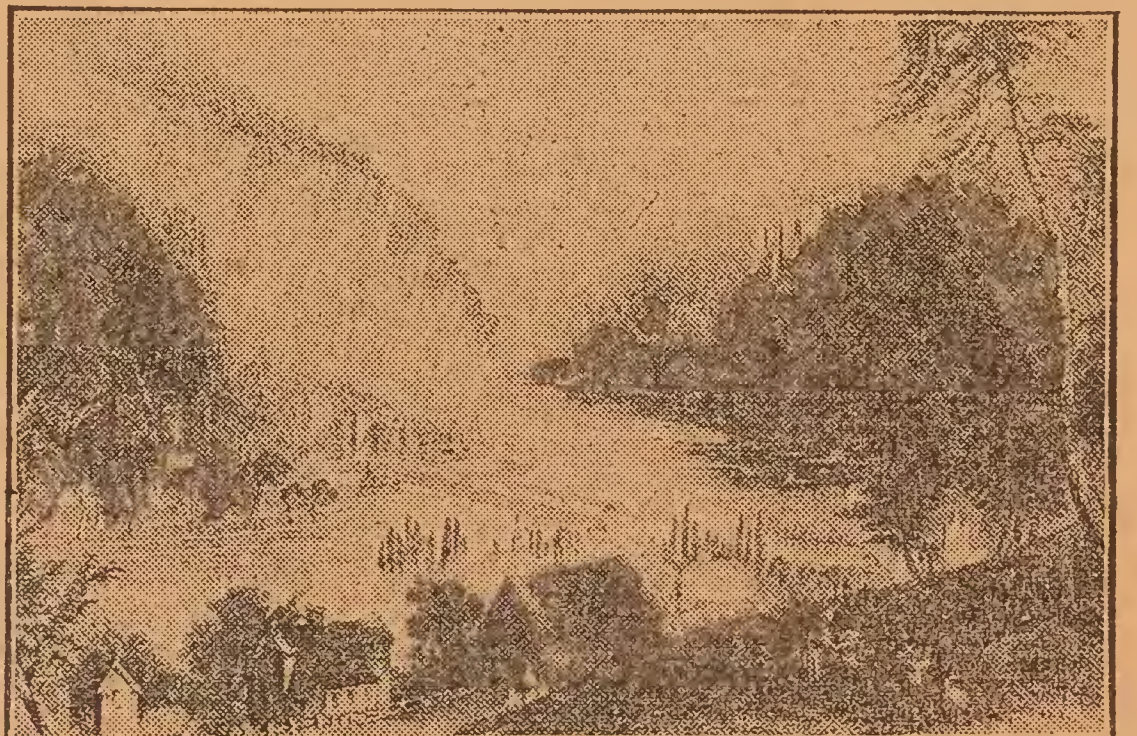
Brown was imprisoned at Charlestown, Va., and ten days later was brought to trial and indicted under three distinct counts: For conspiring with the negroes to bring about an insurrection: For treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia and for murder. Brown did not lack for warm admirers and for powerful friends of wealth and position. Able counsel was brought from the North and it is the sober verdict of history that he had his "day in court" and received a fair trial in full enjoyment of all the constitutional guarantees and privileges of the accused. As a matter of fact not much defense was possible. His counsel would have offered a plea of insanity but Brown himself indignantly repudiated any such move. He also offered to save trouble and the time of the court by acknowledging the genuineness of certain writings attributed to him. For his execution the honor of Virginia takes no stain. He was unquestionably guilty on all three counts and a sovereign state could hardly do less nor could a jury sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence find otherwise than guilty.

The trial lasted four days and a little more than a month later Brown was hung at Charlestown thus officially closing the book of his Great Adventure.

* * *

His outstanding triumph in life was those last few weeks. All his life heretofore had been labor and sorrow and privation and failure and disappointment but in his death he was magnificent. Unfriendly witnesses have testified to his splendid composure and dignity during the trial and until the end. It is pleasant to believe that during those closing days when he definitely knew that his troubled life had come at last to an end, he was vouchsafed a certain clarity of vision—a certain outlook of charity and understanding of those who did not in all matter think as he did. From his prison he wrote many letters. His biographer Gamaliel Bradford says that he "corresponded voluminously." His

(Continued on opposite page)



Harper's Ferry from an old woodcut made at the time John Brown made his famous raid on that community.

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OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

John Brown

(Continued from opposite page)

wife visited him in prison as did certain northern friends and also Wise, Governor of Virginia who signed his death warrant. One gets the impression that his last days must have been very busy while he set his earthly house in order. Men say that during those weeks a smile frequently hovered around that usually inflexible, unsmiling mouth as if he was thinking of pleasant things. So the smile came when he said "I am worth inconceivably more for hanging than for any other purpose." For once he was absolutely right. John Brown at large in the world was merely a battered tanner and backwoods farmer gone daft on a subject which after all was none of his particular business. But John Brown duly hanged in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Ah! that was quite a different matter and straightaway he was a Holy Martyr for a Sacred Cause. He served that Cause a thousand fold better in his death than he could possibly have done in his life. No man may even guess how many soldiers he was worth to the North during the next six years.

The morning of his last day he took an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms giving to each his last, poor, pathetic little gift—a silver quarter of a dollar observing whimsically that he was about to travel to a country where such coin would not be needed. He also bade goodbye to his jailer and thanked him for his kindness and consideration. During the short drive from the prison to the place of death he looked out with interest upon the pleasant landscape of the Valley of Virginia: "This is a beautiful country. I never had the pleasure of seeing it before." It was a strange, simple, impersonal, touching phrase to fall from the lips of one whose eyes were about to close forever. They say that at the very end he was calmest and least disturbed in spirit of anyone present. He walked to the scaffold like a king going to be crowned and there he became one of the great, shadowy, legendary figures of all time. Almost we might use concerning him the same phrase which Secretary Stanton uttered at the moment Lincoln died: "Now he belongs to the ages."

* * *

Even so that wild and in some ways half-crazed abolitionist has his secure and honored place in history. It is perhaps well that at last men are judged by their motives and their ideals rather than by their accomplishments. Thus was Brown fortunate. In his life he was a visionary, impractical and oft times lawless man but he died as a man might who heard the plaudits of posterity. So Torrington where he was born outdid herself at the celebration of the centennial of the birth of her honored son.

When Virginia was finally done with Brown, his body was delivered to his widow who bore it back north, presumably by steamer up Lake Champlain to Plattsburg and hence the long trail back into the mountains and laid it in the thin and sandy soil of the poor mountain farm which perhaps came as near being his "home" as any abode of his disordered, migratory life. The State of New York has since added it to the public domain and will preserve it forever as a memorial to the man who once lived there.

* * *

One October afternoon, I made a pilgrimage to his grave. It lies in an open and elevated mountain valley. His house is small and low and very humble—the sort of house that men build on little mountain farms where the struggle for existence is hard. Within they show you a few of his belongings—some household furniture, his chair, his pine table, his Bible and a gun that he once owned, but I suppose "Captain" Brown owned many different guns in his time. Just in front of the house is an iron fence enclosing the plot where Brown and several of his followers lie. Almost by the door is a giant granite boulder so big that it is hard to say

(Continued on page 602)



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will clean it off, without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentration—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8R Free.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairyman's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the first half of June for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

These quotations are subject to change between time of publication and mailing due to conditions in the market.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder ...	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The New York Milk Conference Board announces that the average price of 92 score butter, outside quotations for May, is 42.58 cents. The price for April was 44.5384 cents. In comparison to this the May price in 1924 was 38.90384 cents.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairyman's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.23
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER PRICES HIGHER

CREAMERY	June 2	May 26	A Year Ago
SALTED			
Scoring higher			
than extras .44-44½	43-43½	40½-41	
Extras (92 score) .43½	42½	39½-40	
84-91 score ....40-43	39-42	35-39	
Lower Grades 38½-39½	37-38½	33-34½	

Butter prices are a full cent higher than they were a week ago. Several factors have been at work to make this so. For one thing there is an excellent consumptive demand. On top of this there is not a whole lot of butter available for much beyond immediate trade needs in spite of normal receipts. A lot of butter is coming

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

SHIP to the right house

M. ROTH & CO.

321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags

EGGS

FARMS FOR SALE

\$12,000 in Year From 550 Acres
Stocked & Equipped; All \$6500

Estimate 600,000 ft. timber, 6,000 eds. hardwood to more than pay for all; return assured from log contract, campers, summer boarders, sheepraising, farming, etc.; adjoins State Park with 10,000 acres free pasture; 100 acres tillable loam, 150-acre pasture, 1000 sugar maples, fruit, berries; good 7-room house, barns, garage, etc. Leaving country, only \$6,500, with cows and calves, 74 sheep, poultry, 4000 ft. lumber, hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables, equipment included. Easy terms. CHAS TYRE, Corinth, N. Y.

forward under terms that make it impossible to sell immediately except at a loss. Therefore receivers are consigning this high cost stock at once to the freezers. This reduces the available supply, at the same time keeping the level of prices so high that speculative interest is lacking. It is for this reason that considerably less butter is going into cold storage warehouses than at the same time last year. Speculators figure that existing retail prices are too high to warrant a risk—prices at the present time being 3½¢ above the price at the same time last year. However, some operators are making moderate purchases for storage. The chain store distributors always put away some stock during June and July to be taken out late next fall and early winter and these houses have always started stock into cold storage. The quality of present arrivals is generally high class, much of it being full grass and the kind that should encourage an "into storage" movement. But high prices are working against it and we are in a period when they should be at their low point. Of course present prices may break in a day. The market is very sensitive to prevailing conditions especially if receipts suddenly become burdensome. Lower grades are sharing favorable prices with the fancy marks.

NO CHANGE IN FRESH CHEESE

STATE FLATS	June 2	May 26	A Year Ago
Held fancy 26½-27	26½-27	24½-25½	
Held aver. 25½-26	25½-26	23-24	
Fresh, fancy 22-23	22-23	18-18½	
Fresh, av'ge ...21½	21-21½	17-18	

There is practically no change in the cheese market since our report last week as far as fresh cheese is concerned. Trading has not been very active but values are steady as supplies are comparatively light. The few that are available are offering within a range of 21½ to 23¢ depending on selection. Country costs are relatively stronger than quotations here. Prices here apparently are too high for much speculative interest on the part of local operators. Even at that, there seems to be hardly enough stock available to warrant much speculative activity. On June 1 receipts were said to be the lightest in New York City than on any June 1st since the early days of the industry. As yet no straight carlots have been available.

There has been no change in the market on old cheese except that whites continue relatively scarcer than colored cheeses.

EGG PRICES THE SAME

NEARBY WHITES	June 2	May 26	A Year Ago
Selected Extras 39-40	33-35	33-35	
Av'ge extras ....37-38	37-38	31-32	
Extra firsts ....35-36	35½-36	28½-30	
Firsts ....34-35	34-35	27½-28	
Gathered ....32-36	32-35	25-30	

The market on nearby eggs is comparatively the same as it was a week ago. As a whole the market has become quieter and in some instances has become a shade easier. Receipts postings show heavy arrivals and this has had a decided influence on the frame of mind of the market. Comparatively few of the nearby receipts are high grade. Real fancy marks are steady at prices as high as 40¢ but most of the arrivals are selling anywhere from 36¢ down to 33¢. More of the eggs coming in are showing the effects of heat and these are being forced out at lower figures than they would, had they received more careful handling in transit.

From now on we are going to hear more about this complaint. Heat makes itself evident in shrunken yolks which are easily discernible when the eggs are candled. This criticism is used very strongly at times like this when prices are comparatively high and buyers use every excuse to knock the price down. The market is from 5 to 7¢ higher than it was a year ago and it is to be expected that buyers will use every excuse to force matters. When they pay existing quotations they are extremely fussy and discriminating. During this hot weather eggs should be collected twice a day and stored in a cool cellar. When they are taken to the railroad it should be at some time other than during the heat of the day. If this is impossible they should be protected from the hot rays of the sun and not allowed to stand on the station platform unprotected. They should be routed over the shortest run. Sometimes it may be possible to take

the eggs to town in the evening to connect with the night express into the city.

LIVE POULTRY SELLING WELL

FOWLS	June 2	May 26	A Year Ago
Light	30	28	27
Heavy	28	28	26
BROILERS			
Colored	35-43	35-45	43-45
Leghorns	25-36	25-42	30-42

The fact the Decoration Day brought with it clear weather in the vicinity of New York City, had much to do with saving the situation in the live poultry market. Even at that the situation could not be considered the best. Considerable stock was carried over the week end. Weather conditions kept folks in doubt and buying did not reach the limit. Rain on Friday did not encourage heavy stocking-up on the part of retailers and consequently the floors were not cleared and stock was carried. With more broilers coming in, indications are that prices are going to be somewhat easier than they were a week ago. The live fowl market is a little stronger than broilers. Receipts have been running somewhat lighter. Both fowls and broilers are selling fairly well at existing quotations.

As the season advances now we are going to have heavier receipts of broilers. The man who will sell his stock quickest and at the best price is the fellow who is going to put the fanciest birds on the market. Although feathers are not eaten, nevertheless they have a certain influence on the buyer. Clean feathers make nice looking birds and nice looking birds sell more readily than those all plastered with mud and manure. Use some bright clean straw in the bottom of the coop or crate. It will help keep the birds clean and it is a lot more sanitary.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

Wheat and corn futures have reacted downward due primarily to weather conditions in the producing areas. Liberal rains are reported to have relieved the situation in important areas to which has been added much warmer weather. This has had a more decided effect upon the corn crop and this reacted more markedly than wheat. The future grain market is bidding time until the release of government reports sometime next week. The estimates of prominent crop forecasters indicate a crop that will run over 200 million bushels less than that harvested last year. These private crop estimates, showing an average yield of 664 million bushels or 209 million bushels less than harvested last year. The government reports are awaited with much anticipation to see how they compare with these private estimates.

FUTURES	June 2	May 26	A Year Ago
Wheat	1.61¾	1.71¾	1.03½
Corn	1.15¾	1.18¼	.76½
Oats .....	.48	.47	.43¾

CASH GRAINS	June 2	May 26	A Year Ago
Wheat, No. 2 Red 1.96½	2.09¾	1.21	
Corn, No. 2 Yel 1.33½	1.39½	.96¼	
Oats, No. 2 ....58½	.58	.58	

FEEDS	May 29	May 23
Grd. Oats	38.50	37.50
Sp'g Bran	31.50	32.00
H'd Bran	32.50	33.00
Stand'd Mids	33.00	34.00
Soft W. Mids	38.00	38.00
Flour Mids	37.50	37.50
Red Dog	44.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	42.00	42.00
Yel. Hominy	42.50	42.50
Corn Meal	47.00	46.00
Gluten Feed	—	—
Gluten Meal	—	—
36% C. S. Meal	42.50	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	47.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed		
Oil Meal	44.50	44.50

OLD POTATOES ABOUT DONE

The old potato market is rapidly closing out inasmuch as the trade is taking more strongly to new potatoes which are now coming from South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. Although States range from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a 150-pound sack delivered, nevertheless the trade in that line is very dull. Maines are selling by the carlot in bulk anywhere from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cwt. and it is with difficulty that these values are being maintained. It will not be long before the new crop will be available back in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory and the development of the crop is being watched with much anticipation. Long Island potatoes are looking good. Rain came in the nick of time to relieve the long dry spell and did the crop a world of good.

John Brown

(Continued from page 601)

if it be indeed a boulder or an outcropping of the underlying rock and on this is deeply cut in letters of colossal size just his name

JOHN BROWN

It is a stern monument like the man whose name it commemorates.

Perhaps there is no place in the state where winter comes earlier or more relentlessly than in this mountain valley, high up in the air and far to the north. So on the October day when I was there, the touch of frost showed everywhere and all the landscape was brown and russett and sere. But far above, as always, on its beautiful tapering staff a splendid glowing flag—the flag that Brown according to his light sincerely loved—the Stars and Stripes—made a brilliant splotch of color as it lazily billowed and flaunted in the October sunshine and to me the valley seemed ennobled by the presence of the wayworn, mistaken man who had come back there to lie.

And again there came to me that majestic phrase from Shakespeare—a phrase applied to another man who lived long before and whose life also was wild and troubled

"... Duncan is in his grave
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Cattle Fraud Developments

(Continued from page 599)

responsible for the whole thing will go unpunished.

It seems clear that there are three things that ought to be done. (1) The dealers who have been practicing these frauds should be prosecuted, no matter what their race, color, or religion, chiefly in order that it may be clearly known who the unreliable dealers in this vicinity are. It is very likely that Cortland is the only county where this sort of thing has been going on. Something ought to be done so that its continuation here would be impossible, and at least highly risky elsewhere. At the same time, the many honest cattle men ought not to have to suffer from unfounded suspicion. So far as possible, let us know just who is who.

(2) Some arrangements should be made so that after a cow has been condemned, she should be adequately branded or marked in some way and then should pass immediately into the charge of state officials who should be responsible for these animals until they can certify to their slaughter.

(3) Greater emphasis should be placed upon the desirability of every farmer's buying only stock known to be disease free. The fact that a cow is not branded or even never has been branded, is not a guarantee that she does not have tuberculosis. Whenever a farmer buys a cow that he does not know has been tested and found free from tuberculosis, (and this test is most reliable when made by the county veterinarian), he runs the risk of placing infection in his herd.

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MILBROOK, N. Y.

News From Among the Farmers

Are Your Auto Headlights Right---County Notes

THE use of certain headlamp devices on many automobiles operated in this State will be illegal after June 29. The six months' notice required by law after the withdrawal of approval by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will expire on that date, and automobile owners should see that their cars are properly equipped with legal lighting devices before the end of next month. For this purpose they may make use of the official light adjusting stations.

Devices that have been approved and from which the car owner should make a selection before July 1 are as follows:

AUTOMOBILE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Alpheco | Hudson (8½ In. only) |
| Bausch & Lomb | Johnson |
| Benzer Type A | Lee Knight |
| Brown Universal (Reflector) | *Legalite M III |
| Conaphore Type F (Clear or amber) | Liberty |
| DB (Dodge Bros. 8 in. only) | Liberty Type D |
| Deglarescope | Lincoln Projector |
| Dillon Type I | Macbeth Type D |
| E & J Type 20 (Headlamp) | McKeeltype |
| Flat-Lite Standard (Reflector) | Miro-Tilt (Headlamp) |
| Flintex | Monogram |
| Ford H (8½ In. only) | Osgood B 23 |
| Guide Ray Type A (Headlamp) | Patterson |
| Holophane No Tilt | Parab-O-Lite |
| | Type FW |
| | Smith |
| | Spreadlight |
| | Standard |

MOTORCYCLE

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Conaphore Type F | Patterson |
| McKeeltype | Spreadlight |
| Monogram | Standard |

*Eastern Conference Approval withdrawn April 24, 1925.

The above have been approved by the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators and are good in all Eastern States.

Lighting devices which within a few weeks will be under the ban, approval having been withdrawn by this State on December 29, 1924, are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clamert Lens | National Lens |
| Fracto-lite | Paraflector |
| Green Moon | Primolite Lens |
| Hocking Glass Lens | Revelo |
| Killglare Lens | Saferlite |
| Lancaster Beam control type A | Shaler roadlighter (new) |
| MacDonald Optical Lens | Superfect Lens |
| McKee Lens, type "M" | Universal Lens |
| McKee fluted type "D" | Victor |
| | Violet Ray Lens |

That headlamps shall reveal substantial objects at two hundred feet in front of the lamps, and that no glaring or dazzling light shall be projected above the forty-two inch line at seventy-five feet or more in front of the lamps to the left of the axis of the vehicle.

Copies of lighting regulations and instructions may be obtained at the Albany office of the Bureau, and the official light adjusting stations have been established in various parts of the State, where owners may have motor vehicle headlights tested.

The law does not require that adjustments be made by official adjusters. It may be done by the motor vehicle owner

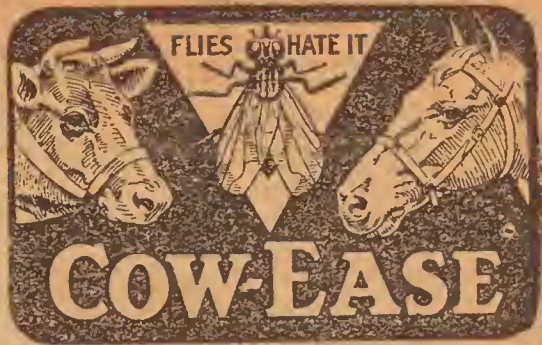
himself. However, in case the operator or owner does not have the facilities or does not desire to do the work himself he may have the headlamps adjusted at any of the official headlight adjusting stations in the State, that have been designated by the Motor Vehicle Bureau.

Chemung County Holstein Sale A Success

THE Chemung Valley Holstein Association held a successful sale at the County Fair Grounds on May 30. Forty-seven animals sold at an average price of \$158.00. The high cow was Mercedes Woodworth Segis, a five year old cow consigned by Lowman and Roe, Lowman, N. Y., and purchased by George P. Wood of Horseheads. The second high cow was Aagie Ketura Student, a five year old cow consigned by F. A. Wigsten and Son, of Horseheads and purchased by Olcott Farms of Big Flats, N. Y.

A good crowd was on hand. About half the animals were sold to dairymen outside the County. Buyers were present from Arkport, Lockport, Owego, WilliamSPORT, and Troy, Pa. and other cities outside the County. Mr. Harold Denmark was chairman of the Committee in charge of the sale. Mr. R. Austin Backus was sales manager and George W. Baxter of Elmira acted as auctioneer.

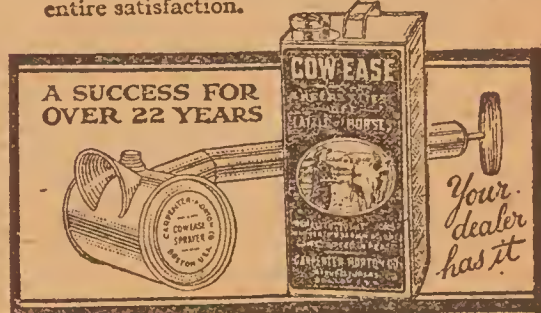
Much of the credit for the smooth way in which the sale was handled is given to Mr. Baxter. The average price of \$158 was higher than the average at the State



Keep flies away from your cows and horses if you want to collect dividends on your investment. Cows sprayed with Cow-Ease during fly time give 10% to 20% more milk and of higher quality.

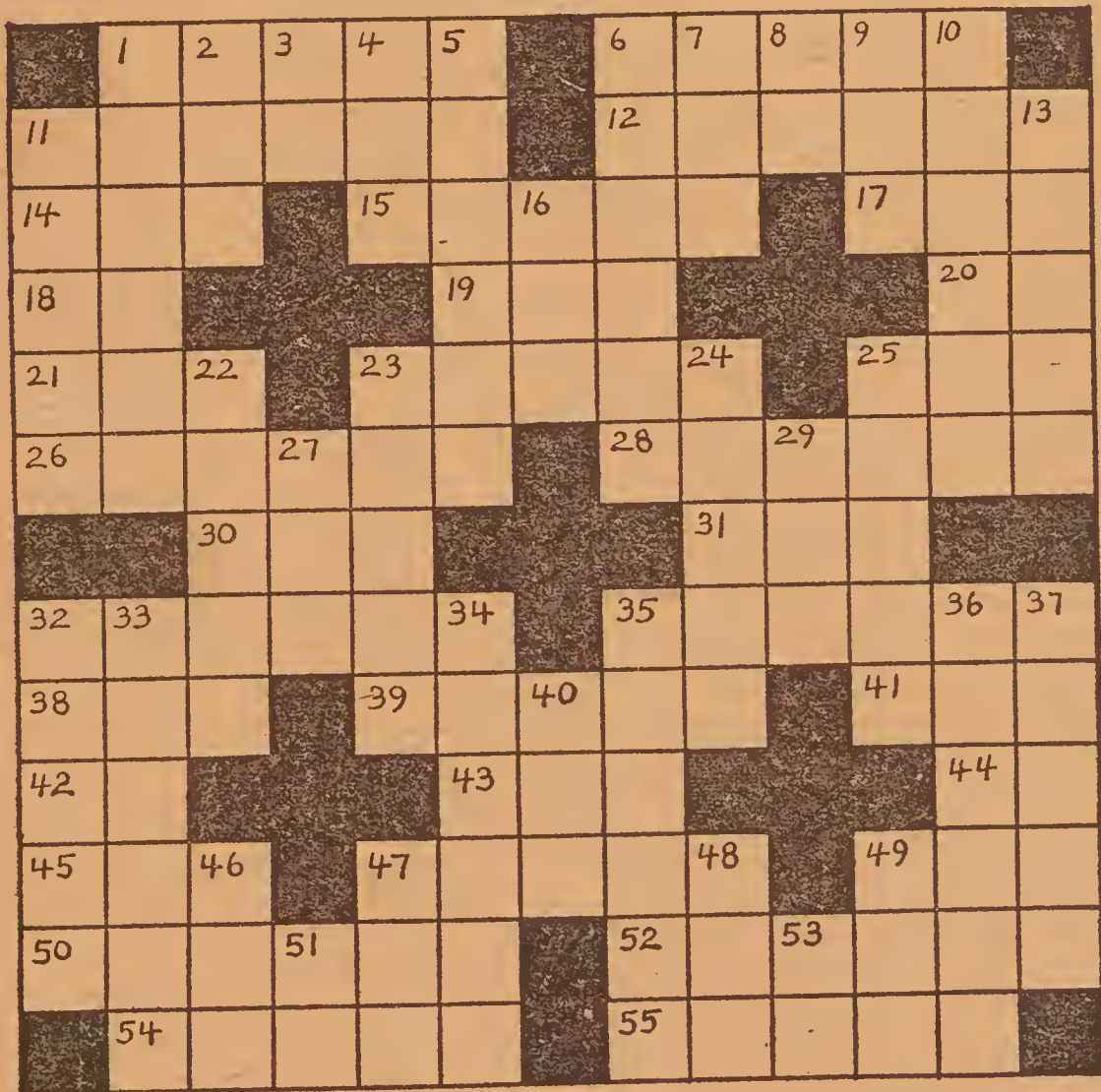
One gallon of Cow-Ease sprays about 200 cows. Twice a day at milking time in fly season keeps the flies away. Cattle ticks, grubs, and hen lice and mites hate it, too! Will not blister or gum. Try it! A sixty-cent Cow-Ease Sprayer does the trick.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send his name and address and \$1.50 (\$1.75 west of Missouri River) to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver, prepaid, a gallon can of Cow-Ease. Cow-Ease Sprayer 60c extra. Give both postal and express address, as we ship the cheapest and quickest way. We guarantee entire satisfaction.



American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 3, Number 4



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HORIZONTAL

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1—Common cereals | 35—Structures of pickets |
| 6—Hews | 38—Seed-vessel |
| 11—Originate | 39—Restores to health |
| 12—Propelling with an oar | 41—Devour |
| 14—Youth | 42—Beside |
| 15—Closes tightly | 43—Gone by |
| 17—Negative conjunction | 44—Senior (Abbr) |
| 18—Opposite (Abbr) | 45—Catch suddenly |
| 19—Accomplished | 47—Ward off |
| 20—God of midday sun | 49—Afternoon beverage |
| 21—Ocean | 50—U-shaped piece of metal to serve as a fastening |
| 23—Church officer | 52—in an airy manner |
| 25—Female bird | 54—Made of oak |
| 26—Flee from | 55—Rests for support |
| 28—Most precious | |
| 30—Number | |
| 31—Tin container | |
| 32—Power of speaking | |

VERTICAL

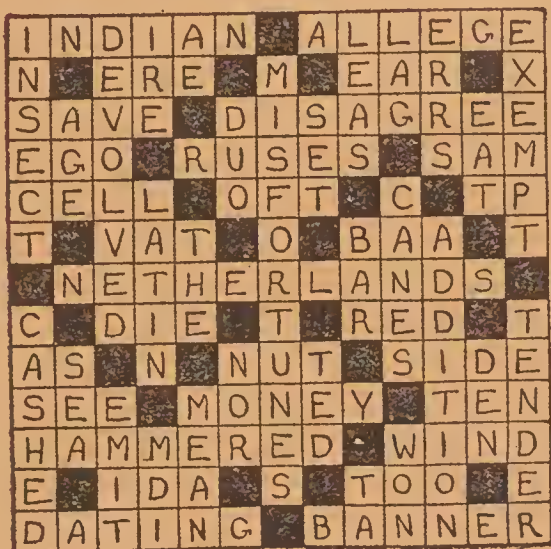
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—Fruit of a vine (Pl) | 25—Therefore |
| 2—A color | 27—Reverential fear |
| 3—Associate of Arts (Abbr) | 29—Fled |
| 4—Belonging to it | 32—Extends over |
| 5—Sewing instrument | 33—Vegetable |
| 6—More frigid | 34—Supreme happiness |
| 7—Possesses | 35—Pertaining to flowers |
| 8—Either | 36—Folding frames for pictures |
| 9—Fastening instrument | 37—Wander |
| 10—Breathes noisily | 40—Grow old |
| 11—Near by | 46—Bleat of a sheep |
| 13—Union General in Civil War | 47—Beverage |
| 16—Assistance | 48—Bind |
| 22—Performed | 49—Metal |
| 23—Notable period | 51—Peck (Abbr) |
| 24—Runs swiftly | 53—Royal Academy (Abbr) |

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—May has been a cold backward month with very warm days and frost most every morning. The prospects for fruit is very discouraging. Some farmers are not planting any corn this spring. The oats sown the last of April are well up and generally look good. Feed in pastures is short and cows are not up to normal in milk production. The price of dairy cows has greatly increased in the last month. Good T B tested cows are becoming scarce. Meadows in general look good although some new seedings show the effects of winter killing.—A. J. N.

Delaware County—The contract has been let for the state road up the East Branch of Delaware from East Branch to Dunraven. The work of surveying has already begun. This is an important piece of road construction as it will connect Liberty and Binghamton highway with the Catskill Trail. Farmers have been sowing oats, planting potatoes and gardens. Not many potatoes are raised in the county and in some sections they are quite scarce. When they are selling for 35c a bushel in neighboring counties, some of the stores here are paying \$1 a bushel. Ayer McKinney paid \$2.25 for March milk and \$2.15 for April milk, the same price as they paid for those months last year. Most cows are out on pasture though some farmers are still feeding grain. Pasture started early but several ground frosts retarded their growth.—E. M. N.

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Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



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Prices (Postpaid) on:

S. C. White, Br., & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	12.00	80.00
Black Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants			5.00	10.00	20.00
Heavy assorted (Not Accredited)			2.50	4.25	8.00
Light assorted (Not Accredited)			2.00	3.25	6.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS. Prices effective June 1st.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	2.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906

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BIG, STURDY, HEARTY CHICKS from pure bred, inspected, heavy laying flocks. Prices are Postpaid. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100	500
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	5.75	10.50	50.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.25	5.75	10.50	50.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	3.00	5.00	8.50	40.00

Bank Reference. You take no chance when you deal with us.

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, BOX 302 MINGOVILLE, PA.

UHL HATCHERY THE OLD RELIABLE ESTABLISHED 1900

RED ROCK CUT PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 10TH. Buy your chicks now and have success with them.

Postpaid or Prepaid Express. Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.00	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas	3.50	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, S. & R. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
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Lt. Brahmas, 25, \$5; 100, \$18. Odds and Ends 7½¢ straight. Order right from this ad. Bank Reference. 25th Annual Catalog Free. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R.I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 10c. and up. Order early. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 NORTHAMPTON BUFFALO, N.Y.

RELIABLE CHICKS

From Free Range Stock

Mixed	Per 100	50	25
W. Leg.	\$7.00	\$3.75	\$2.00
B. Rocks	8.00	4.25	2.25
Reds & Wyan.	10.00	5.25	2.75
Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circulars Free.	12.00	6.25	3.25

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FROM FREE RANGE BREEDERS BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

White Leghorns	\$8 per 100
Brown Leghorns	\$8 per 100
Barred Rocks	\$9 per 100
Rhode I. Reds	\$10 per 100
Mixed Chicks	\$7 per 100

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

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LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Heavy Laying, Free Range Stock

S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, and Minorcas. We guarantee safe delivery of chicks. Disease Free, Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, February 24-25. Postage prepaid to your door. After May 1 prices for heavy breeds will be 12c, light breeds 10c. June prices will be 8c for light breeds and 10c for heavy breeds. 1c more in less than 100 lots.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Box T, Linesville, Penn.

BABY CHICKS 15,000 weekly. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Per 100

S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	\$10.00
B. P. Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas	12.00
White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds	13.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	13.00
Odds & Ends, \$8 per 100. Heavy Mixed	\$10.00

Order from this Ad. Save time. Booklet free.

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MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS

Lightest market ever known. Breeds shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux. White Kings a specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices.

Squab Co. 42 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 233, 268. 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	\$8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BABY CHIX From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

Wh. & Br. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50	7.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.

MITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY Box 102 Bellefonte, Pa.

Baby Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. B. Rocks	\$8.00	\$37.50
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.50
Mixed Chicks	10.00	47.50
100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the Postage. Special prices on larger lots. Order from adv. or write for circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa. F. B. Leister, Prop.	7.00	32.50

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE

America's Greatest layers. Order Direct

Wyckoff and Tanager Leghorns	8c each
Parks Rocks and Owens Reds	11c each
Sheppard Mottled Anconas	10c each
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Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery

WM. D. SEIDEL, Box 17, Washingtonville, Pa.

What I Found Out About Caponizing

L. H. Hiscock

OF all the various meat birds, save the turkey, the capon stands supreme. Yet, as a by-product of the farm poultry flock, his popularity in the east seems confined to an individual here and there. No doubt there are some reasons for this. The operation of unsexing the male chicken is discouraging to one. The fear of serious loss in the flock is the chief worry of another. The long period required for suitable development and inadequate housing facilities also contribute their share in dooming the capon as an annual cash crop.



L. H. Hiscock

How I Started

As a matter of fact the operation is extremely simple and the actual loss very light. I say this with the view point of a novice. Two years ago I went into the capon business with the idea of making it annually part of my poultry revenue. By killing two birds first and then performing the operation upon them, I found myself with enough experience to tackle the live subject. Pictures may help to give one a good idea of the whole operation, but, if you seriously consider caponizing any birds, the best way to start is by actual experience on a dead bird or else by having someone demonstrate how the operation is performed. In your locality there may be a successful operator. A veterinary surgeon can always give you a lesson. It is best to pay a little money to learn, if you have trouble acquiring the art. Sometimes it so happens that one can procure an expert who will caponize your birds at so much a head.

Nerve is the First Requirement

The convenience and ease with which one can learn, however, is no exaggeration. To tell the truth, nerve on the first few birds is more of a requirement than actual skill. But, if you can really make your first incision and operate successfully, you will wonder how you ever were so scared.

The success of your operation will depend largely upon two or three often unstressed factors in most directions on caponizing. Never caponize any bird that weighs less than a pound and a quarter nor more than a pound and three-quarters. Use only strong, healthy birds. Never attempt to operate on any bird that has not been starved for twenty-four hours. The presence of any food, however slight, in the intestines is enough to be a serious and even dangerous handicap in caponizing. Most books say not to make an incision longer than an inch or an inch and a half, the cut, of course, to be made just in front of the last rib. Make your cut two inches, if it will help you to see. You will not kill the bird by the size of the cut you make. There is just one thing in regard to this cut: cut the skin a little in front or in back of that last rib so that, when the operation is over, the skin will actually slip over and cover up the hole in the ribs.

Weighting the Bird a Big Help

What helps most in the operation and particularly in the cutting processes is the weighting down of the bird. For this purpose I found a brick with a string

tied to it and a slip noose at the other end most valuable. I had two of these weights; one to slip over the bird's wings and the other around his legs. My table was a high box, and, when I let the bricks down on opposite sides, the cockerel was and continued to be well stretched out. I always worked out in the sun on a bright day. A good light is essential and makes the task easier.

Assuming that the outside skin is cut, the next step is the cut through the ribs, and, as I say, do not hesitate to make it larger, if you find your first cut cramping you for room. Generally the bird will bleed a little when this incision is made, but the blood will clot quickly and may be flocked out with the tool called a hook. The remaining step is easy. There will be exposed a membrane or tissue. With a little care it can be ruptured and torn open exposing the intestines and a testicle, a little white, bean-shaped object near the backbone. Spread your spreading tool wide to give you plenty of room between the bird's ribs and then with your spoon or remover thread the testicle thru its eye and gently—this is the serious and dangerous part, because the testicle is practically attached to the main artery—twist it and twirl your tool until it comes loose. Be sure that you have not threaded thru the testicle but gone under it so that it may be brought away whole.

Advices Two Cuts

And now we come to another place where there is plenty of room for argument. If you are an expert, do not read any more. If you are a novice like I am, then we can continue. With one testicle removed simply flop the bricks from one side to the other, or, in other words, turn the bird over and operate as you did before to remove the second testicle. Under no circumstances try to perform the operation of removing two testicles from one cut. You will save time, you will save life, and produce more birds that are capons than by using the single cut method.

If you will pardon the personal side of my article, I want to explain this above paragraph with a few figures. The first year that I caponized birds I used the single cut method and I killed seven birds to an hundred regularly for upwards of 250 cockerels. In the late summer and early fall I began to see a good many capons so-called budding forth with rosy combs and wattles. Some even had nerve enough to crow. To make a long story short, two-thirds of the birds I had caponized that spring turned out slips. A slip, of course, is a bird that is neither a capon nor a rooster but generally has some of the characteristics of each. He can be sold as a rooster in the fall or early winter, but, because of his male characteristics, he is barred as a capon.

I did not mind the loss due to the (Continued on opposite page)

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese. Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G. Sellersville, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS now 10c each. Parks' Pedigreed Strain. None better. Special matings 15c. 2,000 weekly. Hatched strong. 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.

NEVIN STUCK,

McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICK PRICES SMASH

Chicks from inspected flocks, free from diseases. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Mixed. Valuable catalogue and price list free. TROUP BROS., R. D. No. 3, Millers-town, Pa.

BABY

BABY 1887 CHIX 1925 DUX

Our chix and dux are bred from stock thoroughly hardened and acclimated to our severe and changeable climate. They are hatched on a REAL POULTRY FARM in their natural environment, only a few hours from the nests to the incubators. Less handling of the eggs and, stronger chix are the results. We are, and have been for 38 years, a Poultry Farm specializing in the best stock it is possible to produce. We are not a chicken factory; faster growth, earlier maturity and more eggs for our customers are the results.

WHITE LEGHORNS, Niagara, Hollywood, Young's Wy-koff (strains), BUFF & BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, "JUMBO WHITE ROX," BARRED ROX, WHITE WYANDOTTES, R. I. REDS, PEKIN & INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS in small or large lots at very reasonable prices. WRITE TODAY.

W. Leghorns 13c—\$11.50 per 100.
R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rox, Anconas or Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas 14c each—\$13.00 per 100.
White Wyandottes 16c each—\$14.00 per 100.
Write for special rates per 1,000.

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Box 8-A Ransomville, N. Y.

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO



CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Holgate, Ohio

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. 3,000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain with trap nest records up to 314 eggs in a year. Now booking orders for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. February, March and April delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders this year. Circulars free. EDGAR BRIGGS, Sunnybrook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, New York.

Quality Chicks

Big hatches of sturdy lively Chicks every week. My Chicks will please you and deliver the goods. Satisfied customers everywhere. **BED ROCK PRICES.** For May, Barron White Leghorns, 11c each; for June, 10c each. Barred & White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, for May, 12c; for June, 10c. Jersey Black Giants, 20c each. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Free Circular. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 8c
S. C. Brown Leghorns 8c
S. C. Barred Rocks 9c. Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad, or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE DAY OLD TURKEYS for June Delivery

Sixty-five cents each; twelve to twelve hundred orders filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES J. CUMMINGS PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Chicks S. C. W. Leg. 7c B. P. Rocks 8c. Mixed 7c. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this adv. or circular Free. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa., R. D. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineaes, Bantams, Colies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

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operation itself; the birds were good to eat for they simply bled to death. But the terrific number of slips rather appalled me, and the next spring I decided to try the experiment from a different angle. This time I cut the birds on both sides, taking only one testicle at a time. The results were rather surprising even to myself. First, I operated successfully upon 150 Rhode Island Reds without the loss of a bird. Secondly, in the fall and winter, my slips were fewer; twenty-five per cent this time. In other words, by actual figure and check, the double cut was far more efficient as far as I was concerned.

There was perhaps one failing as compared with the single cut method; wind-puff was much more prevalent, but let us go back to the completion of the operation for a minute. Once it is over the birds should be confined to a fairly limited area for a few days. As they have been starved, they will require something to eat. Let them have only soft food and plenty of water for a couple of days.

Keep the Birds Confined

The actual confinement of the birds is not so necessary for their sakes as it is for yours. You want them where you can keep an eye on them. If your instruments were properly disinfected between operations with a good disinfectant (I used carbolic acid, one part, and water, two parts, to rinse them in) you need have little fear of infection or gangrene. You will, however, have trouble with wind-puff, and hence the necessity of keeping them where they can be watched. There is nothing serious about wind-puff, for it is nothing more than air or gas. The actual cut heals over very rapidly, but the incision between the ribs heals slowly, allowing gas from the intestines to collect between the flesh and outer skin. Sometimes in bad cases the bird becomes a veritable balloon. A sharp knife or a large, heavy, needle will puncture the bird's skin. Perhaps the bird will puff again. In the use of the double operation, I found it necessary to puncture most of the birds twice and one even five times. With the single operation one puncture seemed to be sufficient. There is, of course, nothing serious about this after effect. Once a bird's scar is healed and no wind is present beneath the skin, the bird may be turned loose.

After-Care

From this time on there is no more worry. For best all around development a capon requires plenty of range, shade, fresh water, and feed. Milk will prove a valuable addition to the ration if you can spare some.

There is perhaps just one other point that ought to be stressed. The earlier the cockerel, the better the chance for his development between the early spring and next February. March and April furnish the best cockerels for the purpose. To caponize a bird later than June hatched is probably a useless waste of time.

International Baby Chick Convention Definitely Announced

THE International Baby Chick Association will hold its next convention, according to Victor G. Aubry, managing director of the association, on August 5, 6 and 7 in Kansas City. These days have been chosen so they will not conflict with the meeting of the American Poultry Association and convention and meeting of the International Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, which will be held in the same section of the country about the same time.

CHICKS

What Low Prices for Noted Quality Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$ 90.00
Barred Rocks & Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds & White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes & Blk. Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00
SPECIAL MATING					
Mating A White Leghorns	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Blk. Leghorns & Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Reds, Wh. Rocks & Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

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SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES—OUR 16TH YEAR

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c	S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c
S. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	12c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c	All Hvy Odds & Ends	10c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c	All Lights Odds & Ends	8c

Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come 9c
Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable hook on how to raise chicks and poultry.
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ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

REDUCED ROCK BOTTOM PRICES MAY 4TH TO SEPT. 1ST THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS TESTIFY TO THEIR WONDERFUL QUALITY, TYPE, BEAUTY AND EGG PRODUCTION. Send for our BIG, BEAUTIFUL, COLORED, INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK FREE showing our own birds in their NATURAL COLORS. Read the many testimonials full of praises which highly endorse our Chicks. Before you buy elsewhere see these illustrations of the actual birds that produce the eggs. WE GUARANTEE OUR BIRDS FREE FROM NEW EUROPEAN AND OTHER DISEASES. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Bank Ref. Mem. I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$ 80.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandot, Wh. & Buff Orpington	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
Buff & Wh. Minorca, Sil. Wyandot, S. Sussex	5.00	8.00	17.00	48.00	80.00	
Lt. Brahma, Gol. Wyandot, 20c each						
Light Mixed, 100, \$8.						

Box 47 NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, NAPOLEON, OHIO

15,000 No. 1 SELECTED CHICKS WEEKLY FOR JUNE DELIVERY

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	11c each	\$100.00 per 1000
Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas	12c each	110.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	14c each	130.00 per 1000
Mixed Chicks	9c each	90.00 per 1000
Jersey Giants	20c each	80.00 per 1000

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Also offer 8 and 12 week old Chicks. Our fifteenth year in business. Catalogue free. Member I. B. C. A.

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(THE OLD RELIABLE PLANT)
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LOW PRICES NOW Chicks will now thrive at their very best. BUY INVINCIBLES NOW. You cannot do better. Hatched from heavy laying, pure bred flocks.

	50	100	300	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices					
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.75	\$ 9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$ 80.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
Buff and White Minorcas	8.00	17.00	48.00	80.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.00	15.00	43.00	70.00	

Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50 straight. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Order now from this ad. Ref. Farmers and Merchant Bank. Fine Free Catalog. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., E. E. RUPP, Mgr., Box 19, ARCHBOLD, OHIO.

MONROEVILLE CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
100% Live Arrival Guar.—Postpaid prices on				
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	55.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.75	13.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00	45.00

Assorted all Breeds, 100 \$8 straight. Partridge Rocks, 25, \$4; 50, \$7.75; 100, \$15. Order right from this ad with full remittance and save time. Ref. Farmers and Citizens Bank. Free Circular. Chicks from selected flocks of heavy layers. MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, BOX 0, MONROEVILLE, OHIO

BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes—11½c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas—9½c each; Broilers—7c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Chicks
MAY DELIVERY
\$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad, or send for catalog.
PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

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Be sure to say that you saw it
in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

FURTHER than repeating to Steele that in August he had seen huge tracks in the muskeg and heard cries at night similar to those which had wakened the post, Tete-Boule could not be led to talk. But what interested the American especially was to hear, later, from Denise St. Onge, that the squat post hunter was bewailing with the already stampeded Indians the fate which menaced them.

"This Tete-Boule ought to be suppressed," he suggested to St. Onge. "Your daughter tells me that he keeps the Indians in a ferment with his wild tales of demons and Windigos."

"I've told him to stop it. But he is very superstitious. When he first came here from Albany, he was a most valuable man—very intelligent."

"He's doing a lot of harm, now. I wish Michel were here. You need him."

"Yes, he understands the Indians, and can quiet them," agreed the factor wearily. "And he is wasting his time down river."

"I am not so sure of that. They may find something." And Steele smiled into the Frenchman's eyes quizzically, but met a blank stare.

CHAPTER VII

SINCE the morning that Denise St. Onge had been checked by the entrance of her father from lifting the screen of mystery which further complicated the situation at Wailing River, Steele had endeavored in their frequent tete-a-tetes to afford her the opportunity of finishing what she had evidently started to tell him. But he had not again caught her in the mood for confidence. Once only, after much persuasion, she had given them an evening of music, momentarily throwing off the mental burden she patently carried to lose herself in the art which was a part of her. At other times she left the men immediately after dinner, much to the regret of Steele, for he was making no headway with the factor. Their talk covered the wide range of topics in which two men of education and experience have a common interest, but St. Onge politely avoided every attempt of his guest to lead him into throwing light upon the secret between himself and his daughter. And furthermore, evidently repenting the disclosure of his personal affairs on the night of Steele's arrival, and fearing his weakness, he had on subsequent evenings limited his hospitality to the offer of a solitary glass of cognac to his guest.

As the days passed at Wailing River, and the dread voice failed to break upon the crisp September nights with a recurrence of its horror, the people timidly took up the old order of their days. The rabbit snares in the forest were again visited and reset by the women, who traveled in pairs for mutual encouragement, and one day Tete-Boule was prevailed upon by the father to go out with another Indian after moose, for the fort needed fresh meat. As he left, the Ojibway gravely shook the hands of the fearful women and children gathered on the shore, bidding them look upon him for the last time, for by night he and his comrade would be mangled flesh in the maw of the Windigo.

To the accompaniment of tears and protestation the doomed hunters pushed off and paddled upstream.

"Did you hear that fool?" Steele asked St. Onge, standing near him on the beach.

"This thing has ruined him as a hunter, replied the factor, "he will never recover from it."

"I think I'll run upstream to the rifles this morning and catch some doré for supper," said the younger man as they returned to the trade-house.

Later, a second canoe quietly left the post, but when the boat reached the rifles, a mile above, the occupant did not stop to fish but continued upstream following the shore. And when the flash from the paddles of the craft above ceased, and the

spot on the river which was the canoe, moved to the shore, the boat following, also turned in, and was lifted and hidden in the alders. Then the premonition of Tete-Boule attained a partial fulfilment, for on the shores of the Wailing started a man hunt; but the incentive in the hunter was not a craving for human flesh, but a mild curiosity.

Before sunset the safe return to the post of Tete-Boule and his partner was heralded with joy, although they had failed in their hunt. But it was well after dark before the second canoe slid silently in to the stony beach.

"You had no luck this afternoon, Monsieur, you caught nothing?" laughed St. Onge as Steele appeared for supper.

"As a matter of fact, Colonel, I went hunting but the game was too tame for sport."

St. Onge's black brows lifted.

"You are cryptic, Monsieur."

"Well, to confess," laughed Steele, "I was interested to see how much hunting your men would really do—and I found out."

"You followed Tete-Boule's canoe?"

"Yes, I watched them for a few hours, but as they showed no sign of taking to

"Nothing! Not a trace. But the leaves are thick up there and it's dry and rocky, so there's small cause of wonder."

St. Onge deliberately shook his head as he met the questioning look of his daughter.

"I suggested to Michel that he postpone his trip down river and search the ridge first, as he is my best trailer, but he seemed set on leaving at once."

"That was my fault, sir. We talked it over together and David persuaded him to wait until their return."

"Why was David in such haste to go on that wild goose chase?"

"Because he had, what we call in the States, a hunch, and wished to put it to the proof before the bush dried out still more."

"A few days more or less are of little account now."

"They should be back in a day or two, and then we shall know, sir."

In the week past, Steele had seen all too little of the girl whose personality had so vividly aroused his interest, whose moods, defying analysis, only added to her charm. Convinced that beyond a dread of the ugly alternatives which the future might present to her choice, beyond any possible

in surprise at the change in face and manner of his hostess. The ghost of worry had left her eyes which shone with high spirits. Her mood of silence had given way to a gayety foreign to his knowledge of her.

"This beautiful morning, Monsieur, Charlotte and I go to wave an au revoir to the summer which passes."

"Charlotte is to be envied," he replied, charmed with the note of cheerfulness.

Her eyes lighted with amusement. "It is possible that it might be arranged that we take with us a body guard," she said archly. "Of course, it is not for ladies to demand the presence of cavaliers—"

"Take me, oh fair lady, as thy knight!" he begged.

"Laggard though you are, you may escort us to my watch tower, where Charlotte and I go to play the spring north, and to wave a bon voyage to the last of the geese."

"It is charming of you, Mademoiselle, to allow me to go," he said, delighted at having the girl to himself in her gay mood. "And you, sir," he asked St. Onge, "are you never so honored?"

The Frenchman was unable to meet the cheerful note struck by his daughter. Looking gravely at Steele, he replied, "It is au revoir you give the summer today, Monsieur. But summer may return to Wailing River to find a deserted post."

"Oh no, my dear father! Today we are to forget—to have hope!" she said imperatively, and for the remainder of the meal refused to allow the gloom of St. Onge to dominate her.

Later, accompanied by the stolid Charlotte, carrying a birch bark basket containing the lunch, and whose swart face betrayed misgivings she dared not voice, Denise St. Onge appeared at the trade-house.

"You will not go without your rifle, Monsieur?" queried St. Onge as Steele joined them.

"Is the Windigo dangerous in broad daylight?" facetiously asked Steele.

The bronze face of the factor reddened.

"The Windigo may strike in the day or night, Monsieur. Who knows? It is well you go armed." And he handed the Mannlicher to the American, who took it, mystified, irritated, that the man to whom he had offered his services should withhold his confidence.

Led by the girl, hardly recognizable in her sudden metamorphosis from a creature of reticence and aloofness to one quick with life, vibrant to the magic of the sunlit September hills, they took the trail to an isolated ridge about a mile back from the river.

The Watch Tower was aptly named, for unlike most of the high land of the country, the hill was capped by a bare brow of rock commanding a little valley studded with a chain of miniature lakes. Beyond, a sweep of rolling forest faded into the haze of the southern horizon.

"Is it not beautiful—my valley, Monsieur?" she asked with a wide sweep of her arm.

"Beautiful!" he repeated, "And you come here often?"

"Yes—that is, we used to come here; but lately—" She caught herself up sharply, then continued, "This valley, Monsieur, I call my Vale of Temple. It is enchanting to watch the spring slowly sweep it with its magic—paint in, here and there, the soft green of the young birch leaves, the silver of poplar, and balm of gilead; then rim that brook with the red of the willow buds. And the first flowers of the forest—hepatica, purple and pink and white; violets and wood anemone and trillium—"

She paused, the dark eyes grew wistful—the voice throaty, as she continued: "Once there was no terror in these green forests; once we searched, unafraid, Charlotte and I, for the flower treasures they possessed. 'Come and find us?' they

(Continued on page 612)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist is traveling through the Canadian wilds studying Indian life for the American Museum of Natural History. He is in the Valley of the Wailing River which gets its name from the moan of its fierce and treacherous rapids. It is rich fur country but the native Indian hunters are terror stricken and planning to leave it due to an unseen monster which howls and shrieks in the forest at the dead of night. The superstitious Indians say it is the Windigo, a beast of Indian fable and they fear that the Evil Spirit has come to bewitch them. It spells the doom of the Wailing River trading post, at which Steele stops for supplies, as well as the whole country roundabout. The post is in charge of Colonel St. Onge, a former French cavalry officer. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. St. Onge faces ruin due to the activities of a free trader, Laflamme, who is giving the Indians whiskey for their furs in violation of the Canadian law, and also to the growing fear of the Windigo, especially since four Indians with a shipment of valuable furs have mysteriously disappeared in the rapids of the Wailing. St. Onge tells Steele that he is kept at the doomed post by Lascelles, his superior in the Revillon Freres, which is the trading company owning St. Onge's post. It is Lascelles' plan to ruin St. Onge and thereby force Denise to become his wife. St. Onge vows that Lascelles shall never have her. That night after all at the post have retired, the terrible shrieking howl of what the Indians call the Windigo, breaks the stillness. Steele is aroused. He is determined to hunt the Windigo and reveal its true character with the help of his guide, David and Michel, the head hunter of the post, who promises to aid him in running down the monster. The terror of the Indians is aggravated by the murmurings of an Indian medicine man at St. Onge's post by the name of Tete-Boule, whose actions arouse Steele's curiosity.

the bush, I traveled over to those ponds Michel told me about. Tomorrow, if you have a man who will help me pack the meat, I'll get a moose."

"You saw game?"

"A cow and two yearlings. The mud is trampled with tracks."

"And Tete-Boule never left the river?"

"Not while I watched him."

The factor shrugged significantly. "He's 'bush shy' now and will not hunt. But what is there to do?"

"Have you thought that he might be shamming to avoid work? Is he lazy?"

"No, he always was a good packer and hunter. It's the Windigo."

"I wonder."

"Monsieur Steele," suddenly asked the factor, as Steele rose at the entrance of Denise St. Onge to announce supper, "you had remarkably bad luck fishing in a river that is known as good fish water, the two days following the night of our trouble." The factor shook a deprecatory finger in the unusual face of his guest while his daughter waited wide-eyed for him to finish. "What were you hunting then Monsieur?"

"Same thing!" laconically drawled Steele. "Windigo sign!"

"You mean that you climbed the ridge?" demanded the factor excitedly.

"I covered the whole country."

"And you found?"

fear of the manifestations of the supernatural which the post had witnessed, there lurked a tangible cause for anxiety, his active mind had been ceaseless in its groping for a clue to its nature. The two days following the night of terror, that he had spent searching the big ridge for sign of wolverine, lynx or wolf, had produced nothing in explanation of the mysterious cries, but while his eyes swept the dry floor of the forest to right and left, his thoughts had dealt with the reiterated query: "Whom did she fear at the rapids? What was she about to tell me when St. Onge interrupted? She had said, 'But you do not know the danger! and, there are so many—' Many what? Clearly there was something more than the Windigo in this warning. But what could it be?"

So Steele had returned from his profitless search of the ridge to wait for the return of David and Michael, when a definite plan of campaign could be framed.

CHAPTER VIII

ON a morning when the warm September sun, lifting the low-lying river mists, rolled them back on ridges, here and there already flecked with the yellow and gold of a frost-painted birch or poplar, Denise St. Onge appeared at breakfast in whipcord and heavy boots, Steele stared

American Agriculturist Tribe



WELL boys, I just had a talk with Mr. Perry from the Long House at Chicago, and he thinks you boys are doing fine. He suggested to me that Lone Scouts who are working for a merit medal for contributing to magazines, might try writing for their local paper. Any original story that you write and have printed in your local paper will be awarded points toward a merit badge, if you will clip the article from the paper and send it to us:

The Booster Contest

The 1925 Booster Contest begins June first and continues until November thirtieth. This contest is for securing new members and for subscriptions to Boy's Life, Lone Scout Amateur Publications, or for papers containing a Scout Page. There will be a fine list of prizes for the Scouts getting the most—Booster points. Official blanks for reporting points secured may be obtained at the Long House, 500 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Watch for a more complete announcement next week, and plan to get into the contest.

Write Us Something for the Lone Scout Column

You will get booster points for anything you write which is printed by us. We think that you will enjoy the column more if it contains the experiences of other scouts. Let's have some good pictures, too.

We have had one inquiry from a tribe that is nearly ready to get its charter and it looks as though it would be the one to get the Tribe Chief pin we are giving. We hope to have a lot more tribes by next week. Get busy and start your tribe.

Some Lone Scout Experiences

By Roland Hinkley, L.S.B.

I joined the Lone Scouts of America in August, 1923. I did not do much Lone Scout work until January, 1924, when I passed my first degree. I passed my second in February, 1924, third in April, fourth in September, fifth in November, and my sixth in January, 1925. I am now working on my seventh and last degree.

I became a Lone Scout organizer in June, 1924, and I received my Lone Scout Booster button in April, 1925. I secured this by subscription to "Boy's Life" and securing new members of the Lone Scouts of America.

I have started contributing to American Lone Scout Amateur Publications lately and I now subscribe to 12 Tribe papers. They are "Youth", "National Scout", "Black Hawk News", "Breezy Scout", "Lone Scout Collector", "The Council Fire", "Chicago Lone Scout", "The Tug", "Pita", "Bay State Scout", "Canadian Councilor", and "Okayto Scout".

I organized a Local Tribe in March, 1925, and we have applied for a charter. I am chief of this tribe. The way we chose our name was this; we took two or three letters of each fellow's name combined them and obtained "Hin-me-iri-ha-ke". The "Hinmeirihake" Tribe now has six members.

I belong to the W.L.S. Radio Tribe, National Mail Tribe, National Collector's Exchange, Wallace's Farmer Tribe and the Gobbler Exchange Tribe.

I correspond with Lone Scouts in New Jersey, Texas, Ohio, Hawaii, India, Egypt, North Dakota, Florida and North Carolina.

Any boy who doesn't belong to the Lone Scouts of America, surely does not know what he is missing and the best thing that he can do is to enroll at once.

New Members Of The Lone Scouts Of America

NEW YORK

Albany County—Myndert Pangburn
 Allegany County—Eugene Crandall
 Cayuga County—Arthur Bisgrove, Morris Patchin



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Lois Wilson
 who appears in
 Ice Bound
 The Covered Wagon
 Monsieur Beaucaire



Raymond Griffith
 who appears in
 The Dawn of a Tomorrow
 Changing Husbands
 Miss Bluebeard



Betty Bronson
 who plays
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Ricardo Cortez
 who appears in
 The Call of the Canyon
 Argentine Love
 The Next Corner

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Chemung County—Adrian Rumsey, Clement Clemens, Olin Phillips

Cortland County—Stanley Hopkins

Delaware County—Earl Turner, Kenneth Tuttle, Herbert Blanton

Genesee County—Erning Heywood, Joseph Fisher, Ellsworth Bradley

Greene County—Arthur Green

Herkimer County—Leland Zelic, Artie Lawson

Jefferson County—William Denison, Peter Malner, Lawrence Eddy

Madison County—Raymond Walker

Montgomery County—Reuben Updegrave

Orleans County—Arnold Herendorf, Lloyd Johnson, Cecil Hamann, Douglass Moody, Lawrence Henderson, George Weale

Orange County—Albott Cohen, Alvin Barthel, Walter Wieboldt

Oneida County—Thomas Pritchard, Robert Wilcox

Oswego County—Ray Johnson

Otsego County—John Mott, Mike Kuncik

Onondaga County—Harold Dymock

Rensselaer County—John Scanlon

Rockland County—Arthur Johnston

Schenectady County—Howard Goldfoot

Saratoga County—Earl Fowler

Sullivan County—Samuel Hoek

Schoharie County—Otto Vrooman

St. Lawrence County—Alton Peterson

Tioga County—Frank Middaugh, Elmer Middaugh, Donald King

Wayne County—Riley Scoville, Jr.

Washington County—Clarence Rea

Wyoming County—Lewis Gay, Robert Miller

Yates County—William Gelder

Cambria County—Francis Taddy

Clearfield County—J. L. Trailey

Clifford County—Eugene Kelley

Crawford County—Lloyd Hadsell

Erie County—Carl Jung

Jefferson County—John Straitwell

McKean County—George Moore

Schuylkill County—Franklin Hess

Potter County—Llewellyn Fourness

Vernango County—Reid Woods, Julius Woods, Jr., Frank Woods

Warren County—Arthur Cummings, Joseph Phillips, Richard Blass

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County—Kenneth Sponenlegh

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Fairfield County—Herbert Stults

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BETWEEN DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND, ST. IGNACE, and CHICAGO
—From June 25th to Sept. 7th liners Lv. Detroit Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 1:30 p. m. Eastern time. Lv. Chicago Mon., Thurs. and Sat. 12:30 noon, Central time.

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Vary the Vegetables

The Garden Furnishes Good Things to Eat and to Smell

WHEN asparagus and peas first come in the garden we are so glad to have them that we don't object to serving them the same way meal after meal. But after a while we do wish that there was some other way to serve them than just plain boiled and buttered. So it is with the other early spring vegetables and when that time comes you will be interested in these recipes, I am sure.

Asparagus with Eggs.—Cover the bottom of a heated baking dish with cooked and well seasoned asparagus. Beat the yolks and whites of four eggs separately; mix with the yolks 2 tablespoons cream, 2 teaspoons butter, salt and pepper; add the beaten whites of eggs; pour all over the asparagus and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set. This may be used for the main dish at lunch or supper.

Ambushed Asparagus.—Prepare one quart of tender asparagus tips; boil and drain. Carefully remove the tops from

add flour, salt and pepper and mix thoroughly together. Add milk gradually and bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Add chopped mint and peas. Mix together and serve at once.

Peas with Lettuce.—You will need $\frac{1}{2}$ peck peas, 2 heads lettuce, seasonings and one egg. Shell peas and shred lettuce. Cook together with as little water as possible to keep from burning; stir frequently. Stew one hour, set back on the stove and add 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Add one well beaten egg and serve at once. The mixture should not boil after egg is added.

Cream of Lettuce Soup.—Wash, drain and chop 3 small heads of lettuce. Put into saucepan with 1 tablespoon butter, cover and let steam for a few minutes; then add 2 quarts soup stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice and boil until rice is tender. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg; return to the fire, add a pint of cream or rich milk, let come to the boiling point and serve.

Dutch Dandelions.—To one well beaten egg yolk add $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sour cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup weak vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon sugar. Beat until smooth and pour into a hot pan in which 1 teaspoon bacon fat has been melted. Cook mixture until it thickens, somewhat; then pour over dandelion greens which have been mixed with chopped onion. Toss lightly together and serve at once.

Carrot Croquettes.—Wash small fine grained carrots and boil until tender. Drain and mash them. To each cupful add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, a dash of nutmeg, 1 teaspoon butter and the yolks of 2 eggs. Mix thoroughly and set away until cold. Shape into tiny croquettes, dip in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Beet Pudding.—Boil beets until tender, remove skins and cut in dice. You should have one pint. To one pint of milk add 2 well beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste and a dash of nutmeg. Put the beets into a greased dish, pour over them the custard and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve hot as a vegetable.

New Potatoes with Cheese Sauce.—You will need $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 1 dozen small new potatoes, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon flour, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup grated cheese, 1 tablespoon grated sweet pepper and salt. Boil the potatoes in salt water until tender. Drain and remove skins. Melt butter in saucepan, add flour, milk and cheese. When hot and thickened add the pepper; season to taste and pour over potatoes. Reheat and serve.

Mrs. F. W. Stillman.

An Inexpensive Perfume

IN June, when my garden is fairly abounding in roses, I select petals from the most sweetly scented, full blown roses and place them on a clean piece of white paper in an airy, shady part of the house. I spread them out so they will dry more easily and sprinkle them with a generous handful of salt, the salt being used to help absorb the moisture. Every day, for one week, I stir the petals and turn them about. At the end of that time, I put the petals in a strainer and shake them thoroughly to remove all excess salt. Then I place them in jars, adding to each pint of petals the following ingredients: one-half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon; one-half teaspoonful of ground cloves; one-half teaspoonful of allspice; one-quarter ounce of orris root; one-quarter ounce of sandalwood; one-half teaspoonful of ground orange peel; one-half teaspoonful of ground lemon peel; two grains of musk; one-half teaspoonful of

ground mace and a little lavender. When the jars are filled, I seal them and do not open them until November. By this time, the perfumes are well blended and the mixture presents a most delightful rose sachet.

I make several dozen little silk bags and fill them with cotton batting and a generous tablespoonful of the rose sachet. These, I place among my lingerie, my linens and my frocks and it is really surprising to see how this dainty

Vacation Clothes

Everybody looks forward to vacation. For some people, it means all summer, but most of us have



to be satisfied with just a week—or two. However, that just serves to increase our appreciation of the trip.

One should have new sports clothes for vacation. No matter whether you favor the sea-

shore, the mountains or intend to spend your time motoring about from one



place to another, you will need sufficient simple frocks, suitable for all occasions, to enable frequent changing. And so we suggest that you order a copy of our Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine for, in it, you



will see illustrated many styles of just the right type. Attractive and

modish, but simple and easy to make. And, of course, there is a pattern available for each style illustrated. Better order your copy now. Just send 12 cents for it to Fashion Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

inexpensive perfume resembles the odor of the expensive, imported kind.

I also make a good many elaborate bags with lace and ribbon, filling them in the same manner and giving them to my friends as Christmas presents. They make a charming costless gift and one that is appreciated.—I. R. H., Connecticut.

A Time Saver

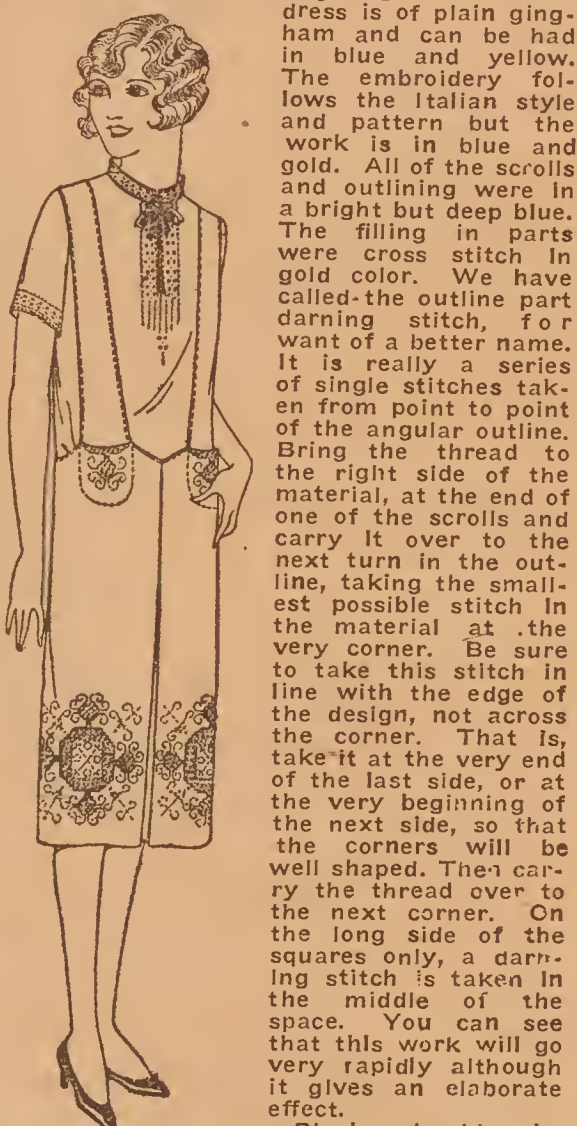
I find it takes a lot of time to make cookies, and cut them nicely. Now I roll them out and cut them in squares. By using a long ruler I can cut them with a knife quickly and evenly, and there are only a few pieces on the outside edge to roll over.

Drop cookies are still quicker but sometimes the children demand rolled cookies and these squares do nicely.—E. M. F.

An emergency ice bag to be used in illness can be made from an old rubber glove. Press the bottom just above the fingers together over a piece of adhesive tape and after the ice is in close the top in the same way with tape.

A Dress for the 'Teen Age

No. E 35-6—A smart suspender dress for a young miss of 14, 16 or 18 years. It is such a pleasant compromise between the "too old and the "too young."



The dress is of plain gingham and can be had in blue and yellow. The embroidery follows the Italian style and pattern but the work is in blue and gold. All of the scrolls and outlining were in a bright but deep blue. The filling in parts were cross stitch in gold color. We have called the outline part darning stitch, for want of a better name. It is really a series of single stitches taken from point to point of the angular outline. Bring the thread to the right side of the material, at the end of one of the scrolls and carry it over to the next turn in the outline, taking the smallest possible stitch in the material at the very corner. Be sure to take this stitch in line with the edge of the design, not across the corner. That is, take it at the very end of the last side, or at the very beginning of the next side, so that the corners will be well shaped. Then carry the thread over to the next corner. On the long side of the squares only, a darning stitch is taken in the middle of the space. You can see that this work will go very rapidly although it gives an elaborate effect.

Black and gold make a more striking, although a less youthful effect. Either combination will be suitable for the blue material as well as for the yellow.

The blouse is of plain white lawn. It is rather thick because there are no gathers. It is a perfectly straight blouse, embroidered in cross stitch around the neck and sleeves. The embroidery on the blouse is of the same color as the filling in stitches on the overdress. In the model it was gold color. Plain gingham stamped for overdress (both embroidery and cutting outline) 14, 16 or 18 year size, \$1.00. White material for blouse, stamped with embroidery and cutting outline, 75c.

day old rolls or biscuits and scoop out the inside. Set the shells and tops into the oven to crisp. Scald 2 cups milk in double boiler and add 4 eggs well beaten. As the mixture thickens season with tablespoon butter and salt and pepper to taste. Add the asparagus which has been cut in inch long pieces to this mixture. Fill the shells, replace the tops, put into the oven for three minutes and serve very hot. This may also be used as a main dish at supper time.

Peas with Mint.—You will need 2 cups hot cooked peas, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 teaspoons flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, 1 cup milk and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely chopped mint. Melt butter,

Let Us Use Our Porches

The Outdoor Living-Room Makes Summer More Pleasant

WITH the first warm days of spring we wish we might move right out on the porch if we are fortunate enough to have one. Perhaps some of us do not realize that the summer will seem like a vacation if we only use the porch. But some one remarks, "We do not have any porch furniture." To them I say, take something out of the house, and make it do. Expensive furniture and new would make us more careful and we all want some comfort during the hot months. Go to the attic or the store room and see what you can find. Many people do and I will tell of some of the results.

There is an old bed that belonged to grandmother—a high posted one. Have the good man of the house cut the legs of the foot board off, take a part of the sides and fasten them securely to the head board and the lowered foot board, and lo, a lovely settee! Use the pieces left from the sideboards for the bottom of the seat. With scraps of old dresses make a cover for this, and then a good supply of cushions.

Pillows and Retouched Furniture

There are so many ways to make nice cushions, although the nicest ones are those that will launder, made of ginghams, colored linen, crash, etc. Make them up in odd shapes, and stuff with the feathers you saved while picking the chickens for use this past winter. Unbleached muslin makes a dainty pillow, when various patterns are appliqued or stenciled on them. Many pretty ones can be made of raffia, and in many localities there are native grasses that can be soaked and braided. Dry and then varnish, or paint them a soft brown, and then stencil on yellow daisies, and the effect is beautiful.

Do not use the old furniture as it is, but remove the varnish with lye and water, and re-stain any color you desire. They are as pretty as new, and it can be done; I know because we have done it.

Two chairs are needed. Perhaps a part of the "outfit" with which Daddy and Mother commenced housekeeping years ago will add this to the collection. Remove the varnish, stain them tan and trim with fine lines of yellow on the legs, and the old fashioned backs. Beautiful! Gingham covers can be placed on the rope bottoms, which those of my parents had. An old rocker should be treated the same way. A table is still needed. If one of the old fashioned drop-leaf kind ones can be found you are indeed fortunate. Treat this the same way you have the others, and your porch furniture is complete.

Flower Box As a Finish

Remember and have some flower boxes, either made of a grocery box painted like the house, or fine pottery ones, too expensive for us, but lovely. Very-pretty ones may be made of the bark from trees.

A corner closet may be made on the porch, where out door wraps may be placed. Another nice closet for dishes may be made. Use straw mats on the table when you serve a meal, and thus save laundering of the long tablecloths. Serve at least one meal a day out on the porch, and if it is the evening meal, do not worry about doing the dishes. Just leave them until morning. Dishes are so trustworthy, they will be just where you leave them, no matter how long you remain away.

Have some magazines out here, so you may read while you rest. A swing or a hammock also add to the pleasure of the porch, if there is room for one. Above all, let us enjoy the big outdoors this summer more than we ever have. — MABEL FERN MITCHELL, Prairie Grove, Ark.

Clever Guessing Contest

A CLEVER guessing contest for the afternoon on which you entertain the club is, to heap a small table with a varied collection of articles being sure that all the following are represented and some that are not mentioned in the game.

Provide each one present with a pencil and a slip of paper asking her to write following each description the article described, and assuring her that it will be found on the table if she searches.

The answers are given in parenthesis, but are not, of course, written on the slips of paper given to the guests.

A heavenly body (great dipper)
Out for the night (candle stick)
The Spring Offering (water)

The little peace maker (food chopper)
We part to meet again (scissors)
A line we all know (clothes line)
Cause of the American Revolution (tacks on a snail dish of tea)
The home of Burns (flat iron)
The reigning favorite (umbrella)
Bound to rise (a cake of yeast)
A dancing entertainment (ball)
Family Jars (fruit jars)
Reflection invited (mirror)
A rejected beau (an old hair ribbon)
Common sense (pennies)
An absorbing subject (blotter)
Bound to shine (cake of silver polish)
An old fashioned flower (lady's slipper)
Mightier than the sword (a pen)
Eyes of the family (a paper of needles)
Built around nothing (a doughnut)
Humpty Dumpty (an egg)
A book we all covet (a bank book)
Our favorite cartoon (a rolling pin)

The frequent visits to the table breaks the monotony that makes ordinary guessing games tiresome.—L. M. T.

Lemon Sponge Pie

2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
¾ cup sugar
2 egg whites
1 cup milk
Rind and juice of 1 lemon
2 egg yolks

Beat the flour, butter, sugar, egg yolks and lemon together. Add the milk, stir well and finally fold in the egg whites whipped to a stiff froth. Pour into a deep pie-plate lined with pastry and bake about 40 minutes, reducing oven temperature from 450 degrees F. to 350 degrees after the first ten minutes of cooking.

Are you getting the extra washing help of Fels-Naptha?

Dirt-loosening naptha working with splendid soap make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap. Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week? Try it, and you'll know!

Be sure to include Fels-Naptha in your camp kit this summer

30 Days' Free Trial
Select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes, famous Ranger bicycles. Delivered free on approval, express prepaid, at Factory Prices. Bicycles \$21.50, up. \$5 a Month if desired. Parents advance 1st deposit. Boys earn small payments. Pay as you ride. Write for marvelous prices and terms. **MEAD CYCLE COMPANY** DEPT. M206 CHICAGO Write to us today



When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Summer Styles for Juniors

Just imagine how charming these simple patterns would be when worked up in the beautiful new colors of summer materials which always look well on children. Voiles, percales, wash silks, dimities, chambrays,—any of these would suit for the dresses. Pongee or a light weight woolen material would make a good summer coat for use when a light wrap is needed.



This charming little pattern 2455 offers many possibilities for becoming combination of colors and trim. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. In the 4-year size, 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 32-inch contrasting and 1¾ yards of binding are required. The quimper pattern is included. Price 13c.

This pattern No. 2452 is extremely easy to make but is very effective. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material with 3-8 yards 36-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

Coat pattern No. 2322 may be worn closed or open at the neck. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material. Price 13c.

Pattern 2323 may be made with long or short sleeves, and with or without the belt. It takes two yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of ruffling. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

PRICELESS HOT WATER

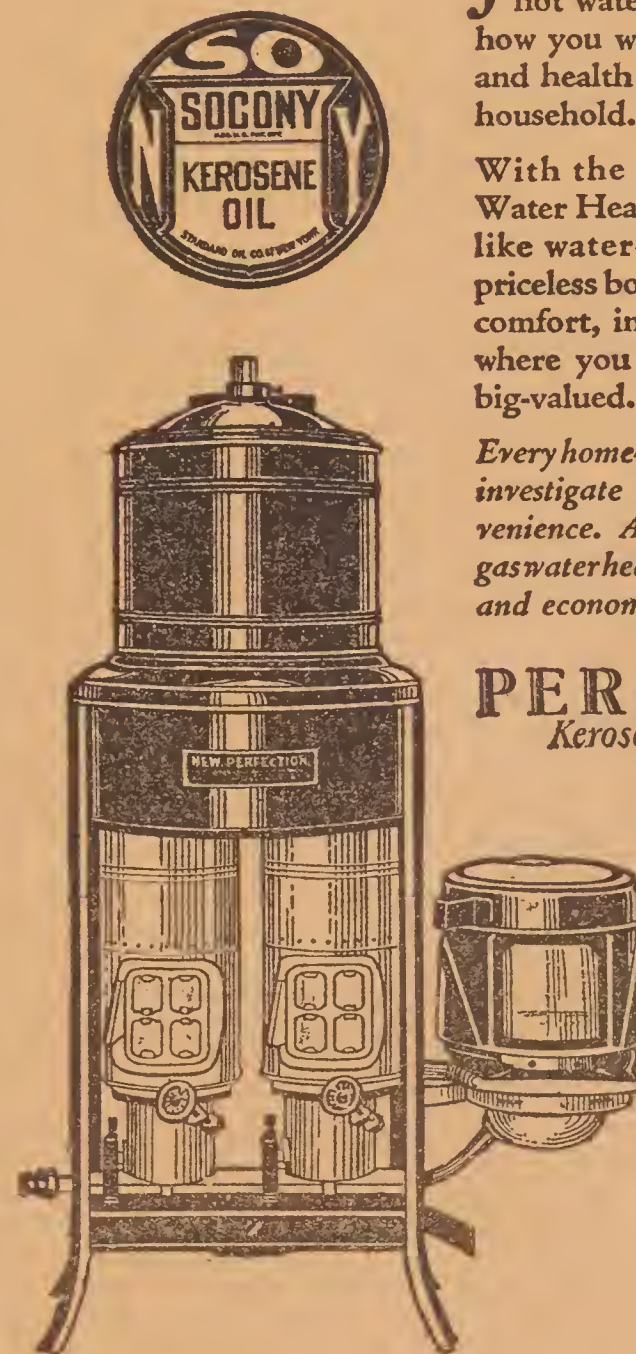
At a price which will surprise you

JUST think of abundant running hot water when and where and how you want it. All the comfort and health which it brings to any household. All this without gas.

With the Perfection Kerosene Water Heater, you can have a gas-like water-heating service, this priceless boon to health and bodily comfort, in your home, no matter where you live. Low-priced and big-valued.

Every home-owner without gas should investigate this new household convenience. All the dependability of a gas water heater, but burning the clean and economical Socony Kerosene.

PERFECTION
Kerosene Water Heaters.



STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENT are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Make big money, all or part time, selling \$5,000 Health and Accident Policy, \$25 weekly benefit. All for \$10. Every man and woman you meet needs one. Write for details. Suite 215, Dept. 113, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

CATTLE

A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th—\$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairyman's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. **FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,** Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR QUICK SALE at the famous Greysetne Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa. Financial Sensation 13th No. 221482. Son of the great \$60,000 Bull Financial Sensation No. 153793. Dam: Financial Merlinita with a record of 488 lbs. of fat in 305 days, AAA. She is a grand-daughter of the great Bul Sans Aloy. Born March 1st, 1922. Write to the farm for pedigrees and particulars. \$100.00 f.o.b. West Chester, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. **ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.**

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt.

INVEST IN AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD pup or young dog that will soon get the cows, grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. **W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—Bred matron, White Collie with sable cheeks. In whelp to All White Stud. A money maker for some one. Price, \$35. **WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.**

WHITE COLLIE PUPS the most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Natural born heel drivers. Price reasonable. **COMRADE FARMS, Galion, Ohio.**

"FOR YOUR PROTECTION"—I vaccinate my English and Welsh Shepherds. Never before have I offered such splendid value. Handsome, strong, healthy pups and workers. **GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.**

TEN MONTHS SABLE and White female Collie, 9 champions in pedigree. **OLGA MEAD, Amenia, N. Y.**

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BARRED ROCKS, Parks strain direct, trapped stock, eggs from my best matings, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$8. **NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.**

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. **DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.**

FOR SALE: Baby Chicks of super-quality, from culled stock, send for prices and circular. **BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio, 841 W. Mary St.**

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred selected flocks, Leghorns, 10c, Rocks and Reds, 12c, mixed 8c. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. **BANKER'S HATCHERY, Dansville, N. Y.**

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$8—100; Barred Rocks, \$9—100; White Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$9—100; light mixed, \$7—100; heavy \$8—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.**

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. **L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$3.25—25; \$6—50; \$11—100; Rocks, \$3, \$5.50, \$10; W. Leghorns, \$2.75, \$5, \$9; Heavy Mixed, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$8; Light Mixed, \$2.25, \$4, \$7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.**

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS: Rich, dark color; hens from breeding pens, each one Vermont certified and tested, free from white diarrhea, \$2.50. Baby Chix, after June 15, 20c; 300, \$50; 600, \$90. Circular. **ASCUTNEY FARMS, AA 10, Hartland, Vt.**

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS EGGS, 12—\$1.75; ducklings, 35c; White Wyandotte eggs, 15—\$1.50. Postpaid. **D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.**

TOM BARRON PEDIGREED Strain S. C. White Leghorns exclusively, extra fine. Healthy June chix, \$12 per 100. Safe delivery, Prepaid parcel post and satisfaction guaranteed. **FEEL'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Clyde, N. Y.**

CHICKS—7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. **C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.**

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Price reasonable. Write **WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.**

DUCKLINGS, EGGS, Mammoth Pekin Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. **F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.**

CHICKS, \$10 per 100, Hollywood Wyckoff Leghorns; Reds, \$12; yearling hens, \$1.50 each; White Runner ducks, breeders, \$2 each; Pekins, \$2.50, 8, 10 and 12 weeks; pullets. Order now. **IDYDELL FARM, Wolcott, N. Y.**

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

60 VIGOROUS pure-bred White Orpington chicks, 10 days old, from Morris Farms best. Official egg record, 280 eggs per bird. Will weigh 10 lbs. when grown. **EDNA COYLE, Branchport, N. Y.**

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS hatching eggs, \$1.50-15; \$8-100. Pure bred heavy layers. **J. D. HOUCK, Venice Center, N. Y.**

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. **FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.**

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write **C. G. ALDEN, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Beeman Garden Tractor, plow, harrow and cultivator, nearly new, cheap. Box 74, Wilbraham, Mass.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write **RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.**

MILKERS—Clean, dryhand milkers. Wages piecework, \$67.50 to \$90 per month, board and room. **WALKER-GORDON LABORATORY CO., Plainsboro, N. J.**

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.**

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.**

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. **KENTUCKY FARMERS' ASSN., Paducah, Ky.**

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.**

NATIONAL ANA LIQUID ROOFING is a real product. Let us quote you prices on cost for reroofing your barn. Write us stating kind of roof, size and width. **NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO., Dept C-61, 163 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.**

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; cigars \$4.00 per 100. Pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.**

WANTED—Antiques, Furniture, farm scene pictures, tin hanging candle holders. **MRS. BARBARA LIMIDGE, Cornish, Maine.**

PRINTING

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. **FRANKLIN PRESS, B-27, Milford, N. H.**

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road. 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. **R. J. WHEATON, Killawog, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—76 acre farm, 4 miles from Chautauqua Assembly, 3 miles from paved road, 13 room house, 70x30 barn, gravelly soil, orchard, sugar bush, fruits, price reasonable. **V. W. SCHRODER, Sherman, N. Y.**

COLUMBIA COUNTY FARM, 130 acres, good land, 1,000 cord wood, young orchard, 12 room house, spring water in house and barn, near State Road. Address **OWNER, Box 23, Chatham Center, N. Y.**

"MARYLAND, THE WONDERLAND OF THE EAST" offers great opportunities for HOMESEEKERS in every branch of farming. Cheap land. Free Catalog. **C. E. TURNER, Federalburg, Md.**

FOR SALE—55 acre farm, modern hungalow, good farm, 10 acres fine timber, new fencing, first class place. Terms. **ORA MASSEY, Gary, N. Y.**

REAL ESTATE

DAIRY FARMS for sale cheap, splendid opportunities. Free showing. Write or phone. **FRED ARMSTRONG, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.**

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. **C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.**

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, tomato varieties Bonny Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore all canners favorites, will be ready May 1st, 500—\$1.50, 1000—\$2.50, 5000 and over \$2.00 per thousand express and Market. Danish Ballhead Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston and Early Jersey wakefields same prices as tomatoes. Suhrs Danish Cauliflower 100—75c, 1000—\$5.00 Ruby King sweet peppers same as cauliflower, place your order for May delivery. **RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.**

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.**

GLADIOLI 70 Blooming Bulbs \$1.00—no 2 alike. 12 choice dahlias \$1.00. Catalog. **A. SHERMAN, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 70c, 100; \$4, 1,000; Green Mary, Big Late, 90c, 100; \$5.50, 1,000; Cooper, \$1, 100; Everbearer, \$1.10, 100; Blackberry, \$2.50, 100; St. Regis, \$2, 100. **MANGUS, THE BERRY MAN, Pulaski, N. Y.**

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions Extra Fine Field Grown Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield Special for June only—5,000, \$5; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40.00. Tomato Plants 10,000, \$15.00 Cash. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. **J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.**

SPECIALS—\$1 each prepaid; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 50 Asters transplanted, 3 colors; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 selected Tomato plants. Send for catalog, special prices on large orders. **WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa. Dept. A.**

TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, ER, and ASTER PLANTS: Tomato—Henderson's Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Jewel, Stone, Ponderosa, Dwarf Champion, transplanted plants, \$8 per 1000. Black Beauty and New York Improved Egg plants transplanted, \$12 per 1000, potted, \$30 per 1000. Seed bed plants, \$5 per 1000. All separate colors, Aster plants, potted, \$30 per 1000, \$3.50 per 100. Cabbage plants, all re-rooted (from best seed), well grown and sorted. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Earl Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Allhead Early, Succession, Surehead, Danish Ballhead, Savoy, and Red Danish \$2 per 1000, 5000—\$9, 500—\$1.25. Cauliflower plants (from same strain of seed I used last year). All re-rooted strong plants. Snowball \$4.50 per 1000, 5000—\$20. Send for free list of vegetable plants. Cash with all orders, please. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.**

BERRY-VEGETABLE AND FLOWER PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, gooseberry, grape, currant plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, pepper, sweet potato and other vegetable plants; Foxglove, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Sweet William, Hardy Blue Salvia and 70 other kinds of perennial flower plants, ready to bloom this summer, all perfectly hardy, living out doors all winter; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Zinnia and 20 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants. Catalogue free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.**

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, \$4.50; 5,000, \$20; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, \$2; 500, \$1.40; 200, \$1.10. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Flat Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock, Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.**

MILLIONS OF CABBAGE PLANTS from June 10th. \$3.00 per M. \$2.00 per 500. Celery plants July 1st. 100,000 Early Snowball and Dry Weather Cauliflower plants ready from June 10th. \$5.00 per M. \$1.50 per 100. Catalog upon request. **WELLS M. DODDS, North Rose, N. Y.**

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. **THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.**

SWINE

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER March pigs, from big litters and good blood line, \$10 each. **I. LEE McCOLLUM, Youngstown, N. Y.**

60 REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS; eight bred sows, farrow in early September; one good service boar. **GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. and Chester White pigs for sale, best strains, prices right. **E. P. ROGERS, Wayville, N. Y.**

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. **E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.**

American Agriculturist, June 13, 1925 Country Weeklies Help Market

Farm Products

E. H. VAN DUZEE

MOST farmers think they must take their produce to market. It took some Wisconsin farmers to discover that they could bring their markets to the farms.

The secret lies in making use of media close at hand but not often used. Nearly everyone living on a farm takes his home town weekly. If he doesn't, he should.

In the weekly paper there is a section for classified advertisements, a section that is carefully read by large numbers of people. If a farmer lives near a city on a good road he may be able to dispose of large quantities of his produce at good prices by inserting an inexpensive ad in this section of the paper.

Turned Loss Into Profit

In Wisconsin this plan was started by a farmer who found himself with a large crop of potatoes and no help to get them out of the ground. In desperation he told of his plight in a few little advertisements, putting a low price on the potatoes for those who would come and pick up their own in the field. Instead of a few replies he had dozens of buyers come out from the city to enjoy an afternoon in the country and obtain their winter's supply of spuds at a favorable price.

Within a short time this farmer had marketed his big surplus without moving off his farm. What he had left he took care of in the usual way and turned a loss into a profit. Since then the farmers of his neighborhood have used the classified advertisements to build up a regular trade, many of their customers coming back time after time. The butter and egg producers find this an especially valuable way to find new customers.

Helps the Farm Women, Too

The weekly paper has its usefulness, too. Many women on farms put up large quantities of fruit in season. At the end of the winter they may find themselves with more than they can use. At the same time the women in the villages may be running short and they would be glad to know where they could buy clean, home-canned fruits and jellies. A twenty-five cent ad in the home paper will bring the two together, to the advantage of both.

An Erie County farmer decided to retire from farming and wanted to sell his implements and tools. Instead of holding an auction, which seemed to be the usual way to dispose of things in his neighborhood, he put an ad in the "for sale" column of his home paper. It cost him about thirty-five cents a week for a few weeks but the cost was insignificant compared with the expense of an auction and it sold his complete line of tools at good prices.

Someone may be looking for just the things you want to get rid of. The classified ad columns of a weekly paper are read just as carefully as any other part. Farmers are overlooking a good method of advertising if they do not take advantage of these inexpensive little ads.

Remedy for Worms in Horses

Some weeks ago I saw in The American Agriculturist a remedy for worms in horses. I have mislaid the paper and cannot find it. Please tell me of a remedy. **J. M., Wayne County, N. Y.**

LIVE stock breeders have found that if worms are not abundant the horses will very often recover their normal condition when give a good variety and abundance of nutritious, laxative food, accompanied by a stimulating tonic.

On the other hand, stubborn cases may be treated with turpentine in 2-ounce doses, which is an excellent remedy. However, the turpentine should always be will diluted, usually with milk, olive oil, or raw linseed so that it will not blister the mouth or throat. This dose is given once daily for two or three days and then followed by a good physic such as a quart of linseed oil, which should be given with care.

Service Department

Legal and Other Problems Solved

"Please advise me what you know concerning the Associated Auto Owners Association. The reason I ask is that their representative called on us and made certain representations, under which conditions we entered into a contract with them for their listing, but they did not abide by the representations they made and we have written them twice and get no reply. It is our intention if they are fakers to expose them. One of the things they claimed was that they had 90,000 members."

WE have had several inquiries about this concern and have made an investigation of their methods of doing business. This is the second time we have called attention to it in these columns. They seem to have offices in many different cities and are evidently collecting a lot of money. They make rather unusual promises to those who sign up and pay their money, but so far as we can learn they do not make good upon these promises. In their contract, furnished to those who join, they agree to furnish among other things, free national towing, large discounts on merchandise, reduced prices on painting and renovating automobiles, low-priced automobile insurance and many other services; so many in fact, that it seems impossible on the face of things, for them to carry out their promises for the price they ask for membership. We have taken the matter up with several different Chambers of Commerce and with the Better Business Bureau of New York City. The Better Business Bureau answered our inquiry regarding the Associated Automobile Owners as follows:

"Your representative stated that one of your subscribers had made inquiry regarding this organization after having purchased insurance from them and failing to receive a policy covering same. We are in receipt of derogatory information from other sources regarding this corporation. However, this information is intangible and unverified. We are endeavoring to develop facts with respect to this corporation's activities and in this connection we would appreciate it if you would send us such facts as you may have with respect to the experience of your subscriber with this organization."

The Reading, Pa. Chamber of Commerce answered our inquiry as follows:

We have had complaints about their lack of service and some of our letters gave us the thought that it was an organization, selling service which was frequently not delivered. For a long time it seemed to be a one-man concern and neither the local Automobile Club of over 4,000 members nor our organizations are impressed with the value of the Association."

It would seem therefore, that until further information to the contrary is developed our readers should go slowly on subscribing to this service.

Is The Stallion Owner Responsible?

"I am coming to you for a little advice. Now June 21, 1923 a man by the name of R. T. Dygert came here with a stallion and wanted to breed my mares and as I was in hopes of getting a pair of colts out of the mare signed a contract and in June I bred her, but her time came up and no colt and the Stallion couldn't be found. It seems that it has traded hands several times and then the story came that it had been stolen. It was in the contract that he should be kept a certain length of time in the neighborhood. Now this contract was accompanied by two notes, one due in 10 months and the second a year later. I paid last year's note hoping he would return and do as he agreed but it is now time for the second note to be due and I would like to know if I will have to pay it also can I get my money back on same. I am not the only one that got stung. About twenty horses I know of around here were bred under the same contract as mine and only 2 colts arrived. —S. S., New York."

YOUR letter raises a very interesting question. In the first place, if the notes you signed are ordinary promissory notes and if they have been sold or negotiated by the person to whom you gave them to an innocent third person for value, there is no escape from making payment when payment is demanded by such third person. On the other hand, if the note which is now due is still in the original payee's hands, you will probably have a good defense with which to resist payment, depending on the wording of your contract.

If your contract provides simply for the service of the stallion, that you have had, and that is the consideration for the notes given. In such case, no defense to payment of the notes exists. However, if the contract contains a guarantee that such service will result in offspring, a defense will be available, however, only in case the original payee still owns the note or in case it is owned by a person who acquired same with notice of the guarantee.

As to the note paid, and as to this second note, if it is paid, your only remedy is in an action to recover the amounts thus paid. This action will be based upon the guarantee, and must be brought against the person with whom you contracted.

Is Your Service Bureau Sign Up?

WHEN you send for a Service Bureau sign for posting, be sure to enclose six cents to cover the postage. These signs cost AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a considerable sum of money, but we are furnishing them free to all subscribers, except that we cannot afford to pay the postage on them when we mail them. Posting this sign will act more or less as a watch dog to protect you against the many frauds that are being put over at the present time. The Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been fighting frauds now for years and a good many of the regular crooks have come to have a wholesome fear of what we can do when we get after them. Some of these at least will avoid the farms where our Protective Service Bureau sign is posted.

In addition to this, the sign shows that you are an accredited member of our Service Bureau Department with full right to call on the services of all of our experts without any cost whatever. The sign is free to subscribers, except for the six cents to cover postage.

Be Sure They Are Licensed

WE have received several claims against a concern known as the Como Cream Company of 82 Jefferson Street, New York from subscribers who had shipped eggs and cream to this concern and either received checks which were protested in payment for their shipments, or else received no returns whatever. When we received the first complaint, the concern promised to make good the protested check, but by the time we got in touch with them again for failure to do so, they had moved leaving no forwarding address. Although we have made investigation, we have been unable to locate the present whereabouts of this concern. This serves as a warning for other shippers to have nothing whatever to do with these people.

We have repeatedly warned against dealings with commission merchants who are not licensed and bonded by the state. There is always a risk in doing business with such merchants.

Notice

In 1923, an agent by the name of Gabbey worked one day as a salesman for American Agriculturist. We found that he was unworthy and discharged him. Since then, it has come to our attention recently that he is still selling subscriptions to American Agriculturist and is not turning in the money. Our readers are therefore warned against him. All of our regular salesmen carry full credentials.

A. A. Insurance Helped Him

"I thank you very much for your kindly help in my accident policy. I received \$60 for six weeks I was unable to work. I sure would not be without the insurance. I think it is wonderful. I hope I will not have to call on them again but of course, we never can tell what is going to happen to us."—C. A. S., Ohio.



Safety at the Crossing

The increasing safety of railroad work and of railroad travel is strikingly shown by the records of the Safety Bureau of the New York Central Lines.

Twelve years intensive effort by this bureau, with the active cooperation of the men of the New York Central Lines, has resulted in nearly a 60 per cent reduction in the number of casualties to employees and passengers.

But automobile accidents at railroad crossings have greatly increased. Seventy per cent of these crossing accidents occur in daylight—63 per cent in the open country where approaching trains can easily be seen. Last year 14 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains, and this percentage is increasing.

Crossing accidents could be practically eliminated if the railroads could enlist the same cooperation from automobile drivers that they have from their employees, and if drivers would obey this safety rule: "Don't attempt to cross the tracks until you are sure it is absolutely safe."

Cross crossings cautiously and save human life.



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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

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READ the
LIVESTOCK
Advertising
On Page 601

The Valley of Voices

(Continued from page 606)

called, and daily we sought them and brought them home to transplant in our garden, but now—"

"But now?" he repeated, wondering if he were, at last, to know—to be made a sharer in her secret.

But she eluded him. "Charlotte and I often came here to dream and play away the day—that is, I did," she laughed, "Poor Charlotte at times was bored, oh, so bored! Was it not so, Charlotte?"

"Enh, enh! Yes!" mumbled the Ojibway woman, who sat on a rock apart from the two, her restless eyes sweeping the scrub below them.

"Charlotte is not bored now; she's scared to death," suggested Steele with a laugh.

"Has she not reason, Monsieur?" protested Denise. "But we have not been here, she and I, since mid-summer. And I miss it so."

"You fear to come here now—believe in this thing?" He welcomed the opportunity to put the question directly.

The dark eyes frankly met his. "Is there not good reason, Monsieur, for fear in a woman? After the fur canoe—and that night?"

Natural as had been her reply, Steele intuitively sensed that she was dissembling—to avoid his inevitable questioning was willing to have him believe that she, too, was a victim of the general superstition. But she had betrayed herself the morning her father cut short her half-uttered warning. Well, the day was young and he feared to press her then for an explanation of what she patently desired to avoid. So with a nodded assent to her question, he changed the subject.

"We are to have gay music today, Mademoiselle. You remember, you promised we should be merry."

"Yes, today the violin shall sing of joy; it is too beautiful here to be sad. Even though the first gray geese of the year pass south, I shall send them no message."

"And this message—is it a secret?"

"A secret, Monsieur?" What secrets can a woman cherish in these forests? Her reply had been spontaneous, innocent of subterfuge; then, in his lifted eyebrows and humorous curl of lip, she caught the reflection of the double implication of her question, and her face flushed to the temples.

"Have you ever longed to journey south with the passing geese?" he quickly asked, gallantly covering her embarrassment. "As you play them down the skies, do you not wish to join them?" Her eyes shone. She leaned towards him, her eager face and parted lips picturing the interest his words had aroused. "To me," he went on, "the gray geese are the symbol—the very spirit, of the unshackled, the free country. I never hear that marching chorus of theirs without a bit of a thrill—an urge to swing up into line and wing south with them to the great gulf, or north to their nesting places on the Bay."

"Why, Monsieur Steele, you have stolen my dreams," she cried, radiant with surprise. "Always, as they pass, I stand here calling to them to lend me wings to follow—follow into the south. I try to lure them back with my violin—but no, they pass. So I send them down the wind to a mad quick-step—my bon voyage, my farewell—until spring pipes them north."

She had risen. And her eyes, shining with emotion, her face, vivid with the color of her thoughts, strangely stirred the man who listened. Swiftly turning from him, she gazed down where the lakes, broken by breeze, shot back the sunlight to the sleeping hills. From the dark masses of her head an errant strand waved like a plume in the restless air. The lines of her straight body, from shoulders to trim feet, held his eyes.

Watching her, Steele asked himself what this strange girl, tense as the strings of her violin, with her moods of aloofness and silence, followed by swift changes to whimsical gaiety and lightness of spirit, was coming to mean to him. As her eyes

again met his he wondered what memories he should carry down to Nepigon in October.

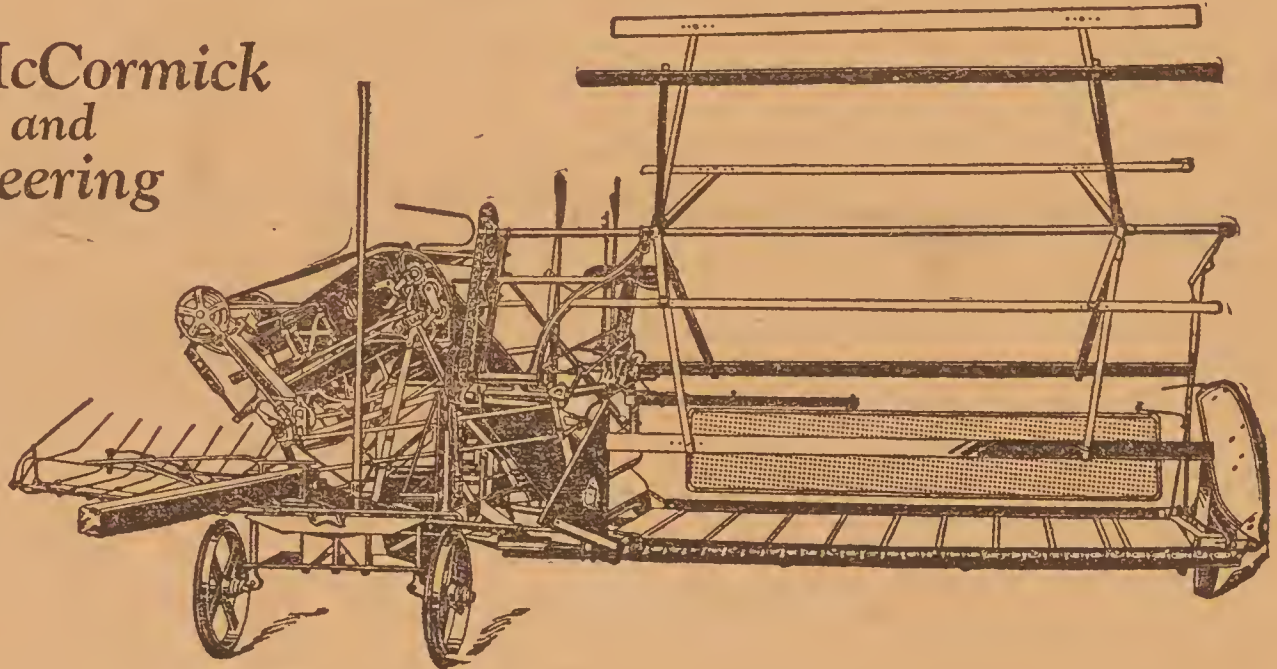
"And the message you send with the geese?" he asked. "There is homesickness in it for your France—your Touraine?"

"Ah," she sighed, "is it not natural, Monsieur? I do long for the roses and the poppy fields—the warm sun on the white roads and the laughter of the people. There is no laughter at Wailing River—now." She raised her hands in eloquent gesture. "The winter here is so long—so cold. The eternal wind in the spruce—does it not speak to you, too? To me there are always the voices—voices of hunger and pain—and death."

"Yes, summer or winter," he said, "the voices are everywhere, in the white-waters, the spruce, the hills. And often, in the breeze, the forest becomes one great orchestra."

It takes fewer bushels of wheat to buy a binder today than it did in 1913-'14—before the war!

McCormick
and
Deering



THE BINDER and GRAIN belong together; you must figure them together. When you consider the present prices of wheat (lower now than they were) and of all other grains, too, you will realize that the binder now costs you less in terms of grain than it would have cost twelve years ago.

It was poor economy to use an over-repaired binder in 1913 but it will be worse economy to run a worn-out machine in 1925. You cannot afford the risk. Grain prices are too high for that, and binders—which have always sold at extremely low figures, considering general price levels, quality and pound-for-pound values—have been lowered further.

When you make use of the larger binder capacities and the crop-saving improvements, a new binder in your grain may pay back its full purchase price in one harvest or two, in the savings in grain and time.

Don't take the chance of a breakdown or steady loss of high-priced grain this season. Harvest the year's crops with a brand-new improved McCormick or Deering grain binder.

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93 Branch Houses in the U. S., the following in American Agriculturist territory—Albany, Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Elmira, Harrisburg, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

You owe it to yourself to go in at the McCormick-Deering dealer's and look over the new McCormick or Deering Grain Binder

If you are the owner of an old, outdated binder, here are a few of the strong points in the 1925 McCormick and Deering binders which your machine is lacking today: *Better Construction; Improved Bearings; Improved Bevel Gears and Chains; Lighter Draft; Outside Reel Support; Perfected Binder and Knotter; Grain-saving Floating Elevator; Improved Bundle Carrier; Tongue Truck for Steadying and Carrying Loads.*

Is your binder of 6-ft. cut? Remember that in these days of high labor costs a new 8-ft. McCormick or Deering binder will cut one-third more grain, saving time, labor, money.

You will be interested in the remarkable McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder, made to be run by power take-off from the McCormick-Deering Tractor—the fast harvesting outfit cutting 10-ft. swaths and doing as much work with one man as two men can do with two regular 7-ft. binders.

Binder Twine: Arrange early for your harvest twine requirements. Insure saving all the grain and preventing delay and trouble by ordering a supply of McCormick, Deering, or International, wound in the convenient "Big Ball."

"GOOD EQUIPMENT MAKES A GOOD FARMER BETTER"

"You have heard it, too?" she cried, "the sweep of the violins, the moaning of the 'cellos?"

"I always hear them in the summer, from a river; with the drum beat of rapids as accompaniment"

"Ah, there is much of the poet in you, Monsieur." And for an instant there was a light in the girl's eyes which set wild thoughts stirring in his brain. "But our winter is beautiful, also, in moods," she went on. "The quiet days with the sun on the snow—I love then to walk in the forest. And the winding snow-shoe trails; do they not call you to follow?"

"Like the white roads of your Touraine?" he replied. "I think I prefer the northern winter to the summer, but, of course, it is often grim and lean for the families of the hunters—for the women and children."

Her eyes clouded. "It is always so, for the women and children—they find life hard—here—in the north." For a long interval she was silent and he knew that her personal problem again haunted her thoughts.

In a cleft of the rock Steele built a small fire, then went down to a spring for water for their tea while Denise set out their lunch. When they had eaten the two sat with eyes on the sweep of lake-studded valley while Steele smoked his pipe, and Charlotte, whose fears had succumbed to the warmth of the sun, drowsed, back against the rock. Then the music-hungry Steele handed the bag containing the violin to its owner, with: "Please, anything you care to play that is not sad. Today, you know, you were to forget," and he smiled significantly.

(To Be Continued)

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JUNE 20, 1925

A Happy Hunting Ground *Old Westchester County and Something of Its History*

By W. H. SANDERS

AFTER reading Mr. Van Wagenen's fine story of Otsego County and its ancient villages, I feel an urging to pen a few lines in Westchester's behalf. Westchester County lays certain claims to be the best place on earth to live, also for its share of importance in historic days of the past.

A legend is handed down by the Indians that when they left the Garden of Eden the Great Spirit said unto them: "Travel East and you will find happy hunting grounds, peace and contentment." So they traveled to the East many, many "moons," coming to China then northern Asia and across to Alaska (which geologists tell us was, centuries ago, a connecting link of land between the two hemispheres). A few stopped off there and their descendants are known as Eskimos. Others passed on down the Pacific Coast and over the Rocky Mountains to our "plains," where buffalo were plenty. Many stayed here. However, a few of the stronger were not yet satisfied, and came on to the Atlantic Coast. Here they found game and fish in plenty, and with the corn or "maize" were contented, until the white man came along with his "fireworks." Westchester hills, valleys and streams abounded in fish and game,

and the mightiest and highest type of Indian reigned here in 1500. Their women had the most to say in law making.

Records show where white men bartered with them for 7,000 beaver pelts and bought the whole county for \$95. What a change in value. Our assessed valuation is now over \$800,000,000. We have \$40,000,000 worth of parks, 890 miles of highway; five lines of railways, several hundred trains polish these rails daily and many thousands of people commute to business in the "boss" city of our land.

Our original county was larger than Rhode Island or Delaware. It was settled on the Hudson River by the Dutch, and the French

Huguenots along Long Island Sound. Early Massachusetts settlers that could no longer agree, settled the Connecticut shore along to Stamford. From there they came to Westchester, settling the town of Bedford, the joint county seat with White Plains at that time. Then trails pushed on to Peekskill, connecting another water way, the Hudson River. From Peekskill, Mohegan Indian trails led on through to the Catskills and to friend Van Wagenen's fertile lands. There were also good stock from England and Scotland. John Jay was no doubt our most noted settler. He was twice governor of our state, and was the country's first chief justice. His good judgment had much to do with the laying of the foundation of our present laws. Among other great men of the country Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, Enoch Crosby and many others on down to the honored Horace Greeley who lived at Chappaqua.

Westchester has given much to literature. Among those who lived and wrote here were, Edgar Allen Poe, John Savage, John C. Freemont and that peer in American literature, Washington Irving. Washington Irving's tomb-stone can be found now at Tarrytown, in the famous Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. James Fenimore Cooper, the up-State novelist, lived in Westchester County at one time, and while visiting at the John Jay homestead "Bedford House," plans were made for his famous story "Last of the Mohicans."

Importance in Revolutionary War Times

The Declaration of Independence was brought to White Plains on July 11th, 1776, and read officially to New York State. The Battle of White Plains occurred at Chatterton's Hill, October 28 of the same year, Lord Howe, being in charge of the British, and General Alexander McDougall, under Washington, commanding the American forces. In 1779, Aaron Burr was stationed at White Plains several months with Continental forces. At North White Plains still stands the "old Miller house" which was Washington's headquarters at intervals through the war. In this very house, plans were laid for the siege at Yorktown, Va., that decided the war and set our great land free.

Among our famous buildings is the old County Court House at Bedford, built in 1787, the John Jay house at Katonah, (named for old Chief Katonah, a ruling Indian in the County at one time) and Washington's headquarters at North White Plains.

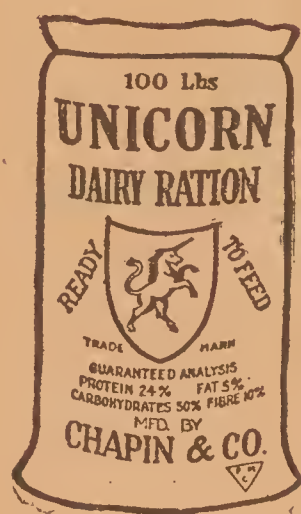
The "Van Cortlandt Manor" at Peekskill is a very old building as well as "Sunnyside," Washington Irving's home on the Hudson River, and the old Dutch church at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Guard Hill at Mt. Kisco, the highest point in the county, played an important part in the war. It was used

(Continued on page 626)



The Old County
Court House
At Bedford
Built in 1787.

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Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Beacon, New York

Hot Weather Grows Crops

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THIS has been a
hard hot week.

Beginning with some good showers on Sunday and Monday nights, the weather became warmer and warmer until the thermometer stood at from 90 to 105 de-

grees according to exposure, during the latter parts of the last two days. It is the hottest long continued spell in June in the memory of most of us. A wonderful growing period too, for weeds and quack grass as well as corn and other crops.



M. C. BURRITT

The last of the corn and most of the potatoes were planted this week finishing up these jobs in good time. Corn that was planted the previous week, got the showers at the beginning of this week followed by the warm period and came up immediately so that a good deal of this crop is all ready for the first cultivation. We expect to start the cultivators on June 8th. It has been an ideal week for corn if planted early. It will be pretty dry, however, for late planted corn.

Canning Tomatoes Being Set

Many thousands of tomato plants for the canning factory have been set this week. Like corn, those that were in early in the week, just after the showers, hardly stopped growing, but plants set later in the week are not doing so well. It is a hard back breaking job but was done promptly in spite of hot weather. Eight carloads of plants came in at our local station, mostly early in the morning and were unloaded and on the farms before 7 a. m.

A few farmers had planted beans on June 6 but most growers are working over the bean ground again—doing the cultivation before planting and preparing to plant this coming week of June 8. The week of June 15 is thought by many to be about the right time to plant beans, but those who intended to follow beans with wheat have to take this into consideration in relation to harvest dates.

Wheat and Hay Slow Up

Wheat and hay have slowed up perceptibly in growth on account of lack of moisture and the hot weather. Oats have a good start and show good color. Canning factory peas look well. Alfalfa will be ready for first cutting in a week or ten days.

The third or calyx spray on apples has

been finished this week. It was a long-

er job than the others because the trees are in full leaf and take more material. It had to be hurried also because the hot weather caused rapid development and the calyx end closed up very quickly after the petals were off. It was noticeable that many growers omitted this spray. The brown rot control spray on peaches and plums was also due to be made this week. Hot weather makes this more than usually important.

More Fruit Observations

It is too early yet to determine the set of fruit but some observations to date may be worth while. Pears which made such a very heavy bloom, are setting only fairly well and in some cases very poorly. At first I thought that Bartlett's must have been very badly injured by the cold weather and would surely be a failure, but an inspection on June 6 indicates a fairly good set well distributed on the trees. The same is true of Kieffer pears which are apparently setting even better. Dutchess have set well as usual. Twenty Ounce and Kings are not setting very well. Counts on several old Twenty Ounce trees show an average of only one apple set to every two blossom clusters. But even this may be enough for a fair crop. Baldwins appear to be setting enough for a good crop on trees that bloomed well.

Somehow these remarks seem very common place. Probably it is because they are, as well as the events of the week. The rush of the planting season which is now nearing its end and the hot weather have brought a general weariness which calls for a breathing spell before the harvest season begins. One cannot work at top speed and pressure all summer. There will always be plenty to do but the urge of getting it done today will not be quite so great during the next two weeks.

We picked our first ripe strawberries (two) on June 6, and the prospect of fresh strawberries and cream three times a day for the next three weeks is refreshing.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot to say that last week was circus week and of course we had to go to take Sonny, even if it was 95 degrees up under the big canvass! There are compensations!—M. C. BURRITT.

The margin of profit on growing oats is small at the best. Ways of increasing it can be learned from Bulletin 436, "Results of Experiments with Oats in New York" published at Cornell. This Bulletin tells the methods by which the College has developed high yielding strains of oats, and the results of field trials in different parts of the State.



"Didn't you promise me to be a good boy?"

"Yes, father."

"And didn't I promise you a thrashing if you weren't?"

"Yes, father, but as I've broken my promise, you needn't keep yours!"

—PASSING SHOW (LONDON).

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 115

For week Ending June 20, 1925

Number 25

Hens to Keep and Hens to Sell

It Is Not Hard to Tell the Difference and It Pays

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

MY neighbor has a flock of hens. It is not a big flock by any means. But it is big enough to stand a little culling. We live about 30 miles from that spot in New York City known as the cross-roads of the world, in a little country village just south of the rich potato country of central Nassau county. Unlike other villages to the west of us, we are still considered somewhat rural. And we like it. But to come back to that flock of hens. It is just big enough to supply the family needs and a few more of us next door. Because the range and plant is limited is all the more reason why that particular flock can stand culling. As a matter of fact isn't that why every flock needs to be culled—to get every dollar possible out of the investment and plant at the lowest cost—to have every hen producing.

It is not a particularly hard job to cull hens. When culling was first talked of it seemed rather a mysterious procedure. But when you get right down to it, you will find that it is neither a secret art nor a real technical science—not too difficult for the average poultryman. It does require some knowledge and experience but the essential features are simple in detail, easily learned and may be practically applied by any one in the poultry business. Culling is no more or less than identifying certain well marked characteristics by examination and comparison that distinguishes the higher from the lower producing hens.

You have no doubt seen in the advertising columns of present day periodicals that famous slogan "15 minutes a day." That amount of time spent every day with Dr. Elliott's book shelf will bring knowledge to the reader. Fifteen minutes a day spent examining your flock of hens, picking out the less active individuals, is bound to increase the producing capacity and efficiency of your flock.

But how do we go about telling which hens



The head on the left is that of the non-producer. Notice the weak comb and eye in contrast to the layer on the right.

are which—layers or "liars"? A latter is a bird that is supposed to lay eggs and pay for her keep—and then some—but doesn't. She is always on hand at meal time to fill her crop and spends the rest of the day loafing and primping up her feathers while the layers are out foraging for bugs and worms. When you figure up her production, she is on the red-ink side of the calendar, pulling down the average of the whole working force.

You can do some culling without going into the details of head and body type. These are the

days when broodiness cuts down the egg yield something fierce. If you find a hen getting broody, put a leg band on her. She is the one to sell, particularly if you find her guilty of a second offense. L. H. Hiscock, who writes so interestingly of his experience with hens and who is well known to readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, tells of a little experiment he conducted with a broody hen. She became broody in February and he put a let band on her. By May she was "sitting" again and before the year was over



Here are some hens that won an egg laying contest at Vineland, N. J. Those on the extreme right and the one on the extreme left, show their capacity for production in their deep, well proportioned and well carried bodies.

she bore more rings. You and I have often heard folks say, as they hurled a broody hen out of the nest "that pesky thing is always on the nest." And yet they let her go back instead of fattening her for fricassee, for which she was worth infinitely more than as an egg producer.

Molting is another guide that you can generally bank on as an indication of a hen for sale. There are different kinds of molts. Some hens will go through a partial molt and start laying again for a short period and then will go back to shedding feathers. Under conditions of good management a good laying hen will hold off molting until later in the season toward fall when she will shed her feathers, take a rest and go back to laying again.

There are other physical characteristics that you may use in separating your good birds from the poor ones. At this time of the year the layers will have full, well proportioned combs and wattles that are pliable, bright red and waxy. The layer's beak is stout, whitish in color and well curved. Her eye is large, full, prominent and bright in expression. The poor layer on the other hand has a beak that is long, slender, yellow in color, has wattles that are small and shrunk and the eye is sunken and listless in appearance.

At this time of the year and from now on to October the layers will always look a little more shabby. Their feathers will appear rough and somewhat soiled. Their tails will be whipped out from turning in the nest. The drones will look more sleek and white and well kept. A comparison of the toe nails of the two, will show that the worker, always scratching and foraging, wears down her toe nails, much in contrast to the full grown nails on the slacker hen.

One more thing is very important and that is the shape and size of the body. Look at the illustration in the middle of the page on which this story begins. There are six birds in that picture. Notice the hen on the extreme left and the two on the extreme right. Observe the deep dull chest and how broad their backs appear and how their top-line coincides with the horizontal line of the under body. There is no question but what they are layers. Between these birds and in the back stands a hen that has the earmarks of one that does not produce quite as well. Do you see her sloping body? She may be a high producer and it may be that she is just standing that way. However, her position is characteristic of a hen with a poorly formed body, being too sloping, with the breast bone that curves up toward the back instead of out toward the front. The picture of Lady Bountiful shows the deep rectangular body and full breast characteristic of a good hen. She has a record close to 300 eggs a year.

The egg vent bears some importance in identifying layers. It will appear moist, soft, extended and light in color. The vent of a poor layer or a non-layer is contracted, dry, puckered and deep yellow in color.

If you will probe in the hen's fluff just beneath the egg vent, you will feel the ends of two bones. These are the pubic bones between which the egg must pass. If the ends of these bones are thin and pliable and

fairly far apart—so you can get three fingers between them—you may feel reasonable sure that your hen is laying. However, if the ends of the pubic bones are heavy, thick and rigid and so close



This is Lady Bountiful, the high hen in one of the Vineland egg laying contests. This picture shows clearly what is called for in a laying hen—deep, rectangular body, carried well, showing capacity. Her record is close to 300 eggs per year.

together that you have difficulty getting two fingers between them, you can generally rest assured that no eggs are passing through.

To go into all of the minor details of culling,
(Continued on page 618)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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An Early Summer Review of Farm Conditions

In General Spring started out early, but with much cold weather during May, it ended up a little late. However, it was a pretty good spring to work, and the crops were gotten in on time. The only big general planting job left is the sowing of buckwheat.

Agriculture in general, while nothing yet to brag about, is in much better shape than it was last year. There is a little more labor available, although at very high prices, and in the East particularly, the better milk marketing conditions are giving our farmers more encouragement than they have had before in some time. One of the indications of the slightly improved times is the fact that there is some movement of farm real estate.

Grain Conditions The wheat harvest is already well started in the Southwest. The Department of Agriculture reports that more than half of the winter wheat acreage was abandoned in several of the western states and nearly a quarter of the acreage in the whole country. The June first forecast for winter wheat is the worst in 35 years. On the other hand, there are indications that the world wheat crop will be very good. If this is the case, it may be that the price of wheat this fall will be none too good and our farmers will not have a bumper crop to sell. The spring wheat crop may be better. However New York and Pennsylvania will fare well in winter wheat production. New York promises over a half million bushels better than last year and Pennsylvania a million and a half more.

There has been the usual acreage of corn planted and other spring grains. The corn crop may be affected some by the poor quality of seed this spring. What the result from these spring grains will be is yet in the laps of the gods.

On April 15, grain and wool prices had declined from the peaks and they reached a point slightly lower than last December. Oats were down to the lowest point in fifteen months. Wheat is showing a general upward movement again.

Meadows and Pastures Meadows throughout the country as a whole are just a little under the average condition for the past ten years. Pastures are a little bit better than normal. In the East, both meadows and pastures are considerably above the average. But at this writing the prolonged spell of hot weather has seriously affected pastures and meadows.

Fruit and Vegetable Outlook In a recent issue, M. C. Burritt gave a most excellent forecast of the fruit crop. We cannot improve upon it any. The government reports that fruit has been given a set-back by killing frosts.

So much cold weather and lack of rain throughout the country as a whole have affected both the fruit and vegetable outlook. Prices in the northern city markets at the end of May showed potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and strawberries a little lower in price than a year ago. Apples and stored vegetables as well as new products are gaining in prices from month to month. Cantelopes, melons, and cherries are receiving a very keen demand. Strawberry production promises about three-fourths of what it was last year.

Hog Market The total supply of hogs for market in sight this year is much smaller than any year since the close of the war. This should mean that the farmers will realize at least fairly well on their hogs this fall.

Poultry Products For detailed comments and prices and conditions in the poultry market, watch our market page each week. We have one expert who gives a large amount of his time to obtain correct poultry information.

Incidentally, you will find valuable information on all other products in our regular market column each week.

The beginning of the flush production in poultry found the egg market fairly firm with prices well above last year. The flush started prices downward somewhat. Storage of eggs began earlier this year and stocks in the warehouses are therefore larger than they were last year at this time.

The movement of live poultry is beginning to recover from the effect of the embargoes. The long cold spring has had some effect upon the consumption of live poultry. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes it is time to go slowly and to be conservative in enlarging the poultry business.

Dairying Conditions The dairy market is considerably stronger than it was last year and prices, particularly of fluid milk, have been well maintained, although there has been some complaint recently that reductions which have occurred in prices were unnecessary because of competitive price-cutting in New York City.

Although we started in last fall with a tremendous amount of butter in storage, it moved out rapidly so that when the flush season began there was practically no butter in storage. The average price of 92-score butter for the month of May was 42.58 cents. The price for April was 44.53 cents, and the price for May last year was 38.9 cents.

A strange situation exists in the cheese business. It is said that on June 1 receipts were the lightest in New York City of any June 1 since the early days of the industry.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the average price of Grade B milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat paid producers at country points in the Middle Atlantic states was \$2.75 per hundred for May. For April, the corresponding price was \$2.76, and for March \$2.86. For April a year ago the price was \$2.49.

One of the signs that makes farmers themselves believe that dairying conditions are really improved is the fact that the price of dairy cows is beginning to strengthen. In any fluctuation in prices of dairy cows, purebreds are the last to go down and the last to come back. Not in years has the price of good purebred stock been as low as it is at the present time. Therefore, it seems that not in years has there been a better opportunity for men to get started with purebred sires and cows.

How the Grange Contest Is Coming

ENTRIES for the Grange Lecturers' contest are rapidly coming in to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office. We have read some of these and are surprised at the good material and suggestions which are being submitted. We feel that when the best ones are published they are going to be of real help to Grangers in putting on better lecturers' programs. If you are a Granger, why not give the matter some

thought and send in your entry? Do not worry if you are not a writer. Good English, not even good spelling, is essential. What is wanted is good ideas for improving Grange programs. Maybe you can win one of the big prizes for yourself and for your Grange. Or if not, perhaps you will have suggestions that we can pass on to other Grangers that will help them to put on better programs. Think it over, and give yourself a chance.

The rules were published in full in our May 23rd issue. Briefly, a first prize of \$50, a second prize of \$30 and a third prize of \$20 are offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for the best suggestions for lecturers' programs in subordinate Granges for a series of three meetings. These programs can be those which have been already used, or they can be made up entirely new. One-half of the prize money will go to the individual winner and the other half will go to his or her Grange. Programs should be stated in sufficient detail so that they may be easily followed by any Grange, and each program may be accompanied by a brief discussion not to exceed one hundred words. Contest closes September 1, 1925.

Judges will be S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Raymond Cooper, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly. Send all programs to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Hot Weather Helps Dairymen

DURING the first week in June we were reminded of mowing away hay in July in the loft under the horse barn roof. We have seen a lot of hot weather, but never in our experience have we seen it so oppressively hot for so long a period as it has been during this week in New York City. The whole country has suffered exceedingly, too, but there is a high humidity in the air here which makes it especially hard to stand the heat. People have died by the score and hundreds have been prostrated. Thousands flocked to the beaches and to the parks to gain a little on their exhaustion during the breathless nights.

One of the good effects for the dairymen from a protracted spell of hot weather is the increased consumption of dairy products, although it of course throws the cows off from their production. The large ice cream companies have reported that they could not make enough of their product to fulfill the demand. The consumption of milk also was increased greatly in the cities, although one company reports that this increase was somewhat offset by the number of people who have gone to the country. Most of these, however, still continue to use milk. The effect of the unseasonable hot weather on crops will for the most part be good, warming up the ground and giving the crops, especially corn, a good send off.

Eastman's Chestnuts

HERE is a story just the way it came to me in a letter from a Tompkins County friend:

A farmer from the hills went to Ithaca and was going into one of the stores. As it happened, a "Smart Alec" was just coming out, and as the old man turned to go by him, he dodged in front of him, so the old man turned to go by him on the other side. The young fellow dodged in front of the farmer again. After this was repeated the third time, the old man stopped.

"SAY, YOUNG FELLER, IF YOU WOULD BE GOOD ENOUGH TO STAND STILL A MINUTE, I'LL GO AROUND YOU!"

"My Experience With the Roadside Market."

Prize Winning and Other Letters from Our Interesting Contest

EDITORS' NOTE: Getting fair prices for their products is the farmer's biggest problem. On this page are the prize-winning and other good letters from our roadside marketing contest. You will find many splendid suggestions in these letters, taken directly from the experience of the writers. These suggestions may help you get more for your products.

Let us insert just one word of caution, however. We do not wish to encourage anyone to rush into the roadside marketing business without first carefully figuring all of the difficulties. It takes a very large amount of time and labor, and to succeed one must give great attention to detail. Also, the roadside markets are rapidly increasing

trees we planted when we moved here began to add to our profits and \$2,256.44 were our receipts. The climb now is more gradual but we have learned much, increased our variety, and in 1924, had \$2,729.50 to add to our bank account. During last season honey in clean, attractive bottles was a big seller and \$500 worth marked the season's close.

Satisfied customers of course are the best advertisements, and it is gratifying to have people return regularly the entire season. You meet people that become real friends, you make people happy by giving them the best possible that can be produced, and life is worth living because we can be of some real service to those we meet.

Sweet corn, both white and Golden Bantam, has always been a big attraction and one week end we sold 3,000 ears. We aim to always sell fresh products and when people drive a distance for vegetables they have a right to get corn the day it is pulled. A succession of corn is also necessary and when our first planting comes people know they can get a new planting every week until frost.

The same is true of peaches. We have all varieties from the middle of August until frost. They receive good care and cultivation, and every basket is sold at the farm and no peach is sold that is not in perfect condition. At this time our receipts have passed those of last year and with the peach trees looking better than ever and a large crop of peas ready to pick we look for a greater season than ever before.

Do not grow discouraged. Work hard and smile!

—M. L. C., Pennsylvania.

Fresh Products Well Graded

(Second Prize)

WE have conducted a roadside market for the last four years and have had the best success. We have disposed of all the produce from 12 acres, with the exception of what we use for our family of from three to five people, which last year amounted to over \$1,300, selling some days in the berry season to within a few cents of \$50, and on ordinary days anywhere from \$8 to \$30.

We sell every day except Sunday. We do no business on Sunday. We usually commence selling about May 1st and miss only a few days until December, then a few days a week the rest of the year when autos can travel.

There are certain important factors in operating a roadside market which must be followed in order to make a success of it. First, strictly fresh products; second, first quality; third, courteous treatment of your customers; fourth, a good full measure.

We raise all kinds of vegetables for sale, also berries, some fruit, eggs and chickens. We put our vegetables up fresh every morning, usually put up quite a quantity of such bunch vegetables

as beets, carrots, onions, radish and rhubarb, cut cabbage and cauliflower, lettuce and celery, and place in a cool cellar and display but a small quantity of each kind at a time. We pick tomatoes, peppers, squash, cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins, etc., take inside, wipe and clean, and display in any number or quantity desired by the customer. We pick and have fresh berries in season, every day after 9 A. M. We usually try to have as many varieties of vegetables as possible as that helps to make a good display on our table.

We sow in small quantities so as to have the main vegetables coming on fresh all of the season.

We have a large table painted green and white with display space on top and in front and space underneath for some surplus and for sacks, paper and string. We furnish sacks and paper to wrap and hold all purchases and have our name and address, fruit and vegetables, stamped on all sacks and baskets.

We are located on the main state road from Syracuse to Thousand Islands, only eight miles from the center of Syracuse and three miles from Oneida Lake and its many summer resorts. We have lots of customers who drive out from Syracuse in the evening before dark and we put up orders just to suit them.

We grade all of our produce and either use at home or feed all seconds, or sell as such if some party wants that quality. We find the main thing is to be fair and courteous and try to please all.—J. E. C., New York.

A Hundred Dollars For Strawberries

(Third Prize)

I JUST took up the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to take a ten minutes' rest. The first thing I started to read was "This is your last chance to tell us about your roadside market."

Two years ago I had quite a strawberry bed. For years I always had enough for our family, but that year I had a new bed and it was just



A building is not absolutely necessary. In some instances it will help.

so that unless one has a good location, good products, well graded, the strict competition may make the effort a failure.

It Takes Time and Determination

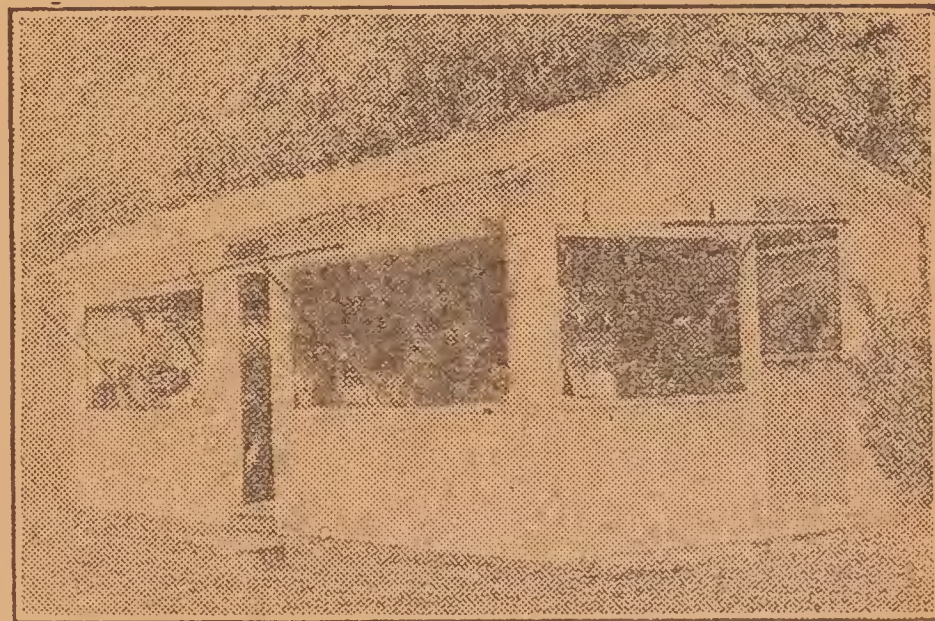
First Prize

AFTER six years' experience on a 134-acre farm, 26 miles from Philadelphia, we can give some words of advice. To begin with, you must realize the opportunity before you and never give up, though days of failure may come. Our mistakes must only help us to grow stronger; optimism and enthusiasm must go hand in hand with plenty of hard work.

We aim to sell all our own products and have neat signs to advertise the vegetables, milk, cake, fruit, etc. Give people what they want and when they drive thirty miles as many of them do, please them by having just the kind of home-made cake they like best. The milk is served ice cold in clean individual cups, 5,000 of which were used last season. We are sometimes called "The Milk Farm" by our customers, and on a hot Sunday often sell 100 quarts of milk by the glass.

We shun red paint and gaudy posters that mar the effect of the landscape and people like to come and spend the whole afternoon on the benches we have provided under the great ash trees over 100 years old. Just flat boards on trestles hold our produce, and a glass cabinet holding eight cakes is an attractive place for cake and pie.

Figures talk and tell something of the past six years of growth. In April, 1919, we came to "Sunnyside" a bride and groom, both born in Philadelphia. We bought a rented, run-down farm on a good automobile road and started our climb. The first year our receipts were \$400; in 1920, help was scarce and our receipts were only \$300. A discouraging period, but that is the time to work harder. In 1921 we took in \$1,000 from our market. 1922 was also somewhat discouraging and we fell back again with \$762.68 receipts. In 1923, we took on new life. Our 1,000 peach



A neat and attractive market that invites the more discriminating buyer. It has an air of quality about it.

loaded with berries. My husband went out to work and so I was left alone to take care of chickens and garden. We live on a hill off the main road so we very seldom sell anything at the house.

I said to my husband on Sunday, "I must pick berries tomorrow. I will never be able to use them all. Will you take them to the city?"

"Maybe I will," he said.

But Monday morning he went to work, saying, "I cannot be bothered with those few berries."

After I had my dishes done, I went and picked berries. How I hated to see my berries go to waste. I said to myself, "I won't. If I cannot sell them, I shall give them away." So I took a

(Continued on page 620)

BABY

CHICKS

Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

You Profit—When Quality Comes at Such Prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$48.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks & Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds & White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes & Blk. Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATING					
Mating A White Leghorns	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Blk. Leghorns & Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Reds, Wh. Rocks & Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Full count and safe delivery guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Prepaid. 10 Big Hatches Weekly Insure Prompt Deliveries. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.



Hens to keep and Hens to Sell

(Continued from 615)

would take a great deal of space. If you are interested in improving your flock I firmly believe you will be repaid a hundred fold by getting some good bulletins on the subject. Cornell issues an excellent bulletin on the subject by O. B. Kent. It is excellently illustrated, making more of a story in pictures. However, you cannot learn a whole lot about culling by simply reading. You have got to handle the birds at the same time. Another excellent bulletin is put out by the University of Maryland located at College Park, Md. It is known as bulletin No. 35. It is written in a popular manner and also well illustrated. Many poultrymen will go farther than sending for the bulletins. They will spend a few days at Cornell at the coming judging school and learn the game first hand under the instruction of men who have made a study of this business for years.

Trying to make money with hens that you have not culled is like trying to make money with a lot of cows that have hard work by making 3000 pounds of milk a year. If your flock is going to pay, every hen in it has got to be working. Business houses see to it that every employee has a job and when somebody is found loafing—not producing anything—that individual promptly gets the gate. In the hen world they should get the axe.

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tanager Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

CHICKS—5000 Weekly

BEST BREEDS—LOWEST PRICES		Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	.....	\$ 9.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	.....	9.00
Barred Rocks	.....	11.00
Buff Rocks	.....	11.00
Broilers	.....	7.00

1,000 or more a matter of correspondence. Order direct from advertisement. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	.....	\$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	.....	8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	.....	10.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	.....	10.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	.....	7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BABY CHIX

Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on		25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	.....	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	.....	2.25	3.50	7.00

Price Catalog and prices on larger lots.

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.

Box 102 NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY Bellefonte, Pa.

FROM FREE RANGE BREEDERS BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

White Leghorns	.....	\$8 per 100
Brown Leghorns	.....	\$8 per 100
Barred Rocks	.....	\$9 per 100
Rhode I. Reds	.....	\$10 per 100
Mixed Chicks	.....	\$7 per 100

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Pa.

RELIABLE CHICKS

From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	\$6.00	\$3.25	\$2.00
W. Leg.	8.00	4.25	2.50
B. Rocks	9.00	4.75	2.75
Reds & Wyan	11.00	3.75	3.25

Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circulars Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Chicks

MAY DELIVERY

\$22 per 100; \$11 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can buy no better utility. Giants at any price. We breed and hatch Pedrick's Jersey Black Giants Exclusively. Order from ad. or send for catalog.

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

Chicks

S. C. W. Leg. 7c B. P. Rocks 8c. Mixed 7c. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this adv. or circular Free. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct)

S. C. White Leghorns Bred for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Bantams, Colicis, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.

NEVIN STUCK,

McAlisterville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE DAY OLD TURKEYS for June Delivery

Sixty-five cents each; twelve to twelve hundred orders filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES J. CUMMINGS PLYMOUTH, N. M.

The Cost of a Hen House

Can you give us some idea what it will cost us to build a hen house that will hold about two hundred hens. We have gravel on the farm and plan to do some of the work ourselves.—Anonymous, New York.

THE cost of a hen house should be kept as low as possible and still have a good house. An expensive house makes it so much more difficult for the hens to pay you a profit. Some good houses recently built have cost about \$2.00 for each hen that it will hold, but by doing some of the work yourself, the cost can be kept down. We know of one house that has been built at a cost of about \$1.00 per hen, but that is unusual. The cost is where four square feet are allowed for each hen, or 20 by 20 feet for 100 hens.

If you are planning to build, we would advise that you visit several of the best poultry houses in your community, and talk with the owners. Call on your farm bureau. He will undoubtedly know some very good places for you to visit right in your country. It will also be advisable to write to your State college of Agriculture and ask them for poultry house plans. Last but not least, do not feel satisfied with an estimate from one builder—get three or four with the understanding that you may reject any or all bids.

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268. 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes—11½c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas—9½c each; Broilers—7c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

TURKEYS, Ducks, Geese, Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.

Additional Baby Chick Advertising on Page 621

LAWRENCE P. UHL



THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO. I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. Our large capacity enables us to fill orders of any size on short notice and your orders will have our immediate attention.

SUMMER

PRICES

NOW

Chicks will now live and thrive at their very best and at the extremely low prices we have now made on our Chicks, they cannot fail to prove a profitable investment.				
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$20.00	\$ 80.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Br. Leghorns, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	90.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	6.00	11.50	54.00	105.00
White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
White Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Light Brahmas	9.50	18.00	85.00	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.00	42.00	80.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

Don't delay your orders but get these Chicks on your range as quickly as possible and get full benefit of the splendid growth they will now make and these extremely low prices. Order direct from this advertisement. Reference: Farmer's State Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet. Free Catalog, and further details as to prices on EXTRA SELECT CHICKS. I want your business this season and you may rest assured we will take care of you right. I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a hatchery. Be sure to address as below.

LAWRENCE P. UHL, Box 53 NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES—OUR 16TH YEAR

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	.....	10c
S. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	.....	12c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	.....	13c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	.....	15c
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	.....	14c
S. C. Black Minorcas	.....	13c
All Hvy Odds & Ends	.....	10c
All Lights Odds & Ends	.....	8c

Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come. Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NORTH HIGH ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.					
Prices (Postpaid) on:					
S. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$ 4.75	\$ 9.00	\$20.00	\$ 80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00
Blk Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants			5.00	20.00	97.00
Heavy assorted (Not Accredited)			2.50	8.00	40.00
Light assorted (Not Accredited)			2.00	6.00	30.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., DEPT. 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

BUY 'GENEVA' PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

ORDER "GENEVA" CHICKS NOW New Low Prices. 25% deposit books your order. YOU TAKE NO CHANCE					
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00	\$ 80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English, Wh. Leghorns	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	46.00	77.00	
Mixed Chicks, \$8 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed Chicks, \$9.50 per 100 straight.					

OUR "GENEVA" CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM PERSONALLY INSPECTED FLOCKS, FREE FROM EUROPEAN PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. Baby CHICK FOUNTAIN sent FREE with each one hundred Chicks. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog Free. Bank Reference. Mem. I. B. C. A. GENEVA HATCHERY, BOX 12 GENEVA, INDIANA

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 15th					
S. C. White Leghorns	.....	\$4.00	\$ 7.50	\$35.00	\$ 70.00
Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas	.....	4.50	8.50	41.00	80.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas	.....	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00
White & Buff Rocks, Rose & Single Comb Reds	.....	5.75	11.00	52.50	
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	.....	5.75	11.00	52.50	
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, Wh. Minorcas	.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron & Puritas Strains	.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Heavy Mixed	.....	4.50	3.00	37.50	75.00
Light Mixed	.....	3.75	7.00	33.00	65.00

100% Live Delivery Guar. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns ... 8c
S. C. Brown Leghorns ... 8c
S. C. Barred Rocks 9c. Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad, or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

VIGOROUS QUALITY CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE

America's Greatest layers. Order Direct

Wyckoff and Tanager Leghorns	.....	8c each
Parks Rocks and Owens Reds	.....	11c each
Sheppard Mottled Anconas	.....	10c each
Martin Regal White Wyandottes	.....	12c each

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery. WM. D. SEIDEL, Box 17, Washingtonville, Pa.

Holstein Men Convene

Grand Rapids Meeting and Sale A Success

I WAS very glad to have the opportunity to go as a delegate from New York State to the fortieth Annual Convention of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan on June 3rd. The meeting was called to order by the President, Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. There were present 133 delegates. A very impressive history in memoriam of Wing R. Smith, former Secretary, was read and adopted.

The first resolutions proposed were the following, by H. H. Wing of Ithaca, New York:

"Resolved, That on and after January 1, 1926, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will admit cows to Advanced Registration only on an official record of 7 days or a semi-official record of 305 days.

"Resolved, That no record of an animal on semi-official test will be received in which the animal has been milked more than three times a day after the 30th day after calving.

"Resolved, That the By-Laws and rules and classifications for Advanced Registry be amended to conform with these resolutions."

These resolutions brought out much discussion. Some of the western delegates were opposed to it on the grounds that it would discredit a great many of the yearly records already made. No delegate saw fit to point out that yearly testing had fallen off so that it almost ceased to exist as a factor. In New York State I understand that there are about 106 dairymen making yearly records. Of this number only five are Holstein breeders and I happen to be one of these five. At Fishkill Farms I have sixteen cows on test for 305 days. I would not run these cows for the full year because I believe, it is the normal thing for a cow to have a calf every 12 months and she cannot do this if she is on test for a full year. If a pure bred Holstein breeder cannot afford to make long-time records, then he most certainly ought to put his herd in a cow testing association. I understand that in Michigan, where they are pushing the cow testing association for all it is worth, that most of the prominent Holstein breeders have joined cow testing associations. It is my belief that the pure bred Holstein cow has seen its worst days. Furthermore the breeder who will join a cow testing association and at the same time do official and semi-official on his best cows will reap the reward in the very near future. At Fishkill Farms I at least am practicing what I preach.

To Spread Gospel of Holstein Milk

The next resolution discussed was one proposed by Tom Pemberton of Greensboro, N. C. The final resolution as passed was as follows:

"That the Board of Directors may outline a three year program to devote a goodly portion of the time and energy of the Extension Department to the subject of plans for marketing Holstein milk throughout the country wherever such help is requested. The Board may spend not to exceed \$50,000 a year for this special milk marketing work, without limiting in any way the other activities carried on by the Extension Department at Chicago."

This ought to be a real help in spreading the gospel of the Holstein cow as 75% of the producers in the New York milk shed own either pure bred or grade Holsteins. The readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stand to benefit by the work that the Extension Department will do for the next three years. The American people do not begin to drink enough milk. If some of you listened to the address of Dr. Kellogg of Battle Creek Sanatorium, given at the Holstein banquet, you would eat less beef, and would see that every member of your household drank at least a quart of milk a day. According to Dr. Kellogg, you would be healthier, wealthier, and wiser.

One of the few resolutions passed as originally drafted, was resolution No. 24 as proposed by C. F. Bigler of Syracuse, N. Y., President and Secretary of the

Association:

"Immediately after the Committee on Elections has completed its canvass of votes for delegates the Secretary shall notify by telegram, confirmed by registered letter, each delegate in every district so elected of his election. Within five days after receipt of such notice by telegram each delegate shall return to the Secretary at his office, a written acceptance or declination to attend the Annual Meeting to which he has been elected as delegate.

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary to ascertain from such returns if vacancies occur in any district and if so to fill same from delegates voted on by declaring elected the next lower in order of votes received until all vacancies are filled, same to be notified as in case of the regular elections.

"Should there be no other delegates properly nominated with whom to fill vacancies, the Secretary shall notify the president of state associations in all organized states requiring him to designate remaining delegates in the order of number for such district. In unorganized states the Secretary shall notify the Chairman of the Executive Committee who shall have the power to name delegates to fill the vacancies in these districts.

"Requirements of eligibility of appointed delegates shall in all cases be the same as for those elected by ballot."

The resolution proposed by H. W. Allyn, Byron, Ill., was of great importance. Many delegates felt that the \$300,000 reserve fund accumulated in time of plenty should be drawn on, now that we were passing through a lean period. The resolution as passed changes the section of the by-laws relating to the method by which the directors are authorized to use any portion of the reserve fund in the treasury of the Association. The Allyn resolution eliminates the necessity for a unanimous vote of the Board on reserve fund matters, and instead requires a three fourths vote, or 12 members approval before reserve fund can be dipped into.

Condemns Breeding Immature Animals

Two new resolutions under special business was presented and passed. One stated that the Association goes on record against the breeding of immature animals and refused to register the offspring of heifers bred at less than 12 months old. The other resolution was by ex-President Aitken, and related to the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of changing the seat of incorporation from the State of New York to some other more liberal state, and named a committee of five headed by President Lowden to prepare an amendment to the by-laws governing the same. Further action was taken in relation to certain modifications of the official test rule and a committee of three was appointed to meet at Indianapolis next October with the American Dairy Science Association to consider such necessary or advisable changes.

Ruth McCormick, daughter of Mark Hanna, of Rock River Farms, Ill., and Harold Stimson of Hollywood, Washington, were the only new directors elected. Mrs. McCormick succeeds George A. Fox of Illinois who declined to stand for re-election.

Directors reelected were D. B. Armstrong, Watertown, N. Y., Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc, Wis., and T. E. Elder, Mt. Herman, Mass. L. M. Thompson of Pennsylvania was renamed Vice-President of the Association; all votes were unanimous and no rival candidates contested the slate prepared by nominating committee. Michigan Sale After Meeting Averages \$763

The day following the annual meeting, the Michigan Holstein breeders held a very successful sale at the fair grounds, four miles out from Grand Rapids. At this sale, fifty-eight animals sold for \$44,250. They brought an average price per animal, of \$763. The highest-priced bull sold for \$3,700 to Mr. F. B. Ainger, Jr., of Michigan. The highest-priced cow sold for \$2,800 and was bought by Mr. Goodhue of Quebec. The animals that went through this sales ring were an exceptionally fine lot of Holsteins and the price at which they sold ought to be encouraging to the breeders throughout the country.

Listen to the Men Who Know

The owners of blue ribbon cows feed Corn Gluten Feed when they make a record-breaking test—because it produces the largest yield of milk and butter fat.

Successful beef cattle feeders prefer Corn Gluten Feed as the protein ingredient in their rations. They use it for both pasture and dry lot feeding, and as a substitute for corn—always with big results.

Successful hog feeders have fed thousands of tons of Corn Gluten Feed with shelled corn, tankage shorts, oil meal. It always pays.

They know that Corn Gluten Feed will give them the largest gains at the lowest cost and they are never disappointed. It will pay you to follow their example.

Whether you are mixing your own ration or buying it in a bag, be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

The mixed feed manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient is your friend. It will pay you to buy his feed.

We have published a new booklet—"Feeding and Pastures." Write us for a free copy.



Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

298 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 3

CATTLE BREEDERS



We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well bred heifers, at attractive prices.

Write for booklet "A" "HEREFORDS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND WHY"

PHILIP J. RICH, Manager.

ANDY CARTER, Herdsman.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

Stannox Farm

A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

Average A.R. records of cows now in our herd is 10677.98 lbs. milk, 547.24 lbs. fat. We have for sale three young bulls now ready for service.

For particulars write
P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

ELM HILL JERSEYS

Type—Production

Sons and daughters of Xenia's Sultan. Cows and heifers bred. Write for descriptive sale list.

ELM HILL FARM
Brookfield, Mass.

I AM OFFERING a very choice Jersey heifer bred to freshen in Aug. whose dam is one of my best cows and whose Gr. dam has R. M. Record of 18050 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat in one year. She has every promise of making a great cow. Price \$100. Other heifers younger for \$60 and up. T. B. free herd.
S. B. HUNT, Hunt, Liv. Co., N. Y.

3 Brings Any Size
American
SEPARATOR
Guaranteed
New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. 30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. Old Separators Taken In Exchange. Shipped from stock nearest you. Write for free catalog and low prices. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 20-A Bainbridge, N. Y.

HORSE BREEDERS

BELGIANS

Select your foundation stock from the Eastern Headquarters of the

FARCEUR BELGIANS

We offer stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices Reasonable.

KNOLLWOOD FARM.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.

A. L. Brockway

Owner

Oliver Jones

Supt.

SWINE BREEDERS

150--Pigs For Sale--150

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old \$6 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old \$6.50 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars \$7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.

A.M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and York-shire crossed, Berkshires barrows and sows, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY
Lexington, Massachusetts

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairyman's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of June for milk testing 3% in the basic zone 0. 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

These quotations are subject to change between time of publication and mailing due to conditions in the market.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder ...	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairyman's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.23
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers.

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY EASIER

CREAMERY	June 9	June 2	A Year Ago
SALTED			
Scoring higher			
than extras 43-43 3/4	44-44 1/2	42-42 1/2	
Extras (92 score) 42 3/4	43 1/2	41 1/4-41 1/2	
84-91 score 40 1/2-42 1/2	40-43	35 1/2-41	
Lower Grades 39-40	38 1/2-39 1/2	33 1/2-35	

The butter market has eased off slightly from the high point of 44 1/2c for the very fanciest marks. The reason for this is

Fancy Eggs Wanted

Best Prices Prompt Returns

Herschel Jones Marketing Service, INC.

127 Reade St., New York
Licensed and Bonded by
N. Y. State Dept. Farms & Markets

SHIP to the right house
M. ROTH & CO.
321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags **EGGS**

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI., Paducah, Ky.
WOOL-HIDES, ETC. Best prices. Ship to S. H. Livingston, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa. Write for prices.

slightly heavier arrivals. Receipts have been running light but on June 9 they turned more liberal and buyers immediately eased off. This created a pressure to sell and prices declined 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent in order to keep stock moving. As we go to press the tone of the market is unsettled. Business is not moving as it should to keep the tone healthy. As yet speculative operators are not showing any marked activity due to the fact that prices are too high in their way of thinking to warrant active buying. Most of the butter that is going into warehouses is being stored by receivers who are willing to take a chance on making a profit next fall rather than accept a loss now.

Reports from the country and producing sections indicate that pastures have suffered severely during the recent hot spell. Some sections have been relieved by rain while others continue to suffer. Even those sections that have been benefited by rains need more to give the desired relief. The hot spell had some effect on consumptive demands. More milk has been going into the fluid trade and the ice cream business has jumped by leaps and bounds. This industry has absorbed some of the unsalted butter.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	June 9	June 2	A Year Ago
Held fancy 26 1/2-27	26 1/2-27	24 1/2-25 1/2	
Held aver. 25 1/2-26	25 1/2-26	23-24	
Fresh, fancy 22-23	22-23	18 3/4-20	
Fresh, av'ge ..21 1/2	21 1/2	18-18 1/2	

Things are very quiet and uninteresting in the cheese market. Up to within a few days ago receipts have not been over plentiful—just enough to supply the trade—and consequently prices held firm. During the last day or so there has been some increase in the offerings of fresh state flats. Most of these arrivals are of fancier quality. As yet prices have not been changed, although the top quotation of 23c is extreme, business not even being brisk at 22 1/2 to 23 3/4c. Average runs are not turning very freely at 21 1/2c. Receivers have been reluctant to lower prices due to existing high country prices. The trend of things at the moment, looks as though we may see shading soon. Of course something may step in to strengthen the situation. Up to the present receipts have just been heavy enough to supply the demand and keep things even—steven.

EGGS SHOW HEAT

NEARBY WHITES	June 9	June 2	A Year Ago
Selected Extras ..39-40	39-40	33-35	
Av'ge extras	37-38	31-32	
Extra firsts	35-36	29-30	
Firsts	34-35	27-28	
Gathered	32-36	25-30	

NEARBY BROWNS

Fancy	37-39	31-33	
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The recent hot spell has made itself very evident in the arrivals of eggs from nearby points. Shrunken yolks have been responsible for a number of ordinarily fancy brands taking a lower classification. As was pointed out in these columns in past issues, it is very necessary for producers to exert every effort to avoid the heating of eggs if top prices are to be realized. At the present time the market is running as high as 40c on real fancy marks which are few and far between. The market on the whole cannot be said to be much above 34 1/2c. Therefore some men are loosing as much as 6c, or more, on every dozen of eggs that they could have saved had they taken a little more care in collecting, storing and shipping their stock.

The market is well supplied with eggs and trade can be characterized as not much better than easy. Normally fancy eggs would go a little higher, but a quiet demand is working against them. There are too many ordinary eggs in the market to warrant better quotations than the lower classification. With a rather quiet demand buyers are very selective even with the fancy marks. With the continuation of weather such as we have been having, men who are particular in their methods of handling eggs will find it much to their advantage. Eggs falling in the lower qualifications are not in a strong position.

GOOD DEMAND FOR BROILERS

FOWLS	June 9	June 2	A Year Ago
Light	29	30	28
Heavy	28	28	25

BROILERS

Colored	50	35-43	43-47
Leghorns	40-45	25-36	26-42

The live poultry market has almost re-

versed itself during the past week. On the Monday following Decoration Day the market was quite weak. The carry overs from the previous Friday were heavy. By Wednesday, however, the situation began to show increasing firmness due to free buying both of fowls and broilers. By the end of the week the market had turned into the seller's favor with broilers selling as high as 53c for the fanciest stock. Arrivals were heavier on the 9th. Although the demand has been very active, nevertheless receivers cut prices to 50c on colored broilers in order to keep the market in as healthy a condition as possible. The decline is not indicative of any weakness in the situation.

Those poultrymen who have radios and are following the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST radio reports from day to day and are watching the up and down movements in the market closely, may find the radio a money maker for them. For the man who is handling fancy broilers there has been a spread of from 7 to 10c on quotations during one week. Although we cannot forecast prices, nevertheless from the facts given from day to day one can often draw conclusions that may indicate a possible rise or fall of the market within a day or so.

U. S. WHEAT CROP SHORT

What is said to be the smallest wheat crop since 1917 is forecast in the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture released on June 9. The total production of wheat in the United States is estimated at 661,000,000 bushels, over 200,000,000 bushels less than the 1924 crop. According to the Department, the estimated yield is sufficient for only domestic needs. In fact, it is said that we will be short of our requirements for bread wheat. If the estimate of the Department is correct, it will mean that we will harvest the smallest wheat crop since 1917. This report of the Department was based on conditions on June 1 and does not take into consideration rains that have occurred since that date. However, it is known that conditions are very bad in some sections of the west due to dry conditions, insects and disease.

New York Wheat Crop Above Last Year

A combined report of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture forecasts the New York winter wheat crop at 7,178,000 bushels compared to the production of 6,500,000 bushels last year, a gain of over 600,000 bushels.

The forecast for Pennsylvania indicates that the 1925 yield will be about a million and a half bushels heavier than the actual yield in 1924, the figures being: 1924 yield, 19,850,000 bushels; 1925 forecast, 21,333,000 bushels.

The Ohio forecast amounts to 19,408,000 bushels while the actual yield in 1924 was 37,313,000 bushels, the forecast indicating a yield slightly better than half the 1924 crop.

Reports from Kansas indicate that the wheat crop from that state will be half of the 1924 crop due primarily to dry weather and high winds, which have done much damage since the first of May.

FUTURES (Chicago quotations)

	June 9	June 2	A Year Ago
Wheat	1.66 3/4	1.61 3/8	1.08 1/4
Corn	1.17	1.15 7/8	.80 3/8
Oats .....	.56	.48	.47 3/8

CASH GRAINS (F. O. B. New York)

Wheat, No. 2 Red 2.03 1/4	1.96 5/8	1.25 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel ..1.36	1.33 3/4	1.00
Oats, No. 2 .....	.67	.61

FEEDS (F. O. B. Buffalo)

	June 6	May 29
Grd. Oats	40.00	38.50
Sp'g Bran	31.50	31.50
H'd Bran	33.00	32.50
Stand'd Mids	33.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	40.00	38.00
Flour Mids	39.00	37.50
Red Dog	45.50	44.00
Wh. Hominy	42.75	42.00
Yel Hominy	43.00	42.50
Corn Meal	50.00	47.00
Gluten Feed	—	—
Gluten Meal	42.25	—
36% C. S. Meal	42.00	42.50
41% C. S. Meal	44.50	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	46.50	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed	—	—
Oil Meal	44.00	44.50

OLD POTATOES ABOUT DONE

There is little left of the old potato market. A few states are arriving but the quantity is insignificant. Maines are in heavier supply and they are meeting a very dull sale.

My Experience with the Roadside Market

(Continued from page 617)

basket in each hand just as I was and went down the hill to the first house on the main road where a man and his wife lived. The man was lame and was sitting under a big maple tree by the road. He had not done any work for two years. His wife thanked me and was so glad as she said her husband loved strawberries. As we were talking, I said "I wonder if you would try and sell some for me?"

He said, "Sure I will try," so I rushed home, got some berries, and made a sign. He sold all my berries. I made over a hundred dollars and he got five cents for every quart he sold. He was so happy to think that he was able to do something for his family. I gave them two quarts every day to eat and all his wife wanted to can at the last when they were smaller.

Well, my ten minutes are up and I must get to work. —Mrs. A. P., Connecticut.

Study Your Location

THE first and one of the most important factors in roadside marketing is location. The site should be selected with care and judgment, situated preferably on a main auto road between large cities. The more traffic the more business. The road should be level and wide, with plenty of parking space available. It is advisable to have a few good signs; for example a sign about fifty to a hundred yards on each side of the stand SLOW DOWN FRUIT FOR SALE; and one near the stand STOP FRUIT FOR SALE; also, signs telling what you have to sell, and the name of the farm or owner catch people's eye. It is very advantageous to have a shady place; people prefer stopping there to the hot sun. Keep things neat and clean about the stand. An elaborate building is not essential, but one that is attractive draws trade.

The next consideration is what to sell. A real roadside market sells good home grown fruit and vegetables. Things that have been cultivated and sprayed and are freshly picked—that is what people want. In any fruit, size and color make a ready sale and bring more money. It is also important to grade carefully. Have things the same all the way through. No trash or little stuff on the bottom—if anything, put the biggest there. Once people find you put your fruit up honestly they will not only come back but tell others. Use neat and attractive packages, also variety of sizes, some people want two quarts, others a bushel. In general, one, two and four quart tins, eight, twelve, fourteen quart, and bushel baskets will cover all needs. Try to display the fruit attractively. Give good measure; most people appreciate it.

Finally, a few general policies in regard to marketing. A reasonable price based on quality is the first essential in getting and holding customers. Never charge more than you would be willing to pay. Price things in town occasionally and keep a little lower. Stick to prices when once set, and don't sell less when some one tells you that they can buy cheaper in the city or at another stand. Very often those people come back and buy when they see the other product is not as good as yours even though it is cheaper. Treat all customers alike—don't have one price for Fords and another for Packards, for sometimes the people in the Fords have a better appetite and more ready cash than the people in the big car. Don't try to discriminate between transient and permanent customers, thinking, well we will never see those people again. Sell always with the hope they will come again, or if not, they will at least tell others where they got some good fruit. That is my idea of a satisfactory roadside stand. It would do a good business and develop each year.

—H. M. C., New York.

Among the Farmers

Retailers Discuss New York Meat Supply

EXTREMES met at the annual convention of the New York State Association of United Master Butchers of America held at Albany on June 8 and 9 when meat retailers listened to comments by representatives of the agricultural field on the advisability of greater production of small meat animals in New York State. It is the opinion of the retailers that New York farmers have a big opportunity to increase their income by growing more lambs, calves and hogs for the New York market in view of the fact that the greater city now has to draw from the west for most of its supplies.

Professor H. H. Wing of the New York State College of Agriculture was first on the program on the evening of the 8th. He answered the question of the butchers very aptly when he said that the main livestock business of New York state farmers was the production of milk. He said that farmers would turn to the raising of lambs, veals and hogs when these commodities pay more than the present farm business that is being pursued.

Jay Coryell, State leader of County Agents, pointed out that at the present time we are going through a period of transition in the hay market. With the increase of motor transportation in our cities and the decrease in horses, there is a problem before our hay growers who are steadily finding it more difficult to market their hay at a profit. He said that there may be some communities that are so advantageously situated that they may take up the cooperative feeding and shipping small meat animals on a carlot basis. He expressed the view that possibly the Farm Bureaus and the dealers' association may cooperate to the mutual benefit of the farmers.

Other speakers included: L. D. Green, agricultural agent of the Ontario and Western Railway, E. L. Moody of the New York State Sheep Growers Cooperative Association, R. W. Quackenbush, agricultural agent of the New York Central lines and F. W. Ohm, associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Several of the representative butchers emphatically stated that New York is always eager for real fancy meat, especially at times such as at the present. They frankly stated that they were not acquainted with the problem the farmer has to face but it seemed to them that there is some opportunity for the nearby men to work into the trade that is mostly going to the distant western producing sections.

About 75 members of the New York association were present at the meeting, several from cities other than New York. These up-state men also reported a good market for nearby meat.

Dates of Long Island Potato Tour Announced

THE Farm Bureaus of Nassau and Suffolk Counties have announced that the annual Long Island tour will be held on June 24, 25 and 26. Final arrangements have not been announced up to time of going to press. However, the following preliminary schedule has been estimated.

The first day will include a tour of Nassau County, starting from the Court House at Mineola early in the morning. That night the party will put up at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale. On the following day, the 25th, the party will travel through Farmingdale to points in Suffolk County covering the Sound Avenue section around Riverhead and to the north. On the last day the south side will be visited.

Up-state growers who are contemplating taking the trip should get in touch with H. C. Odell, county agricultural agent of Nassau County, whose address

is at Mineola, or D. W. Kelsey, manager of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, with offices at Riverhead. According to Mr. Odell and Mr. Kelsey there will be plenty of cars to accommodate all who desire to attend.

Sisson to Speak at League Meeting in New York

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, Thursday, June 18. Approximately one thousand delegates from local associations will attend the meeting, and at least an equal number of members and guests will be there.

Francis H. Sisson of New York City, Vice President of The Guaranty Trust Company will be one of the principal speakers. His address will be given at 12:30 Eastern Standard time.

Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Secretary of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, and recently appointed to the advisory committee of the newly organized Home Department of the League will also address the meeting.

This meeting will be the first business convention of farmers ever held in New York City.

New York County Notes

Ontario County.—May was a dry and cold month. We have only one real nice warm rain during the whole spring. Meadows have been injured by lack of moisture and by warm weather. Wheat has not been doing well for the past few weeks. About the 30th of May all barley and corn have been planted, the former crop growing nicely. Some late potatoes were planted after the first of June. The acreage is not as large as it was last season. Many farmers have gone into local peas for canneries. Just outside of Canandaigua quite an acreage of cabbage plants were grown for transplanting. Farmers were busy spraying during the first week in June for after bloom in apples. This should be a Baldwin year but the bloom was very light. Some estimate the crop at 40% but I would judge 10% lower. Greenings are placed at 50% but this looks high. Strawberries blossomed full as well as currants and gooseberries. Quinces bloomed heavily. Butter has been bringing 40c, eggs 28c, live hogs 12c, hay \$12 per ton.—E. T. B.

Franklin County.—Farmers in Franklin county had completed sowing grain about June 1st. A much larger acreage of barley, oats and peas has been sown compared with last year, perhaps about double. Reports indicate that the potato acreage will be less than that of last year. Potatoes and corn are just being planted. Cows have been turned out to pasture. Milk prices have taken a decided slump. Prospects are for a very good hay crop if we have some rain during the month. The farm bureau manager has made arrangement for several fertilizer demonstrations on several farms in the county.—H. T. J.

Essex County.—Up to the last of May, spring in this section was cold and backward. The ground was able to be worked early and some grain put in but the cold weather delayed growth. Cows that have just freshened are bringing a good price. Grades are selling for \$60 to \$75. Dressed veal has been bringing 15c a pound. Eggs are 30c a dozen. Butterfat for April brought 45c a pound. Farm help is more plentiful than for the past few years.

—M. E. B.

Schenectady County.—Spring is late owing to the cold weather. Up to the last of April very little work had been done on the land. There were comparatively few auctions this spring. Not many farmers are hiring help. They are doing what they can and are leaving the rest go. Price of potatoes and hay is very low.—S. W. C.

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Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00	
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Qual. Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00	
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NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

STRETCHED at length, with hands behind head, Steele listened as the violin of the girl ran the gamut of the composers. Rhapsodies, love songs of many peoples, fragments of melodies he had never heard, mad dances of the Slavs, of the plains of Hungary, serenades of Spain and Italy, a riot of love and joy, redolent of moonlight and fragrant gardens, of ivied towers and old romance, she conjured for the enchanted ears of the man lying on a Canadian hill-top. For two hours the violin sang on the height above the forest. At times his half-closed eyes idly measured and approved the grace of the forearm and wrist, the long, supple fingers of the left hand caressing the strings, the oval of the tilted face with its closed eyes, of the unconscious maker of this magic, and, as she turned from him, the coiled masses of her hair, the clean lines of shoulders and hips; or again, captive to the moment, his senses drunk with melody, he lazily followed the slow course of a cloud across the sea of sky. And as he watched and listened, he often compared this girl he had known but days, to other women, who in the past had caught his fancy; and to his surprise, as he conjured them up, and contrasted them with the vivid personality of Denise St. Onge, the memories of the former blurred to insignificance. Slight as was his knowledge of her, the quality which was so patently a part of her—the mystery of personality, had wrought its spell.

At length she ceased playing and asked: "Now would you like to hear something of my own?"

"It would be delightful!"

"I call this, 'When Spring Comes North.'" And she broke into a gay melody filled with the rush of the brooks, the soft wind in the young birch leaves, the love songs of the returning birds.

"You have caught it all—the spring!" he applauded. "Please play it again!" But she shook her head.

"Now I am to break my promise by playing 'Farewell.' We were to be gay today; if you do not care to hear it—?"

"Please play it! You mean farewell to summer?"

Her face darkened as she replied with a characteristic shrug:

"Farewell to summer—to everything!"

"Oh, you cannot mean that!"

Without replying she drew her bow across the strings in a low minor and swiftly lost herself in a stark revelation of grief and despair.

As he listened he heard again the moaning of a heart without hope, the anguish of a tortured soul, which had first met his ears at the rapids. Seemingly she was voicing through her violin what she could not express in words, and the sympathy of his quick understanding went out to the lonely girl with her unknown burden.

She ceased as swiftly as she had begun, and stood gazing out on the tranquil valley. He respected her mood by his silence, his brain active with conjecture, his emotions dangerously out of hand. Then the warning of the low sun called the girl from her brooding. She turned a wistful face as she said:

"I have broken my promise and have been very sad, Monsieur."

"You have been telling me much, in your 'Farewell,' Mademoiselle. I only wish you could trust me—that I could help you." There was momentarily in her eyes that which whipped the blood to his face as she said: "It was because you have the heart of a poet that I played my 'Farewell.' And I do trust you, Monsieur Steele, some time you may know—"

"Why some time, why not now, if I am to aid you?" he demanded impulsively.

But she only shook her head.

Carrying the violin and rifle, Steele led the way down the trail to the post.

They had reached a hollow at the foot of the ridge where the soil was spongy and moist, even in September, because of the springs beneath. Here and there in the forest mold, flowers vividly blue and fringed, bloomed on graceful stems beside the trail.

"Here are my gentians, Monsieur!" cried Denise. "Are they not beautiful? I cannot make them grow so lovely at home, it is not damp enough."

She bent and touched the petals of a flower, and looking up said: "I think I love them more than the other autumn—" she suddenly checked herself, her eyes widening. The man was staring at the trail beyond them.

"Monsieur!"

He turned to her, his puzzled look shifting to a smile. "Pardon me, your gentians are beautiful—but we should hurry or we shall be late at the post, and your father will wonder," he said, and started briskly up the trail, followed by the bewildered girl. He had walked but a few yards when a scream stopped him. With the lunch basket at her feet, fallen from shaking hands, Charlotte swayed in the path behind them, her face gray with terror.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist is traveling through the Canadian wilds studying Indian life for the American Museum of Natural History. He is in the Valley of the Wailing River which gets its name from the moan of its fierce and treacherous rapids. It is rich fur country but the native Indian hunters are terror stricken and planning to leave it due to an unseen monster which howls and shrieks in the forest at the dead of night. The superstitious Indians say it is the Windigo, a beast of Indian fable and they fear that the Evil Spirit has come to bewitch them. It spells the doom of the Wailing River trading post, at which Steele stops for supplies, as well as the whole country roundabout. The post is in charge of Colonel St. Onge, a former French cavalry officer. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. St. Onge faces ruin due to the activities of a free trader, Laflamme, who is giving the Indians whiskey for their furs in violation of the Canadian law, and also to the growing fear of the Windigo, especially since four Indians with a shipment of valuable furs have mysteriously disappeared in the rapids of the Wailing. St. Onge tells Steele that he is kept at the doomed post by Lascelles, his superior in the Revillon Freres, which is the trading company owning St. Onge's post. It is Lascelles' plan to ruin St. Onge and thereby force Denise to become his wife. St. Onge vows that Lascelles shall never have her. That night after all at the post have retired, the terrible shrieking howl of what the Indians call the Windigo, breaks the stillness. Steele is aroused. He is determined to hunt the Windigo and reveal its true character with the help of his guide, David and Michel, the head hunter of the post, who promises to aid him in running down the monster. The terror of the Indians is aggravated by the murmurings of an Indian medicine man at St. Onge's post by the name of Tete-Boule, whose actions arouse Steele's curiosity.

"Oh, what is it, Charlotte?" cried Denise St. Onge, as Steele strode past her, and seizing the palsied Ojibway by the arm, half carried her forward to her mistress.

"Please, Mademoiselle," he insisted, "hurry along! I'll take care of Charlotte. It's nothing. She thinks she sees something, but it's only imagination." And he started with the moaning Indian, numb with fright.

"Nia, Nial!" wailed the Ojibway, finding her feet. "De trail! I see trail, m'am'selle! Run! Run!" And with feet spurred by fear, Charlotte led the way back to the post.

"What was it that you tried to hide from me?" demanded Denise, as she walked rapidly at his side, "I saw your face. There was something."

"It was nothing. It looked like a bear trail, only a bear trail. Charlotte is full of Tete-Boule's myths and was stampeded. She's been uneasy all day." The doubting eyes of the girl searched his as they walked.

"It is kind of you, Monsieur," she said, "but you must not deceive me, I have to face this thing."

"You are not afraid—you do not believe in—"

"Afraid?" she cried, passionately, "yes, I am afraid, of, oh, so many things. You do not realize—it is so hopeless!"

He was walking close to her, over-conscious of her nearness. Her shoulder touched his, and his pulse leaped at the contact. A loose strand of her hair brushed his cheek, and he felt the blood in his face. He was perilously near rash action, but he coveted her good-will—and he feared the mystery in her—and the dignity.

"But is there no way out?" he managed to say, fighting for mastery of himself.

"Way out?" she repeated in a strained voice, "There is no way out—for the lost," and as she quickened her pace, the heightened color of her face betrayed her. Like the strings of her violin she had vibrated to his emotion. Beyond the mystery and the despair, there was the woman, and he followed her swift feet over the trail with an elation he had never before known; with the resolve to fight through to the root of this mystery if it meant a winter on the snow.

"No way out for the lost," she had said, and he smiled as he repeated to himself, "But the lost has been found; the lost has been found." Mystery, Windigo, intrigue at Albany, were as

"What have they got?" queried St. Onge.

"Give it up; maybe some of the fur!" hazarded Steele.

"We shall never see that again," muttered the factor.

Near them the post people discussed the safe return of the search party in awed whispers. Then, as Michel approached, Steele grinned. "Mcet!" he announced drily.

"Good, we need it!" added St. Onge with a sigh of relief.

Swinging the canoe from his shoulders David wiped his brow with his sleeve and grinned into Steele's questioning face as the latter gripped his hand.

"Back safe and sound, David?" Steele looked hard into the snapping eyes of his friend.

"Ah-hah! safe an' soun'! Bo'-jo' Meester St. Onge!" and the Ojibway took the proffered hand of St. Onge.

"Well, Michel, you found moose, if you didn't strike anything else," Steele said to the inscrutable Iroquois. "Don't see any signs of teeth on you; you must have run too fast for the Windigo," he suggested, but the head man glanced significantly at the post Indians and made no reply.

Steele drew David from the group, congratulating Michel on his escape from a hideous death down river and asked: "Any luck, David?"

"We fin' noding of canoe, but we see some sign. Ver' strange sign, boss."

"What was it?"

"Wal, we fin de las' camp of fur-cano', but no sign of cano' or men. Den we follow river shore an' noding there. Den we circle back from de camp an' two smokes into de muskeg we fin'—" David stopped short to scowl past Steele into the face of a hovering Indian, who quickly advanced with extended hand. "Bo'-jo'! bo'-jo'! Daveed," greeted Tete-Boule as David seized his proffered hand.

"Bo'-jo', Tete-Boule!" and the iron grip which was known from Nepigon to Las Seul closed on the unsuspecting interloper.

"Ough! Ough!" cried Tete-Boule doubling with pain over his crushed fingers. "Why you shak' de han' so hard?"

The broad face of David wrinkled in amusement as he surveyed the writhing victim of his hand-shake. "W'at de trouble wid you, Tete-Boule? W'en I ver' glad to see you, I give de good shake-hand."

As Tete-Boule left them nursing his fingers, Steele muttered: "He won't forget that soon. Trying to hear what you are saying, was he?"

"Ah-hah! De nex' tam eet weel be hees neck."

"But what was it you found in the muskeg?"

"In the muskeg we fin' ver' beeg track of somet'ing. We nevaire see such strange sign before." The Ojibway shook his head. "But de rain wipe eet out."

"Then I found more, staying here, than you did down the river."

"Wa't you see?"

"Well, David, I've seen the trail of the Windigo, and I've made another little discovery. We've got a Wabeno at the post and I let you guess who it is."

"A Wabeno!" echoed the surprised David. Then with a grimace he added, "I t'ink dat Wabeno got a sore han' now, but de Windigo trail—w'ere you fin' eet?"

"I'll tell you and Michel what I know after supper; they are calling me now." And the two friends parted.

CHAPTER IX

AS he met Denise at the door of the factor's quarters, Steele said quietly: "Let's not talk of the bear trail to—"
(Continued on page 628)



Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

ONE fine part of the Lone Scout work has been the Amateur Publications. They are published by a group of scouts, sometimes a tribe, or perhaps a council, and some of them are great reading and well printed. Practically all of the Amateur Publications that we have seen have been Authorized Lone Scout Publications, that is they have been granted a charter from the Lone House at Chicago.

Certain qualifications must be met before such a charter will be granted. The publisher must have won the title of Lone Scout Contributor, or he must be a member of the Grand Council. The publisher must show that he is financially responsible to his subscribers and advertisers in case he suspends publication. A nominal charge of 50c is made for the charter. There are other small qualifications which are fully explained in the handbook.

Contribute to Lone Scout Publications

It will be some time before Lone Scouts of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe will be able to start Amateur Publications of their own, though we hope some of you will plan to do it in time. You can send contributions to them, though, and when they are accepted you will be winning points towards a Lone Scout merit medal, which is awarded after 300 points are won. You can send to us at any time for a credit card, costing five cents. You keep a record of the points won on this card, and when the three hundred have been won, you send the card to us and we send your merit medal. The points are awarded on the basis of about five for the first three hundred words of an article and 5 for each additional 200 words.

We will print the names, addresses and subscription rates of some of these publications so you can contribute or subscribe to them.

Okayto Scout, Lawrence Kenny, Oconto, Wis. 25 cents a year.
The Eastern Star, Box 61 Cuddy, Pa. 35 cents a year.
Lone Scout Collector, Thomas J Taylor, Georgetown, Del. 15 cents a year.
The Bay State Scout, Frank R. Bowker, Box 15, North Sudbury, Mass. 15 cents a year.
Pacific Scout, Ralph Salazar, 535 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. 35 cents a year.
The Illini, Albert Shanholtzer, Coatsburg, Ill. 25 cents a year.
Black Hawk News, Chicago Boys Club, 1725 Orchard St., Chicago, Ill.
National Scout, 3 Grindon Ave., Laura-ville, Baltimore, Md. 50 cents per year.
The Humorous, Lock Box 45, Dollar Bay, Michigan. 25 cents a year.
The Council Fire, Ralph A. Lang, Route 2, Kane, Pa. 20 cents a year.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I am sending you my blank to join the Lone Scouts of America. I would like to hear from some of the other Lone Scouts.

Yours truly,

John Straitwell, Brookville, Pa.

Dear Brother Scouts:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you into the good old Lone Scouts, of America. The American Agriculturist Tribe is off on a good start, and it will keep the pace if you do your part.

The first thing for you to do is to read your handbook. It tells you all about the organization and what it stands for. When you have read the handbook you will find that there are three ways to advance. First, by passing the degrees; second, by contribution to Lone Scout Amateur Publications. (The editor of the A. A. will send you more information on this subject), and third by boosting.

The first degree takes up your personal health; the second woodcraft; the third patriotism and first aid; the fourth outdoor cooking, bird study and signaling; the fifth camping and woodcraft; the sixth fishing, trapping, and swimming; and the seventh woodcraft, pioneering (engineering, bridge building, etc), or camping. You may be unable to have articles published in the scout magazines, or you may live

where there are no other boys to join the organization, but you can always get enjoyment and information by passing your degree tests.

The big thing in the Lone Scouts is comradeship—a Lone Scout is a brother to every other Lone Scout. How would you like to have a friend out in California, or down South, or up in Canada? If you want to write to other boys, send your name and address to the Lone Scout Editor, American Agriculturist, W. H.

Earn Your Own Money

All you who are Lone Scouts will find that there will be calls for small amounts of money from time to time for Tribe dues, degree books and badges. These things are not sold to you to make a profit, but to pay for their manufacture and mailing.

We hope that all Lone Scouts will follow the practice of earning the money for these things. You will appreciate them more and feel more pride in them if they were bought with your money.

The First Tribe

The first application for a tribe charter comes from Ottis Gilhousen, Brookville, Pa. He hasn't given us the Tribe name yet, but they have eight members and have had two meetings.

The officers are:

Tribe ChiefOttis Gilhousen
SachemMax Rhodes
Wampum BearerChalmer Fuller
ScribeIvan Dickey

The other members are: Paul Gilhousen, Richard Dickey, James Straitwell and John Straitwell.

This tribe gets the Tribe Chief pin we offered. Let's have some more tribes.

NEW YORK STATE

Albany County—Earl Doxso.
Broome County—Roy Ames.
Chautauque County—Melvin Sarghon, Roger Tyler.
Chemung County—H. L. Cosline.
Chenango County—Merville Davis, William Maynard.
Cortland County—John Kimmich.
Delaware County—Gerald Sanford, Richard Teachnot.
Erie County—Russell Roll, Tyle Zahler.
Franklin County—Merrill Donoghue, Maurice Williams.
Jefferson County—Foyette Marigold.
Lewis County—Frank Balask.
Onondaga County—Robert Nauer.
Steuben County—Norman Horton.
Saratoga County—Gordon Kenyon, Ernest Rucker.
Suffolk County—William Bennett.

(Continued on page 626)

VERTICAL

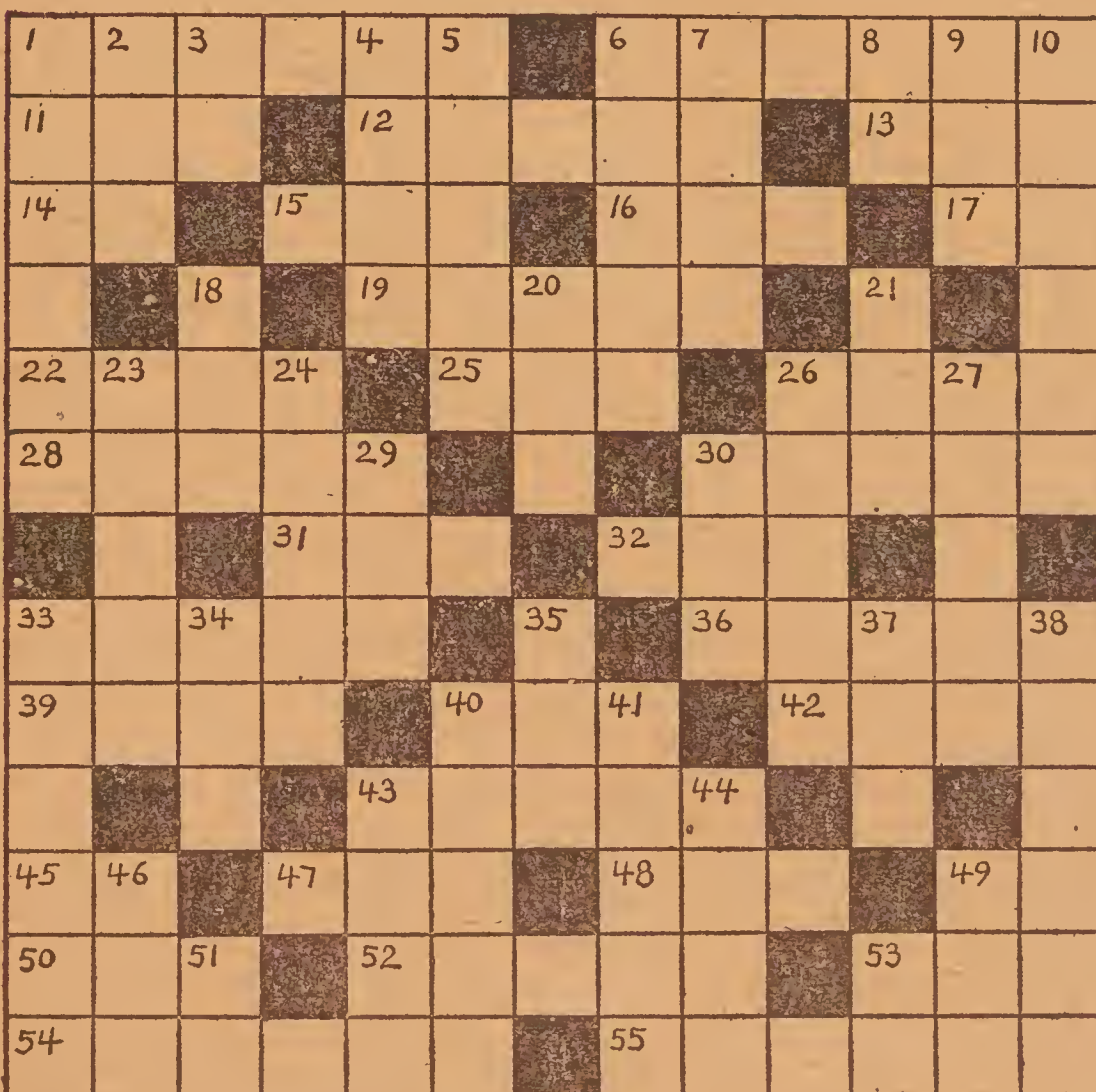
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—Article of furniture (Pl) | 24—Not at any time |
| 2—Natural metallic substance | 26—Cone-bearing trees |
| 3—Myself | 27—More recent |
| 4—Cultivate | 29—Err |
| 5—Peculiarly | 30—Food-fish |
| 6—Inner surface of the hand (Pl) | 33—Be sad |
| 7—At sea | 34—Promise solemnly |
| 8—Beside | 35—Evil |
| 9—Numeral | 37—Metal |
| 10—One who edits | 38—Revolts |
| 18—Belonging to that woman | 40—Shy |
| 20—Prefix meaning "air" | 41—Begin over again |
| 21—Domestic animal | 43—Cavity within a mountain |
| 23—Cast an election-ballot | 44—Flower |
| | 46—Monkey |
| | 49—Beverage |
| | 51—Editor (Abbr) |
| | 53—Four (Roman numerals) |

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

G	R	A	I	N		C	H	O	P	S				
C	R	E	A	T	E		O	A	R	I	N	G		
L	A	D		S	E	A	L	S		N	O	R		
O	P			D	I	D				R	A			
S	E	A		E	L	D	E	R		H	E	N		
E	S	C	A	P	E		R	A	R	E	S	T		
				T	W	O				C	A	N		
S	P	E	E	C	H		F	E	N	C	E	S		
P	O	D		H	E	A	L	S		E	A	T		
A	T			A	G	O				S	R			
N	A	B		A	V	E	R	T		T	E	A		
S	T	A	P	L	E		A	I	R	I	L	Y		
				O	A	K	E	N		L	E	A	N	S

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 3, Number 4



Copyright American Agriculturist, Inc.

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—Vegetable
6—Roof of the mouth
11—Part of the verb "be"
12—Thoughts
13—Spread loosely for drying
14—Exist
15—Aged
16—Permit
17—Nickel (Abbr)
- 19—South American beast of burden
22—Level
25—Affirmative reply
26—Game played on horseback
28—Bruised surface of skin
30—Roll of tobacco leaves for smoking

- 31—Strive for superiority
32—Male child
33—Numeral
36—Restrain from acting, by fear
39—Scent
40—Liquid from coal
42—Male animal parent
43—Juice of apples
- 45—Royal Academy (Abbr)
47—Female animal parent
48—Negation
49—Diphthong
50—Open (Poetic)
52—Twining plants
53—Sick
54—Married
55—Entwines together



Cleaner Milk

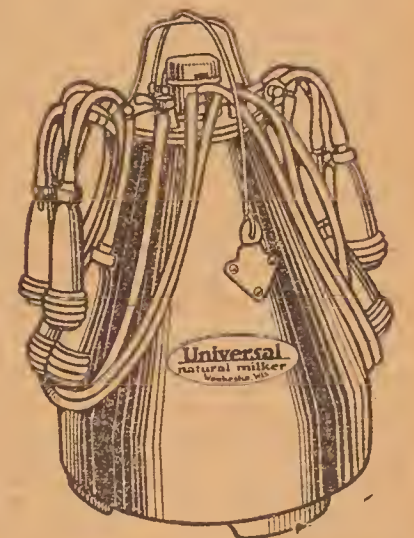
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The milk goes into a dust-tight aluminum container, and all parts that come in contact with the milk are easily cleaned after each milking without taking the milker apart! It automatically washes itself. Between milkings, teat cups and tubes are kept sterile by being immersed in a harmless sterilizing solution.

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Cottage Cheese and Some of Its Many Uses

On Hot Day's Cheese Dishes Are Especially Welcome as a Substitute for Meat

TOO often sour milk is thought to be "spoiled" milk in spite of the fact that it still has much valuable food material in it. It may be used in many ways, but we can think of none better than to use surplus milk for cottage cheese.

Cottage cheese being bland of flavor may be combined well with other foods: this makes it a valuable addition to the family's diet. Cheese is doubly important because it is a source of protein, used by the body to build muscles. It is an excellent substitute for meat and when planning meals that fact should be considered. One pound of cheese is equivalent in food value to one pound of lean meat.

Lime salts, necessary if our teeth and bones are to be built and kept strong, belong especially to milk products, and to comparatively few other foods.

If whole milk is used in making cheese, the product is naturally richer than if skim milk is used. Since cheese is a highly concentrated, and, perhaps, a soft food, it is made much more welcome in the meal if it is combined with crisp foods. In some families it is almost impossible to get the cheese eaten. That may be partly due to time-worn ways of serving it, or of improper methods of making it.

For making cottage cheese either milk which has soured quickly should be used or sweet swim milk with a starter. The temperature should not be too high or a tough curd will result.

How to Make Cottage Cheese

1 gallon sweet skimmilk
1 cup sour milk for starter (should have good flavor.)

Mix thoroughly the sweet and sour milk, and set in a pail which is in a pan of hot water. Bring the temperature of the milk to 75° F. and let stand at room temperature (68° F.) overnight or from 12 to 15 hours. Cut the curd into one or two-inch squares, set the container in a pan of hot water, raise temperature of curd to 100° F. and keep there for about 30 minutes, stirring occasionally. Drain curd in a cheese cloth over a bowl about 20 or 30 minutes, season with salt and mix with sweet or sour cream if desired.

By using rennet or junket tablets with sweet skimmilk, together with a cup of sour milk of good flavor, a cottage cheese may be obtained which has a finer texture than the method given above. The time for making is about the same, however. The bit of junket tablet (about 1/8) is dissolved in 1 1/4 cup of cold water and added to the gallon of sweet skimmilk and 1 cup of sour milk (starter) after they have been warmed in a pan of hot water to about 75° F. This mixture is let stand overnight at room temperature. The curd is then poured gently into a muslin cloth over a bowl, let drain about 20 to 30 minutes, then pressed 20 or 30 minutes between clean boards, under a pail of water for weight.

In earthen or glass jars cottage cheese will keep in a cool place for several days without souring or molding.

Starting with a cottage cheese, which is properly made, there are many simple ways of using the cheese which will not only be delightful to the palate and eye, but which will give added nourishing value to the meal.

Cottage Cheese Loaf

1 cup cooked kidney beans
1 cup cottage cheese
1/2 cup ground peanuts
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup boiled rice
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon savory fat or drippings
1 cup tomato juice
Salt
Pepper

Mix the ingredients well, and form the mixture into a roll. Brush it over with melted fat, and bake it in a slow oven for 35 minutes. Serve the loaf with a medium thick white sauce, to which may be added 2 tablespoons of minced sweet red pepper.

Cottage cheese may be used to fill

the cavities of tomatoes, canned pears, peaches, slices of pineapple, prunes, or celery stalks, and served on lettuce with boiled, or other, dressing. Or it may be combined with dressing and nuts, parsley or jelly, and formed into balls or a small loaf which is sliced and served on lettuce.

Cottage cheese balls may be rolled in grated Cheddar cheese and served on lettuce with dressing. Or the plain cottage cheese may be seasoned with chopped olives, or chopped green or sweet red peppers which also add attractive color to the balls.

Cottage Cheese and Dandelion Salad

2 cups dandelion greens, cut fine
2 tablespoons minced onion
French dressing
Cottage Cheese balls

Pour French dressing over the dandelions and onion, and allow them to stand for 20 or 30 minutes. Place three cottage cheese balls on each serving of dandelions, and serve the salad with boiled dressing.

Cottage Cheese Salad Dressing

1 cup cottage cheese
1 egg yolk
1/2 cup salad oil
1 teaspoon mustard
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons vinegar
or lemon juice
Paprika

Add the beaten egg yolk to the cheese and stir it well. Add the oil and season-

Cheese with chopped parsley or celery;

Cheese with chopped pickles, dill, sweet, or sour, or with chopped olives.

Do Not Waste the Whey

The whey which is generally left to run down the sink drain has within it some of the valuable mineral salts and vitamins which we so much need in the diet. Whey may be used in many palatable ways, and here are some of those ways:

Whey Salad Dressing

Whey salad dressing is good on fresh or cold cooked vegetable salads.

1 cup whey
1/4 cup vinegar
1 teaspoon mustard
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon turmeric
3 tablespoons flour
1/4 cup sugar
Paprika
2 tablespoons butter

Heat the whey and vinegar together. Mix all the dry ingredients and add them with the sweetening to the whey. Cook the mixture until it is smooth and thick. Remove it from the fire, add the fat, and beat the dressing well.

Whey Cornstarch Pudding

2 cups whey
1-3 cup sugar
4 tablespoons cornstarch
1 tablespoon butter
Salt
Flavoring

Some New Ideas in Practical Dresses

Figured materials are much in vogue this season, which makes it rather hard on the short, thick-figured women. The accompanying pictures show two designs suited to the slender figures while the central design is one of the best we have seen for the stout. Plain or narrow striped materials are better than pronounced figured goods for full figures.



2438



2461



2449

Pattern No. 2438 shows inverted side plaits which give a stylish flare to the skirt. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and requires for the 36-inch size 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

Pattern 2461 has gathers over the bust and tiny tucks at the waist to distribute gathers evenly. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

Pattern 2449 shows the fashionable jabot attached to a simple, straight-line dress. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards 36 or 40-inch material with 1 3/8 yards of 18-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write names, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

ings and beat the dressing well. A smoother dressing can be made from cottage cheese which is made from junket than from ordinary cottage cheese. The dressing is somewhat like a stiff mayonnaise and may be used on chopped lettuce or lettuce hearts or other green salad.

Cottage Cheese Sandwiches

Bread for sandwiches should be sliced moderately thin, and buttered. Cutting the sandwiches in fancy shapes adds to their attractiveness.

Cottage cheese used for sandwiches should be moistened with boiled dressing, cream, or a little lemon juice.

Cottage cheese filling may be served in the following ways:

A tart conserve on a layer of cheese
Lettuce leaves and cheese seasoned with salad dressing;

Cheese with chopped peppers, red or green;

Heat the whey until it boils. Mix the sugar and the cornstarch, and add this to the boiling whey. Add the fat, the salt, and the flavoring. Cook the mixture over direct heat until it thickens; then cook it over hot water until it is smooth and clear.—about 20 minutes. Turn the pudding into a mold. Serve it with a soft custard or cream and sugar.

Peach Bavarian Cream

2 tablespoons gelatin
1 cup whey
1/2 cup sugar
1 cup peaches cut in small pieces
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup sour cream, whipped

Soak the gelatin in the whey, and dissolve it by setting the dish in a pan of boiling water. Add the sugar, the fruit, and the lemon juice. Chill the mixture and when it begins to thicken, fold in the whipped cream, and turn it into a mold. Serve it with a soft custard.

Whey Pie

2-3 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup whey, strained
2 eggs
1 tablespoon butter
Salt
1 lemon, grated rind and juice

Mix the sugar and cornstarch and add them to the boiling whey. Cook the mixture until it is thick. Add the beaten egg yolks, butter, salt, lemon juice and rind, and cook it for 2 minutes. Pour it into a crust which has been baked. Cover the top with meringue made by beating the whites of eggs until stiff, adding 2 tablespoons of sugar and a little flavoring and beating until it is glossy. Spread the meringue on the pie and bake it in a slow oven for 25 minutes.

An Easy Way to Cure and Keep Dandelion Greens

CAREFULLY cleanse and remove every vestige of grass, weeds and insects, and thoroughly wash ready for the kettle your quantity of dandelions. Then, in the bottom of a clean earthen jar, place a thin layer of salt, then a thin layer of dandelions; alternate until all your dandelions are in, or the jar filled. Cover with an inverted plate and weight down.

The dandelions should be drained before packing, but only for a short time (say 15 or 20 minutes). They will make their own brine if enough salt is added.

They will shrink amazingly. Last season I filled almost heaping, two two-gallon jars. I pressed each layer as hard as was possible and put quite a thick layer of salt on the top of each, mixing about one-half a level teaspoonful of salt-peter through the last layer of salt.

In a few days these had shrunk so that all were put together in one jar and afterwards more were added. The beauty of putting them down this way is that one can keep adding the dandelions and salt as fast as they get them and have as large a jar as they desire.

After I get all in the jar that I want, I cover the greens with a thick or doubled cloth before putting on the inverted plate and weight. The jar should be kept in a cool place if one has it.

The tame dandelions are the best; we had so many of the tame ones that I sowed the seed promiscuously all about the yards and garden. I would pull up weeds and throw in a few dandelion seeds and in a few years we had all the dandelions we cared for, and that always meant a whole lot, in our family.

If the dandelions are cut off above the "crown" instead of below it they will keep growing out new heads of leaves until late autumn. I know, for I have tried it in my garden for years and had fresh tender dandelion greens, when the ground was about to freeze up in the fall.

Dandelions put down in brine, (or salt I should say) require freshening when wanted to use, and all of one day and night changing the water often, five or six times at the least. Then when freshened and ready to boil drain well, cover with boiling water in which a pinch of soda is added and cook slowly until done as hard boiling toughens them, the same as it does meats. They require no par boiling. I cook a piece of salt pork with them.—Clarice Raymond.

Pickle Vinegar

The vinegar from a jar of pickles is kept to be used again, and any good vinegar from an empty can of pickles is added to it.

The farm helpers are very fond of chopped onions and cabbage covered with this vinegar. I chop the cabbage and onions in a deep basin, using an empty baking powder can for a chopper; almost cover with the vinegar and it is ready for the table. As these vegetables are rich in vitamins this makes a wholesome addition to a meal, and the men folks do like it.—E. M. F.

The Faith That Fails

What Happens When Dad Has To Wash---Other Conveniences

LET us have faith in our children, by all means, but not the blind unreasonable faith that believes them incapable of wrong doing, and that never thinks it necessary to investigate their stories.

A father believed his boy's story about a stone throwing fracas, in which some high school boys broke a window in the school building. The Principal called at the boy's home and told the father that George was one of several boys who were guilty of the misdemeanor.

The father called the boy into the room and remarked in his presence that he had never had occasion to doubt his word, then turning to the boy, he asked him if he was guilty of the offense.

The boy was shrewd and saw the extent of his father's faith in him and so boldly denied any part in the affair.

The father with a sorrowing heart told me, years later, that he believed that was the beginning of George's downfall. It is probable, however, that the habit of deception began years before the high school age when the fond father failed to investigate a childish story and the child saw how easy it was to "get away with it," as the boys say.

Ignorance Not Always Bliss

Talking with the mother of a thirteen-year-old girl, not long ago, I asked, "What does Irene think of it?" referring to something that had happened in the community and which had been discussed all too freely.

The mother looked amazed at my question. "Irene doesn't know a thing about such things!" she exclaimed, "and I'm glad she doesn't."

As a matter of fact, only the day before I had chanced to over-hear Irene discussing the subject quite frankly with two girl chums and it was her mother's faith in her that kept her from discussing it with the only person she should have discussed it with, at her age—her mother.

It all reverts to the matter of keeping the child's confidence, which, nine times out of ten is lost in the very early years through fear on the child's part and lack of understanding on the parent's.

Blind Trust Is Not Wise

If George's father had investigated the boy's stories instead of believing them implicitly; and if, when he found the boy had told him a falsehood, he had talked kindly, correcting him of course but making him feel that he was understood and would be given fair treatment always, but that truth was necessary above all else; the boy and father would have grown up in a companionship in which deception could not live.

If Irene's mother had not thought Irene so innocent, but had recognized that she was vitally alive to all that was going on around her and was at least normally curious about life and its laws, she would have approached the girl tactfully, winning and keeping her confidence.

I am sure no normal person thinks himself above reproach—then why—oh why, should we believe our children to be, when they are but flesh of our flesh?

Investigate Johnny's story; if it proves to be true, give him full credit and let him know that you expect the truth from him—always; but impress it upon him that you are going to make it your business to know what he is doing, because you are his best pal and friend, and then your faith in him will be justified. — MRS. MAE N. MORRIS.

The Story of Lucy

LUCY is a marvel of success. How did we happen to get her? We were lucky for once. It happened this way. A very pleasant neighbor used to come in to wash for mother but she fell sick and could no longer come. So Dad had to go to the city to consult the employment bureau. The war was on and every one had easy work and big pay. There was only one woman looking for work;

she was tall, lanky, Irish, and just getting over a spree. Dad and this woman eyed each other. Questions passed and she went with him. A phone to mother, a six mile trolley ride, and Dad, rather skeptically, and the woman, very loquaciously, entered the kitchen door. Then the battle began.

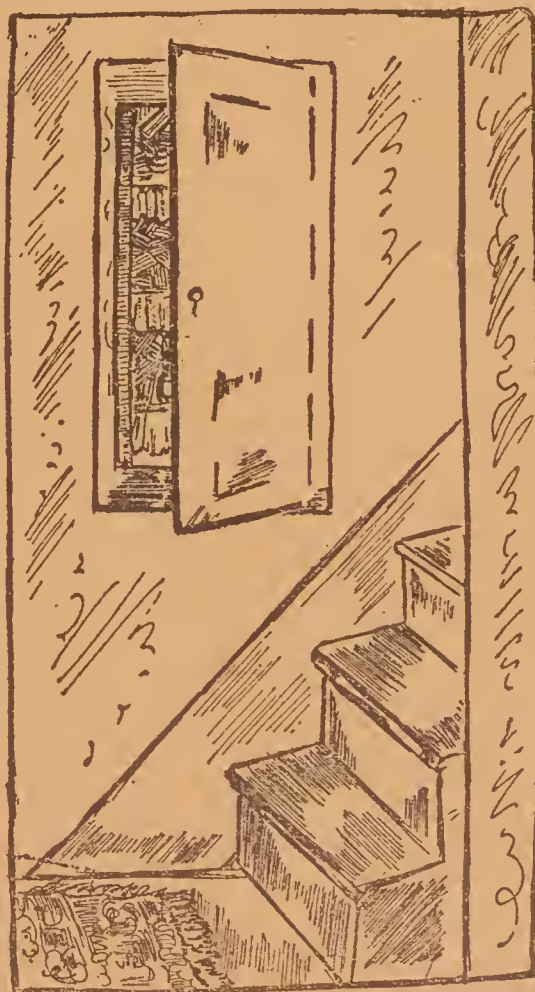
The Job Falls on Dad

The conveniences in our kitchen are not palatial, to be sure, but there are stationary tubs, a boiler of hot water, and a good wash-board. But soon the stream of words from the washer-woman flowed faster than the water from the faucet at eighty pounds pressure. Too many sheets, soap not right, clothes dirty, not enough hot water; she had worked for the queen of money-bags and never seen such a wash before. She had the rheumatism, the ague, and graced over a pain at the pit of the stomach. Mother, worn to a frazzle—caring for two small children and getting dinner at the same time—under this bombardment, finally told her that if she didn't want to wash she didn't have to. Then there were some fireworks. She stamped and raged, got her hat and disappeared, tho the washing was not much more than begun.

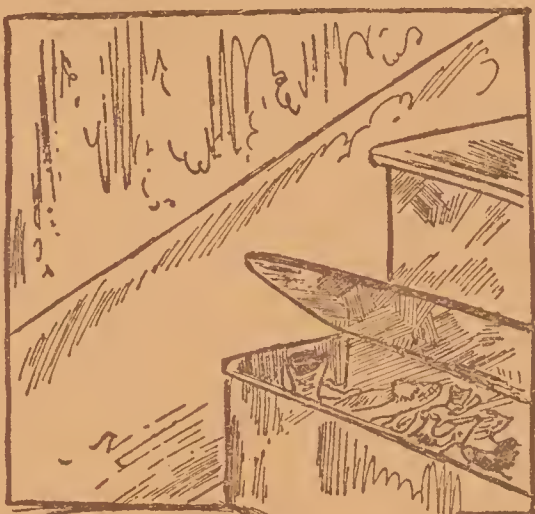
It was up to Dad to finish the wash-

Use The Stairs

IF you need an extra cupboard, place one in the stairway, as shown in illustration number one. Any handy man can build one. And the same space could be used for a wardrobe, if desired, while the bottom step might be used as a shoe box. (See illustration 2). Hinges are fastened to it as shown, and provides a convenience that will always be useful.



Wall space may be utilized by placing a small cupboard in the stairway.



Clever use of bottom step of stairway for shoes, rubbers, etc.

ing for Mother was not able. That reminded him of a washing machine at the hardware store. Mother and Dad went to the city to see it and found that on account of the shortage of labor, purchasers were given ten per cent off sales prices for taking things home. Dad said that was pretty good, for a good neighbor of his would do the carrying for nothing. Next morning he said to his neighbor: "Sam, are you going to the city today with the truck?" "Yes, Mr. Dad, is there any thing I can bring out for you?" "Yes," said Dad, "if you are going to Sharp's store I'd like you to bring out a washer-woman. You will find her standing just inside the door." Sam looked at Dad as much as to say "What are you giving me, any way?" But Sam is a good joker and brought Lucy out that day.

Saved Money and Dispositions

Lucy is not a beautiful girl gracing the pages of a fiction story, nor is she a new movie star; she is only an electric washing machine. Yet by industry and ten years of faithful service, she has attained a certain personality; for, since her arrival on that bright spring morning, our Lucy has always been ready and willing to do the work required of her, and all that Lucy requires of us is a little oil and some attention to her wires. She eats only when working; her food is oil and a steady flow of electric juice. Her board bill, therefore, is small. Once she had the doctor but it was not necessary, for she was not really sick. It was only a bolt that needed tightening and not a death rattle as we supposed. The doctor, much interested in Lucy and her relatives, did not send in a bill. Every week Lucy has worked without a word to say about the wash being too large or too dirty; nor has she told of her service to the queen, and we have paid her no wages. On the other hand she has saved us our dispositions and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in laundry bills and in wear and tear of clothes.

This is a true story for I wrote it,
Dad.

Novel Uses For Salt

Do you ever, when having new shoes, before wearing them, rub the soles on a paper, plentifully sprinkled with salt, to "roughen" them, so you will not slip? Why they make the soles of shoes so shiny and smooth, is a puzzle to me, for it entails a lot of arduous labor to get the family shoes so they will be safe from causing broken bones.

* * *

When making apple pie, or apple puffs, do you put just a wee sprinkle of salt over the apple before you do the sugar? It will greatly enhance the flavor, the same as a pinch of salt does in coffee—cocoa, postum, or fudge. But it needs, or requires—"only" a sprinkle—as too much is worse than none.

* * *

Salt, on a paper to rub the sad irons on, will insure a "smooth" surface and make them iron so much easier. It only requires doing occasionally.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Did You Ever Try?

Substituting rolled oats, browned in the oven, for nuts in a cake?—Mrs. L. E. G.

* * *

Baking the apple sauce instead of boiling?—Mrs. L. E. G.

* * *

To keep cookies crisp, put a few handfuls of shredded tissue paper in the bottom of the jar, so the air can circulate.

* * *

The flavor of salt pork may be improved by adding a small quantity of whole black pepper to the brine.—I. M.

Extra help to get clothes thoroughly clean! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naphtha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! It loosens dirt easily, quickly, safely. Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week?

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ADVERTISEMENT are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Make big money, all or part time, selling \$5,000 Health and Accident Policy, \$25 weekly benefit. All for \$10. Every man and woman you meet needs one. Write for details. Suite 215, Dept. 113, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th—\$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR QUICK SALE at the famous Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa. Financial Commander No. 222463. Son of the great \$60,000 Bull Financial Sensation No. 153793. Dam: Greystone Bculah No. 457078. Record AAA 300 lbs. of fat at three years. Born July 26th, 1922. Solid black. \$100.00, f.o.b. West Chester, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt.

INVEST IN AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD pup or young dog that will soon get the cows, grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bred matron, White Collie with sable cheeks. In whelp to All White Stud. A money maker for some one. Price, \$35. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS the most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Natural born heel drivers. Price reasonable. COMRADE FARMS, Galion, Ohio.

"FOR YOUR PROTECTION"—I vaccinate my English and Welsh Shepherds. Never before have I offered such splendid value. Handsome, strong, healthy pups and workers. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

TEN MONTHS SABLE and White female Collie, 9 champions in pedigree. OLGA MEAD, Amenia, N. Y.

CHOW CHOW PUPPIES—Sire, Windswept Chow Ching 384432, beautiful dark reds, two males, one female, price \$75. Also Toy Poms and Boston Bulls. H. J. GARROOD, Sunshine Kennels, 1370 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups and grown stock, splendid cowdogs, farm raised, watch dogs and companions, \$15 up. MRS. J. A. LEACH, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers, priced right. C. O. D. shipments. STUART PHELPS, Solville, N. Y.

RED CARNEAUX PIGEONS, \$1 pair; one female Airedale, good skunk dog, \$15; puppies also. MAPLESHADE FARM, East Hampton, Conn.

CHAMPION COLLIE PUPS, Sable and White, males, \$10, females, \$5. EL BRITON FARMS, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Baby Chicks of super-quality, from culled stock, send for prices and circular. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio, 841 W. Mary St.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred selected flocks, leghorns, 10c, Rocks and Reds, 12c, mixed 8c. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Free circular. BANKER'S HATCHERY, Dansville, N. Y.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$3.25—25; \$6—50; \$11—100; Rocks, \$3, \$5.50, \$10; V. Leghorns, \$2.75, \$5, \$9; Heavy Mixed, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$8; Light Mixed, \$2.25, \$4, \$7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS: Rich, dark color; hens from breeding pens, each one Vermont certified and tested, free from white diarrhea, \$2.50. Baby Chix, after June 15, 20c; 300, \$50; 600, \$90. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, AA 10, Hartland, Vt.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS EGGS, 12—\$1.75; ducklings, 35c; White Wyandotte eggs, 15—\$1.50. Postpaid. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

CHICKS—7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAllisterville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Price reasonable. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS, EGGS, Mammoth Pekin Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS hatching eggs, \$1.50—15; \$8—100. Pure bred heavy layers. J. D. HOUCK, Venice Center, N. Y.

COCKERELS, yearling hens, bred for heavy egg production. All stock guaranteed or money back. Write me, I can please you. NICHOLS WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Erin, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, pure bred, 3 months old, each, \$1.50; Brown and White Leghorns, 2 months old, \$1. M. G. FRANKEN, Ohio, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiostats to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes: 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

TURKEYS. Raise 95 per cent of your birds by using the only known cure for Blackhead. Hundreds of testimonials. 24 capsules and feed formula dollar, \$3.50 100. Also "Wonder Cure" for chickens, day old and mature stock, dollar bottle. Nothing like it on the market. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY CO., 816 South Main, Santa Ana, California.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY FARMERS' ASSN., Paducah, Ky.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

NATIONAL ANA LIQUID ROOFING is a real product. Let us quote you prices on cost for reroofing your barn. Write us stating kind of roof, size and width. NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO., Dept C-61, 163 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; cigars \$4.00 per 100. Pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—We buy old postage and revenue stamps, both U. S. foreign and confederate. What have you? Write us. WM. H. WILKERSON, JR., 778 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

25 LIGHT FARM Electric Lighting Plant with indestructible Edison battery, guaranteed working order, only \$125. C. L. TEMPLAR, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRINTING

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-27, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road. 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. R. J. WHEATON, Killawog, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FARM, 130 acres, good land, 1,000 cord wood, young orchard, 12 room house, spring water in house and barn, near State Road. Address OWNER, Box 23, Chat-ham Center, N. Y.

DAIRY FARMS for sale cheap, splendid opportunities. Free showing. Write or phone. FRED ARMSTRONG, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO VARIETIES—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River at \$1.75 per 1,000. Ready after May 5th. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

GLADIOLI 70 Blooming Bulbs \$1.00—no 2 alike. 12 choice dahlias \$1.00. Catalog. A. SHERMAN, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions Extra Fine Field Grown Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield Special for June only—5,000, \$5; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40.00. Tomato Plants 10,000, \$15.00 Cash. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

SPECIALS—\$1 each prepaid; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 50 Asters transplanted, 3 colors; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 selected Tomato plants. Send for catalog, special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa. Dept. A.

BERRY-VEGETABLE AND FLOWER PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, gooseberry, grape, currant plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, pepper, sweet potato and other vegetable plants; Foxglove, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Sweet William, Hardy Blue Salvia and 70 other kinds of perennial flower plants, ready to bloom this summer, all perfectly hardy, living out doors all winter; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Zinnia and 20 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

MILLIONS OF CABBAGE PLANTS from June 10th. \$3.00 per M. \$2.00 per 500. Celery plants July 1st. 100,000 Early Snowball and Dry Weather Cauliflower plants ready from June 10th. \$5.00 per M. \$1.50 per 100. Catalog upon request. WELLS M. DODDS, North Rose, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants (ready now), Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish, and Red Rock. All rooted \$2.00 per 1000, 5000—\$9.00; 500, \$1.25. 1,000,000 Cauliflower. (All rooted) Same Strain as last year \$4.50 per 1000; 5000—\$20.00; 500, \$2.50. 500,000 Tomato Plants: Bonny Best, Stone, Jewel and Matchless. Field Grown Plants \$3.00 per 1000; Transplanted plants \$8.00 per 1000. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready June 20th) Golden Self Blanching (French Seed), Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, and White Plume, \$3.00 per 1000; re-rooted \$3.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with all orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, \$4.50; 5,000, \$20; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, \$2; 5,000, \$9; 500, \$1.40; 200, \$1.10. Copenhagen, Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Fleet, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

FIELD GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS, grown from best selected seeds. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession and Flat Dutch, 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2 postpaid; 10,000, \$11 expressed. Take no chances. We guarantee to satisfy or money refunded. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

FOUR SOLID ACRES EARLY GLORY, Copenhagen Market, Red Rock and Danish Ballhead Cabbage plants now ready, \$2 per thousand. F.O.B. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SWINE

60 REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS; eight bred sows, farrow in early September; one good service boar. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. and Chester White pigs for sale, best strains, prices right. E. P. ROGERS, Wayville, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

PATCH WORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meridian, Conn.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade

ADVERTISE

in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A Happy Hunting Ground

(Continued from page One)

to pass on fire signals at night from New York City nearly forty miles away. There are still earthworks to be seen in the town of North Castle, and many battle scars about the county.

Agriculturally Speaking

As in other things John Jay was a pioneer in farming, having used the first mowing machine in the county. He also built and used one of the first silos. It was a square affair built of stone.

Fifty years ago the county supplied a goodly share of the milk going to New York City. That industry has almost entirely gone up-state, but we now supply a thinner fluid known as "aqua" or H-2O. This is a fairly profitable crop, as the city has six large reservoirs here that they paid many dollars for the land they take up. Also, they still return vast sums of money for taxes. Speaking of "finger lakes," one of these reservoirs is twenty-two miles long.

The northern part of the county still has much good farming land. The main crops are fruit, corn, potatoes, and some grains. There is considerable poultry, and some dairying.

Natural Beauties and Convenience

Westchester has many beauty spots in its rolling hills. There is a goodly number of natural lakes, as well as artificial ones. We have tide water on the eastern shore, and the mighty Hudson to the west. So with our present means of locomotion, good bathing is but a step. The nearness to the world's greatest city has brought many home-seekers. The central and southern parts of the county have many estates, almost a population of "hill-toppers." The county has nine public parkways, including around 4,000 acres. the Mohansic, the largest, covers 1100 acres of ground.

Our roads are good, and now we have in the northwest corner of the county the great and wonderful Bear Mountain bridge over the Hudson River. The bridge is at your service. You up-state folks all have a longing to see tidewater, and I know you want to see where the "bear came over the mountain," so come to Westchester and you will agree as the Indians did, that it is a "happy hunting ground."

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 623)

Sullivan County—Frank Pressel.
St. Lawrence County—Elbert Ackley.
Tompkins County—Francis Hornbrooks.
Wayne County—Donald Albright.
Wyoming County—Irwin Day, Henry Kreutter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford County—James Forrest.
Cambria County—Walter Gallagher.
Luzerne County—William Otter.
Montgomery County—William Neilans.

MICHIGAN

Clinton County—Charles Blakeslee.

OHIO

Belmont County—Henry Klec.
Look in the back issues of the paper for membership blanks or send to us for them.

Treating Fistula Withers

Having seen good information in your paper, I would like a little advice on treatment of a horse that has a fistula. It started first with a large swelling on top of her withers, then broke and has been discharging ever since. The swelling has practically gone but the discharge, still occurs.—L. R., N. Y.

FISTULA withers is a very difficult problem to treat and often takes more money than the animal is worth. The following, compounded at your pharmacy, may help: Tn. Cantharidia, 2 ounces; Tn. Iodi, 3 ounces; Ol. Teribenth, 4 ounces; Ol. Succini, Ol. Tiglii, aa, 1 ounce; Hydrarg. Chl. Cor., 3 drams; and Ol. Olivae, 8 ounces.

Inject these compound into the sinus at intervals of seven to ten days. Coat the outside of the fistula with vaseline, so as to save the hair on the animal, in case any of the medicine should fall out.

Service Department

Concerning Growing Frogs for Market, Enlarging Pictures, Etc.

YOU have probably heard the old story about the farmer who went to a hotel keeper and tried to sell him in advance ten carloads of frogs' legs. The hotel man told the farmer that he could not use ten carloads, but he could use ten pounds. A few days later the hotel man met the farmer on the street and asked him why he had not delivered the frogs' legs. The farmer look rather sheepish and then said: "Well, I'll tell you. By the noise that those old bull frogs made down in the pond back of the night pasture, I thought there was at least ten million of them, but after the boy and I worked for a whole day draining the pond, we found only three frogs!"

A Letter for Prof. Embury

We were reminded of this by an inquiry from a subscriber regarding the possibilities of making money from growing frogs. We wrote to Prof. G. C. Embury of the Entomology Department of Cornell regarding the proposition and he replies as follows:

"Undoubtedly report has come to your subscriber that a fortune may be made from frog raising. Indeed there was a little booklet put out several years ago which raised all sorts of false hopes. The author, however, neglected to sign his name to it but did not hesitate to ask two dollars per copy. I am glad to tell anyone the truth about raising frogs or fish but do not wish to encourage any proposition that is bound to fail.

No one to my knowledge has succeeded in raising frogs to marketable size in artificial ponds and with profit. There are a very few so-called frog farms consisting of natural marsh lands which have been fenced in and protected in such a manner that the natural increase in frogs has been larger than would otherwise obtain.

Must Grow Two Years

As you undoubtedly know the frog when first hatched from the egg is in the form of a tadpole free swimming in the water and feeding largely upon vegetation. It lives in this way from a few months to two years depending upon the species and then transforms to the adult four-legged frog. The newly transformed frog is small and must grow for two or three years more before it reaches a marketable size.

It is an easy matter to raise the tadpoles in a pond until they become little frogs but after they leave the water they feed upon living insects and other animals. So far as known they will not eat artificial food, and so must be turned out to pasture in a marsh. It is very difficult to catch them again because they distribute themselves over a large area.

Green Frogs the Largest

The largest kinds found in New York are the green frogs and the bull frog. Each lays a large pancake-shaped egg mass usually floating at the surface of the water but often anchored about some plant or partly submerged stick. The eggs of the green frog may usually be collected through the month of June, while those of the bull frog are laid in late June and early July.

They may be collected in large numbers with a dip net and pail and later transferred to any convenient pond where they will hatch and the young tadpoles grow to the stage of transformation.

If it were possible to obtain in large quantities some foods that the adult frogs would eat, then one might be able to raise them for the market with considerable profit. The best we can do, however, in the present state of our knowledge is to turn out the frogs into a fenced area of marsh or wet meadow, where they may forage upon their natural food.

It must be remembered, however, that

a great many of them will be eaten by snakes and green herons unless one gives them some protection and also that it may be difficult to collect them for market two years hence.

Reward for Captured Crooks

DON'T forget the standing offer of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, of \$100 reward for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons trying to sell stock or bonds of a fraudulent nature. The only condition is that the fraud must be attempted on a farm on which is posted an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Protective Service Bureau sign. We propose to do our part to drive out the crooks who yearly cheat farmers out of thousands of dollars of their hard earned savings.

If there is any person, or persons, selling stock of any kind in your neighborhood or county, get the details and write us. We will take the matter up directly with the attorney general's office and we are promised than an immediate investigation will be made. If the salesmen are honest,

crooks and is your certificate that you have a right to use all of our experts free of charge. The sign may be obtained free of charge from our salesman, who will nail it up for you, or it will be sent direct by mail to you upon receipt of six cents to cover cost of mailing.

We are glad to be of assistance in straightening out such difficulties as claims against all commercial houses, commission merchants, mail order houses, express and railroad companies, etc. We are glad to make investigations, so far as we can, as to the responsibility of concerns with whom you may want to do business. We also answer all general inquiries, including legal, financial, marketing, radio and engineering questions. All of these are in addition, of course, to any questions you may want to ask about any kind of farm practice or veterinary problems.

Avoid Too Old Claims

There is one kind of claim, however, that we do not care to handle because we are not in a position to; that is, claims of a personal nature, including especially personal debts. We are not a collection agency in the usual sense of the word.

Also, it is very important when writing to our Service Bureau for help not to have the claim of too long standing. It is, of course, impossible for us to do very much in adjusting a difficulty that has been running for several months or a year or more.

Will you also, when writing to us, be sure to state all of the facts, and above all,

sign your name and address in full. We are constantly throwing perfectly good questions into the wastepaper basket because they are not signed, or signed only with initials. All letters will be considered confidential. We will not publish your name in the paper. But most of the letters are never published anyway, for we answer them by mail. Even if we do publish them, it is often several weeks after you write before we can get them into the paper—therefore, the necessity of signing your name for an immediate reply.

Now, after reading this, if there is any way mentioned above in which we can help you, that is just what we are here for. Or, if you do not have anything troubling you just now, remember that if you should have trouble, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau is at your call free of charge.

A Lifelong Friend

The check for \$99.60 in full settlement of my claim has been received. I can't thank you enough for the trouble you have taken in getting this claim for me. I know we would not have received the money without your help. I wish you would send me one of your Service Bureau Membership Signs. Whenever I can get a subscriber for you I do so. I have already spoken to some of my new neighbors and told them that all farmers should take the paper. I remain a life long friend to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

—E. W. B., New York.

I received the check due me from the milk company. Many thanks to you for I feel certain that I would not have received it otherwise, as their superintendent was notified personally that I had not received my pay.

If there are any charges, let me know.

—F. McL., New York.



the investigation will help them. If not, you and your neighbors will be protected. For your evidence leading to a conviction, we will give the \$100 reward.

A picture of our Service Bureau sign is on this page, and salesmen will put them up free of charge, or one will be mailed to you direct upon receipt of six cents to cover postage.

The Enlarged Picture Pest

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST belongs to a group of the best farm papers in America, known as the Standard Farm Papers. We are constantly interchanging information and service that results in benefit to all of the millions of subscribers who take the Standard Farm Papers. We have just received word from a member of this group, *The Nebraska Farmer*, that the enlarged picture pest has made its appearance in Nebraska.

These crooked enlarged picture salesmen have in years past done a lot of business in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory. Watch out for them. Don't let them get your money, and don't let them carry away your good pictures.

Our Service Is Growing

DURING the month of May, THE SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST COLLECTED \$1,704.48 for our subscribers. We settled 215 claims, answered 39 legal inquiries, 24 financial inquiries, 15 marketing questions, and 91 miscellaneous inquiries. On many of these inquiries, it was necessary to write several letters to get the correct information.

This report will give you some idea of what it means to be a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and what it means to have posted on your farm the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign, a picture of which is printed on this page. The sign will protect you from

Frost & Wood MOWER



One Horse and Two Horse Sizes

Popular throughout the world for many years. Thousands of satisfied users. Built for heavy crops and rough and hilly land. Roller bearings assure light draft. Its cutter bar strength and superior cutting mechanism give long service.

The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop.

Sizes 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

Write for catalog describing Frost & Wood Mowers, Dump Rakes, Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Cultivators, etc.

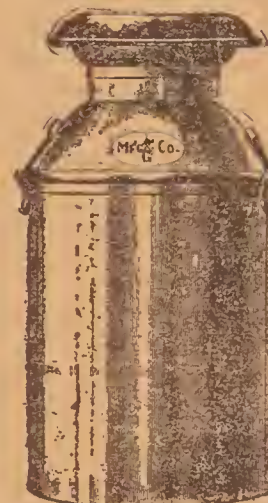
Guaranteed by us and our dealers.

EUREKA MOWER CO.

Box 1500,

Utica, N. Y.

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

SILVER STRAND LIGHTNING RODS

Highest Grade Scientifically-Developed Lightning Protection

Absolutely Guards Your Buildings Against Lightning Loss

You have no facilities for properly testing Lightning Rods. You take no chances when you insist upon the "Silver-Strand." It's your protection when you buy and for generations after. Look for the

"SILVER-STRAND!"

Take No Substitute. Sold and erected only by the better class of dealers whom we thoroughly instruct and on whom you can always rely.

Write for Free Booklet on the "Silver-Strand."

"Electra" Lightning Rod Company, Dept. E 30 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

PAINT \$2.25 Per Gallon

Direct From Factory NO SALESMEN NO JOBBERS NO RETAILERS

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What Readers Want to Know

Harrowing Potatoes---Buckwheat After Hay

How late is it safe to use a harrow on young potatoes? Some farmers in our section harrow until the plants are quite high. It seems as though they would break some of the young vines. Doesn't this injure the crop? We harrow until we can just see a few sprouts.—G. F. E., New York.

THERE is no set rule for harrowing potatoes after they have been planted and when they are first coming up. A great deal depends upon the individual both as to his likes and dislikes and to the care with which he goes over the crop. Some Long Island growers use a weeder which is a light form of spring harrow until the plants are as high as 6 inches. What little breakage does occur or what few plants are pulled out, are more than compensated by freedom from weeds and conservation of moisture. Much depends upon your local soil conditions. We believe you will be perfectly justified in continuing your harrowing operations, until the plants are at least 3 inches high.

You might try a little experiment in part of the field by harrowing a little longer, say until the plants are 5 or 6 inches high. There is nothing like trying things out in a small way on your own place.

Buckwheat After Cutting Hay

Can a crop of buckwheat be grown after cutting a crop of hay from the land? How much should be sown and how much fertilizer should be used.—L. C. N., New York.

BUCKWHEAT is one of the quickest growing grain crops, and in some sections is sowed quite late in July. If sowed too early, hot weather may injure it at blossoming time, and of course there is some danger that it may not mature in the fall before it is injured by frost.

It is quite common to sow after harvesting the hay, but we believe the practice is not increasing, because the yields are usually much lower than when the land is plowed earlier in the season. When plowed late the sod does not decay rapidly and it interferes with the rise of moisture through the soil.

The usual rate of seeding is one bushel per acre. Buckwheat seems to make good use of a rather low grade of fertilizer, but unless some fertilizer is added, the yield is commonly quite low. From two hundred to four hundred pounds of fertilizer analysing twelve to fourteen per cent of phosphoric acid, and two to three per cent of potash should prove satisfactory. Nitrification will be quite active in the hot summer months, and if nitrogen is added in the fertilizer, lodging of the grain is likely to result.

Hog "Self-Feeders" Practical

Is the so-called "self-feeding system" for hogs safe to use under general farm conditions? I am particularly anxious to cut down my labor in the care of my Berkshires, but I do not want to take chances. How are others meeting this problem?—A. M. L., Pennsylvania.

THE Ohio Experiment Station recently expressed its confidence in the self-feeder, as follows:

"The 'cafeteria' system of self-feeding hogs has proved very efficient and economical, particularly in the case of the ration of corn and tankage. In this system of feeding shelled corn or other grain is placed in one compartment or bin of a self-feeder, which is a hopper feeding down into a trough; and tankage or meat meal, or similar protein feed, is another compartment.

"The pig will eat about the right amounts of each to 'balance' his ration. Pigs have thus established a reputation for being very 'food wise', much wiser than any other farm animal. A weanling pig is still a baby that needs his stomach filled every few hours. Otherwise he will shiver and shrink since he depends on his feed to keep him alive and warm. Only feed in excess of that so-called maintenance requirement can make him grow big and fat.

"Small pigs, particularly at this time of year, when they are called upon to 'fight the climate' should be fed morning, noon, and night, for their small

stomachs do not hold enough feed to last them for twelve hours or more. If self-feeding has a place anywhere, it has for weaning pigs.

Bee-Louse Makes Appearance

A NEW pest of bees, popularly called the bee-louse has been found in Maryland, and in a few other places in the United States. It is undoubtedly imported from Europe with queen bees, and while it is not, so far, to be regarded as a serious menace, beekeepers will do well to take steps to eradicate it from their colonies when discovered.

It is not a true parasite, according to the Bureau of Entomology, but it is capable of weakening a bee colony by taking its food and by tormenting the queen bee. It lives on the honey carried by the bees, not on their blood, as was at one time supposed. It is found singly on the workers and in numbers on the queen bee, but seldom on drones.

Scabs on Horse's Knees

I have a horse with scabs on the back of his front knees, which are very sore. Can you tell me anything to do for it. C. C. B., New Jersey.

THE following prescription made up at your local drug store, and applied to the sore parts, twice daily, should be helpful: Powdered Zinc sulphate, ½ ounce; balsam Peru, 4 drams; camphor, 3 drams; benzoin, 3 drams; and vaseline, qs, ad, 4 ounces.

Treating Simple Coughs

We have a horse that coughs a good deal, and has done so for about three weeks. The cough shakes him badly. Please let me know something to stop the cough.—M. M. N., New York County, N. Y.

COUGHING as a rule is only a symptom of some disease but from your description it may be a simple cough. We suggest that you secure from your local druggist syrup cocillana compound, and give one-half ounce every three hours.

The Valley of Voices

(Continued from page 622)

night, Mademoiselle." And the grateful look she gave him was ample reward for his tact.

"As I feared, Monsieur, the men found nothing down river," said St. Onge as they sat down to the simple meal.

Not knowing whether Michel had as yet confided in the factor, Steele didn't mention the strange trail.

"It is certainly a puzzle, Colonel."

"Yes, a riddle which will be solved in only one way, Monsieur—by time. Some day when we have left the Wailing River we may hear of the fate of my men."

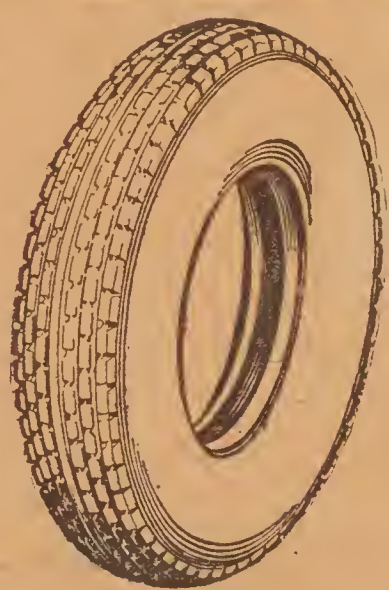
"Then you have no faith in the Windigo theory of their disappearance?" Steele boldly challenged, with a curl of the lip.

The tired eyes of St. Onge twinkled. "So far as our Indians are concerned, Monsieur, the Windigo will drive us out of the valley. But I am not prepared to say that the Windigo have my fur."

Brent Steele was narrowly on the point of demanding that his host put his cards on the table face up. St. Onge's failure to take his guest fully into his confidence was irritating to a degree. As he ate in silence, the American promised himself that there should shortly be a showing of hands or he would go south at once. Then the brooding eyes of Denise St. Onge met his and he realized what it would mean to leave Wailing River to its fate—what memories he should leave behind when he started south for the Nepigon.

(To Be Continued)

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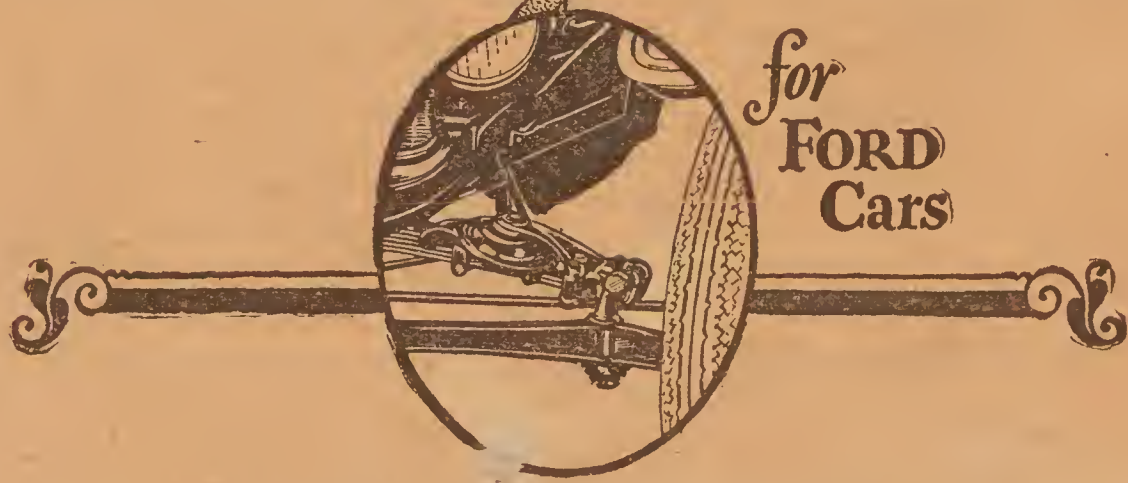
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JUNE 27, 1925



June

What Readers Want to Know

How to Control the Enemies of Cantaloupes---Cost of Growing Tomatoes

We are growing cantaloupes this year as an experiment. We are on a good highway and have a good roadside market. After reading in the A. A. about cantaloupe possibilities, thought we would try some. What insects are most destructive and what early preparation is advisable against them? We prefer to be ready and fight before they arrive.—J. N. D., New York.

ONE of the commonest enemies of the young plants is the well known "cut-worm." If you expect much trouble from this pest, it will pay to poison them before the plants come through the ground with poisoned bran. As there have been so many recipes printed for this material, I will not take time to go into this matter further, except to say that it is best to apply it late in the afternoon, just before sundown, as these worms work mostly after dark. If you do not succeed in getting them all before the plants are up, repeat if they cause much damage.

Striped Beetle Most Dangerous

What is justly regarded as the most dangerous of all insects is the striped

cucumber beetle, the small hardshelled bug with black and yellow stripes on its wings. They usually arrive in numbers soon after the plants are out of the ground, and if not kept off then will quickly ruin the young plants. But it is quite as important to keep them off all the season, as they are usually present after the vines have begun to run, although they are not so noticeable then, and many people make the mistake of thinking that they have gone, or that they do not do much damage after the vines are putting out runners. The fact is that they do great injury to the vines as long as they are present, chewing the stems and blossoms, which weakens the vines from bleeding, and hurts the setting of fruit, and the scientists now tell us that they are one of the greatest factors in spreading diseases from plant to plant. It is most essential to control the beetle, and fortunately the new methods of control are very effective.

We long ago found that no method of

poisoning was very effective, so for years we had fought them quite effectively with repellants. In the last two years we have been trying the nicotine dust treatment, and find to our great surprise and pleasure that it will really kill the bugs, the only thing we have ever found that will do so. A good dusting with the 3 or 4% nicotine dust will on a warm day, kill all the bugs which are hit by it or by the fumes. But more will come later, as they will hatch out in the grass of other fields or fencerows. It will pay every grower to keep after them.

Lice Are Bad Customers

One of the most dangerous of insect pests, if allowed to get started, is the plant louse, or aphid; if it gets beyond control it may ruin a whole crop of nearly ripe melons. They are very small, and come in millions on the under sides of the leaves, where it is hard to get at them with a liquid spray. They cannot be poisoned as they suck

the juice of the plants instead of eating the surface. Nicotine will kill them if it touches their bodies, commonly called by contact. We find the same dust we used for the beetle to be very effective, and the dust can be blown close to the ground and rises against the under sides of the leaves, where it is so hard to get the wet spray to touch.—H. J. WALRATH,

The Cost of Growing Tomatoes for Canning

Can you give us any information as to what it costs to grow a ton or an acre of tomatoes? This section grows many acres for canning, and the opinion as to whether it is profitable or not seems to vary among the farmers.—O. N. T., New York.

YOUR question is a difficult one to answer. The cost of growing tomatoes will vary on different farms, and in different parts of the state. The following figures which were sent us by the Fancher Growers' Cooperative Association, of Fancher, N. Y., show that the cost of growing and marketing a ton of tomatoes depends greatly on the yield obtained per acre.

	Cost Per Acre	
	Man Hours	Horse Hours
Plowing	5	10
Harrowing, 5 times	5	10
Discing	1.5	4.5
Cultipacking, 2 times	2	4
Rolling	1	2
Hauling and applying fertilizer	3	6
Hauling plants	2	4
Marking	1	2
Setting and dropping	15	1
Resetting	1	
Cultivating, 2 horses, 2 times	3	6
Cultivating, 1 horse, 3 times	8	8
Hoing	10	
Spreading manure	5	15
Total to harvesting	62.5	72.5
62.5 man hours at 35c		\$21.87
72.5 horse hours at 17.5c		12.68
3,555 plants at \$5 per M		17.78
800 lbs. fertilizer		14.00
8 tons manure \$3, \$24, 40%		9.60
Rent of land		17.00
Cost, up to harvesting, per acre ..		\$87.93

Cost Per Ton			
Yield Per Acre	Up to Harvesting	Packing and Hauling	Total
5	\$17.60	\$4.00	\$21.60
6	14.66	4.00	18.66
7	12.57	3.50	16.07
8	11.00	3.25	14.25
9	9.77	3.00	12.77
10	8.80	3.00	11.80
11	8.00	3.00	11.00
12	5.86	3.00	8.86
15	7.33	3.00	10.33
20	4.40	3.00	7.40

The average yield last year of the members of the Fancher Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., was 11.6 tons. Ninety-five per cent of them made a profit last year. An effort will be made in 1925 to make it 100 per cent.

Level Potato Culture Versus Ridging or Hilling

I wish you would answer a question for me. I have heard some people claim that level culture is better in growing potatoes, while other folks claim that it is best to ridge up potatoes. What is your opinion.—J. N. W., New York.

LOCAL conditions determine the practice. If you are in a climate that is generally cool and if your soil is loose and deep and abundantly supplied with moisture, you will undoubtedly get good results from hilly culture. If you are in a section where you are apt to suffer from the lack of rain during the summer months, where the soil dries out very readily and where the ground heats up considerably in the summer time, then level culture will usually prove superior to ridging. Down on Long Island the soil is sandy and drains readily. Furthermore they suffer some seasons for lack of rain over quite a period. It is therefore more desirable to practice level culture. In the fall they facilitate digging by going through the rows with a shovel plow and covering some of the weeds, creating a ridge into which the digger works more readily.

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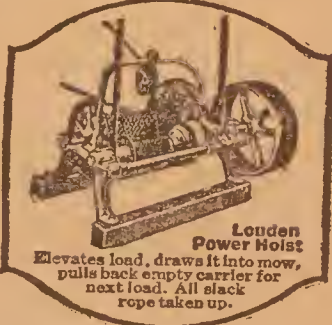
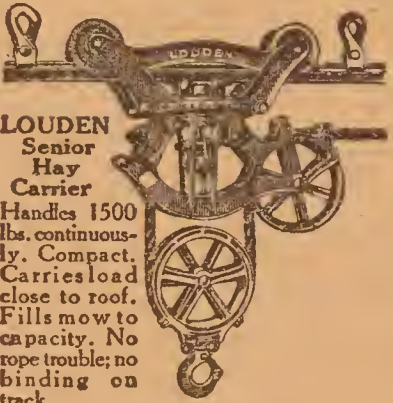
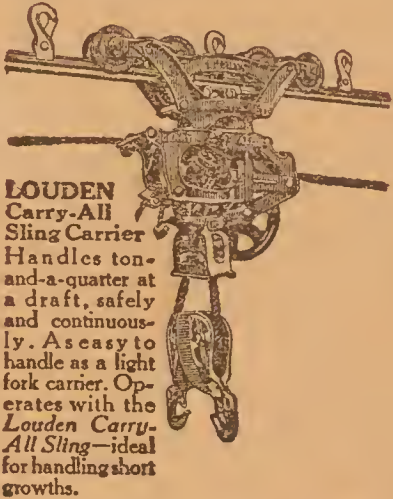
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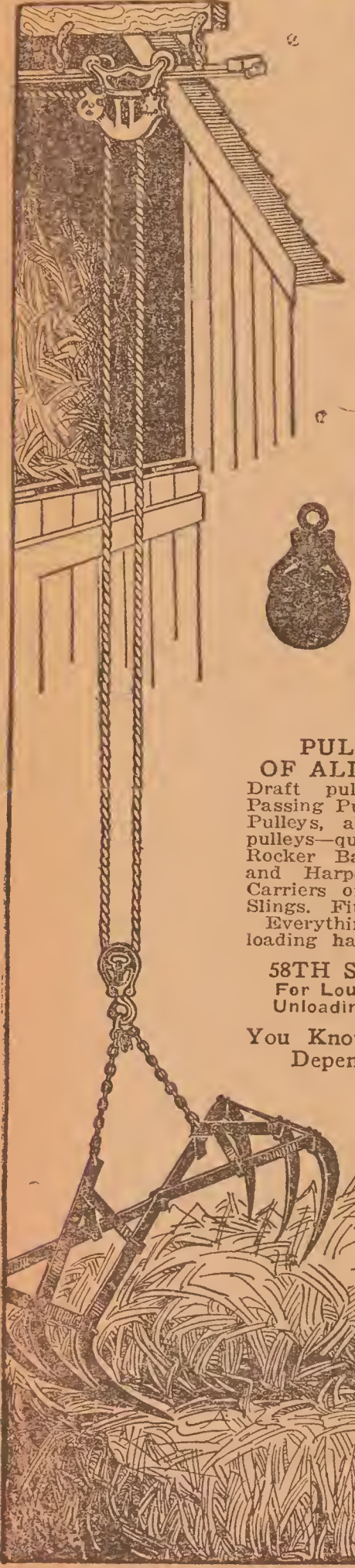
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Volume 115

For week Ending June 27, 1925

Number 26

Lessons Learned In Marketing Fruit

Western New York Cooperative Completes Reorganization

By M. C. BURRITT

IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, issue of September 27th, 1924, the writer told of the reorganization plans and of drastic changes in the management of the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative. These plans were only a start in the right direction. They reduced central costs to a minimum, which was an essential thing to do. The Association is



M. C. BURRITT

about to close its books for the year 1924-5, and in spite of an unusually small crop of fruit has kept within its budget of 10 per cent of net sales with all the year's bills paid. In a sense what was done was negative. Before a new structure can be built on the old foundation the old one has to be overhauled and sometimes torn down entirely. But unless the unserviceable old is rebuilt or replaced with a new and better one no progress is made. The action of the Association directors last fall simply cleared the foundation for the new structure.

Surveyed Before Changing

The directors knew that other and wiser policies and procedure must be established. They did not do more at the time for several good reasons. The active marketing season was on and time was lacking to put certain new policies and plans into operation. It seemed unwise to attempt too much at once. Moreover, some proposals were doubtful and needed further study. So after the rush of the packing season some of the more important changes of policy proposed were put up to the members to think about. At the same time the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture was asked to make a careful analysis of the Association's business with recommendations as to changes in policies and operation. The Bureau sent two men, Messrs. Christensen and Swartout, who were given free access to all records of the Association. With the help of clerks they tabulated important data in the office. They visited local association members and talked with local boards of directors. Other investigators visited the trade in several large markets and studied the reputation of the Association's pack with the buyers. Finally, they reported their findings and recommendations to the directors and later to the Board of Representatives.

It is naturally a source of gratification to the Board of Directors that most of its own plans and proposals were confirmed by this independent study

and report and several new and valuable suggestions, all supported by the best data obtainable, made. The most important changes recommended and approved by the Board of Representatives on May 1, 1925 were (1), the practical abandonment or vigorous modification of quarter inch sizing and in its place establishing a pack better suited to trade demand, (2), stimulating demand through better merchandising and selling service; (3), a more scientific and accurate method of deciding when to sell; (4), the reorganization of certain business practices in accounting, pooling, etc.; (5), establishing a reserve; (6), changing the central's commission from a percentage to a flat per package charge, together with other detailed items.

Give the Consumer What He Wants

One of the most important lessons learned by the Association is that it must either give the public what it wants the way it wants it, or be prepared to spend a large sum of money to convince the public that it ought to want something different. These two ways are always open to the seller, first, find out what the consumer wants and how he wants it and then give him what he wants, first of course convincing him that you have it; second, decide for the consumer what he ought to want and convince him that you have something better than what he has been buying. The Danish cooperatives selling butter to English housewives follow the first alternative. Mrs. Britisher wants to see the butter she buys dug out of tubs, so the Danes sell butter to English retailers in tubs, instead of pound prints which they might theoretically decide were better.

To Discontinue Quarter Inch Sizing

The Cooperative Packing Association chose the second method. It decided that the apple consumer ought to buy his apples quarter-inch sized and not faced, the same uniform size all through the barrel. To be sure, he was used to buying them well faced and with a minimum size only usually two and a half inches and up, all in the same barrel. Many growers

and a few dealers still believe that the consumer is wrong in his preference for the minimum size well faced pack and regret exceedingly to abandon quarter-inch sizing. They are probably right theoretically. Practically, the Association's experience shows that the buyer will not pay a premium to cover the additional cost of quarter-inch sizing. He will take it when he can get the larger sizes only or at the same or sometimes a smaller price. He is not sold on the idea. One wholesaler, who believes that the idea is sound and will eventually be accepted by the consumer, and who is competent to express an opinion, says that it would take a half million dollars to sell quarter-inch sizing to the trade. Western New York growers freely admit that they have not the half million to spend. A homely maxim sums this situation up: "Don't bite off more than you can chew."

The Association has therefore adopted, although with some reluctance, the only possible policy under the circumstances, and discontinued the practice of quarter-inch sizing as formerly employed, and will hereafter pack its fruit to conform to the general trade practice of a two and a half inch minimum pack. Some few exceptions may be made to this general practice and when it seems desirable. This change also involves discontinuing Cataract Brand because it is so associated with quarter-inch sizing by the trade that the two cannot be separated. The Association has offered prizes for a new brand name which will embody the idea of helpfulness, quality and flavor, rather than geographical location. The new brand will be faced, not with the idea of deception but of good merchandising display. Good facing is only advertising and must be backed up by the uniform quality for which the brand stands.

Identifying Each Grower's Fruit

One of the most difficult problems with which the Association has had to deal is that of assembling the members' fruit in uniform cars of approximately the same keeping quality. It is common knowledge that there is wide variation in the keeping quality of apples due to soil, location, cultivation, handling and

other causes and especially to the time elapsing between picking and packing into storage. The dealer meets this problem by selecting the orchards he buys for immediate shipment or for storage. The Association must take all the fruit of all of its members. Moreover, after packing the lots of fruit lose their identity and are mixed in the storage. Hereafter, each grower's fruit will be identified by a number which is to be stamped on the packed barrel. It will be the local

(Continued on page 644)



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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What Cooperatives Can Do

AFTER a recent study of marketing conditions in New York City, the Department of Agriculture reported that it costs more to haul a sack of potatoes in New York City than to transport it by freight from a farm a thousand miles away. This illustrates in a nutshell the chief reason for the great difference between producers' and consumers' prices. The Department found a spread of some 47 per cent between wholesale and retail prices due to the heavy costs of distribution in New York. These costs include trucking charges, railroad switching costs, loading, unloading, credit and delivery service. New York is, of course, worse than most cities because of its size and because of its great length and narrow width. But the same costs hold to a lesser extent everywhere.

The chief reason why these costs are so high is the high price of labor. Labor is of course employed all the way along the line with high pay and short hours, with the result that every time the product is touched it leaps in price. What is the answer to the problem?

In our opinion there is nothing that will result in startling reductions of this spread between producers' and consumers' prices. As long as people insist upon living in cities in such large numbers it will cost a lot to get their supplies to them. One magazine writer has suggested that the answer is de-centralization, that there are too many people in the city and not enough in the country. Another, writing on the same subject, has said that this de-centralization will come when the aeroplane is perfected so that men may work in the cities but live a hundred miles from them in the country.

However that may be for the future, we of the present must look to some other remedy, and the only ones that we see, at least while the labor costs remain so high, are small economies all the way along the line. Incidentally, this is where the greatest service of cooperatives should be. A reason why some people have become discouraged with cooperation is because it has not succeeded in cutting out as much of the spread as farmers hoped it would. This is unfair because the best cooperative organization in the world cannot alter the fact that a tremendous amount of costly service must be performed between the producers and the consumers. But an efficient cooperative can cut down the costs.

Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell is reported to have said in a recent speech in Washington that if the cooperatives work hard enough they may find some way to save the farmers a nickel or two here and there. What Dr. Warren meant is that the greatest service of the cooperatives is in the way of small economies and in better marketing service. This may be done first by the cooperative keeping its own house in order by cutting expenses to a mini-

mum and in reducing overhead; second, by inaugurating such better marketing methods as raising the quality of the farmer's product and by practicing better grading and packing; third, by informing itself and its membership about the market so that it can properly distribute its members' products on the market in such a way as to avoid gluts; and fourth, by businesslike negotiations with the buyers of farm products, not to interfere with the law of supply and demand, but to see that the farmer gets a price that the demand justifies.

Fruit Organization On Right Principles

EVERYONE interested in marketing, and that includes every farmer, will want to read M. C. Burritt's feature article in this issue on how the Western New York Fruit Growers have completed their re-organization and are now squared away for business. The members and officers of this organization have had their courage with them. They found out that they could not go on as they were and instead of giving up in despair, they backed up and started up all over again. We have followed their work very closely and we have found that in their re-organization they have taken into careful consideration nearly every right fundamental principle of cooperation that has been gained by all cooperatives during the last ten years.

One of the things that the Western Fruit Growers did was to call upon the experts of the Department of Agriculture to make a careful investigation and study of just what had been done by the Association, what its mistakes and successes were, and to make recommendations for future action. The Department made this study and in a very frank report suggested what the Association could do and could not do if it hoped for success. The recommendations have been put into practice.

Incidentally, the Department of Agriculture did what the Department of Commerce never could do. The men in the Department of Agriculture are experts who thoroughly understand farming and farm problems and it is because the Department of Commerce never can rightly understand such problems that supervision of cooperative work always should be kept in the Department of Agriculture.

We have just attended a very successful annual meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association. A report of the meeting will be found on page 639. There was real enthusiasm evident, enthusiasm based upon common sense, with no illusions about what the organization could do and what it could not do. On this enthusiasm of the membership, plus the efficiency and common sense knowledge of the directors and officers, we predict that this organization will build a real success.

The State Parks Controversy

GOVERNOR Smith called a special session of the New York State Legislature to convene in Albany on Monday night, June 22nd, in an effort to reach some agreement on what body shall control the State parks and the money which will be expended in extending and improving them.

It will be remembered that at the election last fall, the voters approved a bond issue of \$15,000,000 for developing and extending the parks of the State. If this money is properly expended, it will mean much to both country and city folks in furnishing and preserving the beauty spots throughout the State for the enjoyment of everyone.

Naturally, it is important that this large sum of money be expended to the best advantage. During the last legislative session there was a bitter controversy between the legislative leaders and Governor Smith over the control and management of the parks and the method of expending money for park develop-

ment. The legislative leaders insisted, and still maintain, that this control should be given to the State Land Board. This Board consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the State Engineer, the Speaker of the Assembly, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, and the Attorney General. The State Park Council is a much larger body consisting of the heads of the unpaid Regional Park Commissions, with the Conservation Commissioner, the President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Director of the State Museum, and a large number of other well-known men from many different professions throughout the State.

We believe that the Governor is right. The Land Board is political in character, it has no facilities for managing the parks, its members were not elected for that purpose, and have little time or opportunity to study park management. If they did acquire the necessary knowledge, a new election would likely put in a new set of men who would have to start all over again. Anyway, if the amendment to consolidate the State departments is approved by the people this fall, as it should be, the Land Board will undoubtedly be abolished. On the other hand, the Park Council is not particularly political in character and its membership is composed of many public spirited men, some of whom have spent years in studying park management and layout.

However, we believe that both the Governor and the Legislature are open to criticism for not settling the matter during all of last winter when they were in session. This is the time to keep government expenditures down, and a special session costs a lot of money. Further than this, if an agreement could not be reached during the regular session, it is doubtful if it will be in a special session, and it would seem, therefore, that it would have been better business to have held the matter back until the coming regular session this winter.

Milliman General Manager of the Fruit Growers

THE Board of Directors of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association has just hired Thomas E. Milliman to become their general manager. If this fruit organization had searched the country over, it is doubtful if it could have found a man better fitted in every way to fill this position than Mr. Milliman. He grew up on a farm in Western New York and has been familiar from his earliest childhood with the many problems of the fruit farmers. As a County Agent for several years in Orange County, he won the appreciation and regard of thousands of the Orange County farmers. So great was his success that he was promoted to be Assistant County Agent Leader of Farm Bureaus of New York State, and went from this position as Manager of the Membership Service Department of the Dairymen's League, which position he has held for several years.

Tom Milliman is honest, sincere, and a hard worker. He knows the cooperative business as well as any man. He has ability and he knows farmers and the problems that they have to meet. We congratulate both the Western New York Fruit Growers and Mr. Milliman on making a connection that we believe will work out with benefit to all concerned.

Eastman's Chestnuts

A STORY that is about as old as the automobile that ran over a dog and killed him. Turning to a nearby farmer who was mournfully gazing at the dead dog, the motorist handed him a five-dollar bill and said:

"I am awfully sorry, sir, but take this and get yourself another dog."

After the motorist had driven on, the farmer stood looking at the dog and, scratching his head, said:

"NOW I WONDER WHO OWNED THAT DOG!"

"The Worst Mistake I Ever Made"

Some More Interesting Letters from Real Life

THE worse mistake I ever made? If it was not the worse, it was the biggest. It might have been fatal. I recoil from the thought of the consequences that may have developed from a too hasty act, a most unfortunate incident that became a stumbling block in my life ever after. Call it what you may, temper, mental urge, nervous tension, the loss of my self control for a moment resulted in an injury to an innocent boy and a blight on my career.

It happened a score of years ago. I was a teacher in a grade school in a fair sized village. In addition to my regular class assignment, I was placed in charge of the physical culture work. I never was athletically inclined and the task that was delegated to me was very distasteful. But I tried to be a good soldier and did my level best to lead the classes through their drills.

It was summer—a few weeks and school would be dismissed for the summer recess. The day was hot and sultry. I felt irritable. It was not due to the disobedience of the students for they were everything a man could ask. There was some urge within me that seemed to drive me to do something, but I did not know what. I wanted to strike out. I left the platform in the front of the gymnasium and walked along that file of boys standing at attention. Suddenly something snapped in the back of my head, things seemed to have gone black—what happened I scarcely can recall. Why—I never can explain. That urge came over me to strike out at anything. Nearest me stood a boy about 11 or 12 years of age. My arm flew out and I struck him all too hard, driving him against the solid masonry room in which we were. He did not expect the action—I saw that the moment it happened. He was a stout boy and his awkwardness added to the unexpected attack, prevented his saving himself. He fell head foremost against the stone wall. He was hurt—I could see it.

There was a brief hearing. The boy's classmates testified against me. I had no explanation to make. In a few days a communication came informing me that I had been transferred to another school of lower rating. My reputation went before me. I have never been able to recover the lost ground. I have provided well for my family but had it not been for my loss of self-control I would have been able to have advanced far beyond my present situation. That is not all. I cannot but help thinking of that boy—and whether it affected him in any way. I have a boy of my own and know how I would feel and act—too vigorously perhaps—if a teacher were to treat him as I attacked that student. It was one time when I really lost my self control.

It was my most costly error. I hope my experience will help others to think twice before they do likewise.

Sent to "Coventry"

AT the school I attended the boys were formed into a company and drilled during the noon hour by the seniors who acted as officers. The head master warned us to desist from climbing over into neighboring wheatfields. Very severe punishment was promised for disobedience.

For some time this warning was observed. Then one day we were ordered over the wall. I remembered the promised punishment and being

classed amongst the little ones and placed in the rear, I simply stood still and let the others pass on without calling the attention of the corporal. This was my mistake. The farmer saw us and complained to the head. The roll was called and all who had disobeyed were ordered to come to the front. All obeyed and formed in line. Beginning with the oldest, the head strapped each boy with all the strength and skill acquired by long practice and constant practice. When he finished, there were one hundred tingling hands. I had kept my seat.

"Did you cross the wall?" said he.

"No, sir."

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND FOREVER

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Courtesy New York Tribune

By Winsor McCay

He appealed to the officers.

"Yes. He was over every time."

"Hold out your hand."

When I had gotten the same as the others, he doubled the punishment for lying, as he believed. That was not all. When school was dismissed I was court-martialed for (a) desertion, on my own evidence and (b) for failing to stand up and support the company by sharing in its punishment.

I was then punished again and sent to "Coventry" until the holidays.

The head was told of his mistake afterwards by someone who had seen me leave the ranks. It is forty years since the above occurred but I have never again made the mistake of leaving any doubt as to where I stood.

The Evil of Gossip

THE worst mistake I ever made was made a few years ago when I was a young girl and a member of an organized class in a country Sunday School. It was time to elect new officers and teacher. The teacher we had was a well-educated, married lady, who was a leader in church affairs and made a fine teacher. She understood the Bible and knew just how to keep

the class interested during study hours as well as other times. Being one of the girls, I had a good chance to hear what the girls thought of their teacher and I did hear many things, what we call "gossip."

When it came to elect our teacher, we called a special meeting to elect our future teacher. I was in my teens and thought myself old enough to pass opinion upon any subject that came up. When it came my turn to say if our present teacher was to be our future one, I said, "No. She is gossiped about and we ought to have a teacher whose name is above reproach." So they did as I suggested and got a new teacher.

The consequence was not at all to my liking. Some of the girls who were there for a good time and not for study lost interest and dropped out, and others looked upon me as a tale-bearer, and do yet. Besides, it hurt the teacher very much to have the girls go back on her. There never has been the interest there was before. Last but not least, it was all brought about by the meanest and lowest of things in this world, "Gossip," the most cruel of all to our character. Never gossip or believe gossip, for if we do we are breaking one of the commandments, the sixth, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Left School Too Soon

THE greatest mistake of my life was when I left High School at the age of sixteen. My father died when I was nine years old. I worked for farmers for my board and clothes and went to school. People were very kind to me. I seldom saw my mother as she was living in another village, taking care of my two little sisters. At the age of fourteen I began to work for a man who owned two large farms near a village. I was to have my board and clothes and attend High School. I had already passed my preliminary examinations direct from rural school. I entered High School about a month after the opening. I did not get my chance on the farm till then. I got along very nicely even though I entered the classes late. We had good instructors. I made

all my subjects some with honors, the first year.

The second year started off with promise. I enjoyed the work on the farm and the work at school. But others were making money and I had but little. So I decided to go to work on a large dairy farm for big wages. What a mistake! Many people told me not to do so. But I thought I knew best. So I left High School without completing the second year.

I have since seen my error, but it has taken many years of home study and summer school work to accomplish what I could easily have done in three years in my teens.

Failure to Keep Accounts

I believe any one starting out in life without keeping accounts makes the worst mistake of all. Either indoors or out, it surely pays. We have tried both ways and know whereof we speak. We are farmers and started out keeping no accounts whatever. At last we decided to try the accounting system. It has been very satisfactory, and such surprises it brings! You just cannot imagine until once you try. We will not go back to the old way again. It surely does take time to be sure, but the time is well spent.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Prices (Postpaid) on:

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R. C. White, Br., & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$22.00	\$80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	22.00	80.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
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Heavy assorted (Not Accredited)			2.50	4.25	8.00
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Varieties

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S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	5.75	10.50	50.00
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CHICKS SINCE 1906

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	25	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices					
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$20.00	\$80.00
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English, Hollywood and Tancored Leghorns, \$13 and \$15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$15; Park's Barred Rocks, \$16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, \$13 to \$15; Light Brahmas, \$22; Jersey Black Giants, \$30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

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Order from this Adv. Save time. Booklet free.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 1, Bucyrus, Ohio.

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S. C. White Leghorns 8c
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When You Sell Eggs

Things That Affect the Price You Receive

ANY egg, good, bad or mediocre, will find some sort of a market some where, BUT the price is determined by the quality. In this one respect the farm egg in general has a chance to show improvement. I am basing my conclusion on an hour's conversation I had with a commission man in New York City. During the course of our conversation we went over in minute detail the failings of farm eggs to make better prices in this market. And we could go into minute details, for I knew some of his customers in my own community and I knew further that they were not satisfied with the prices that they received for their eggs. Now I was listening to the other side; what a commission man actually has to sell in the way of eggs or else receive a black name for his low prices.

By L. H. HISCOCK

thumb, and you can see what the inside of the egg looks like and the size of the air cell, which will cast a shadow in this end. In five minutes, with a little practice, you can run through a goodly number of eggs, and you will see just what their quality is internally. It is not necessary to candle all of them; a few will tell the story.

Get Rid of the Rooster

If you do not want to bother to do this, you may be going ahead blindly, but you can still improve your eggs in other ways. For example, if you buy your stock as baby chicks, never keep a rooster; they are absolutely worthless to you and hens lay just as well without them; they simply consume feed. On the other hand, when you are hatching your own chicks, a male bird becomes a necessity. The hatching is, however, over before real hot weather arrives. This gives you a chance to either dispose of your birds or else pen them rather than leave them with the hens. One male bird can materially affect the price on any case of eggs during hot weather.

Collect Eggs Twice a Day

When the weather is hot, it will help, if you take up the eggs twice a day. The very fact that hens are on and off the nest all day is enough to cause heating in an egg, for the laying day is a long one during the spring and summer. When these eggs are gathered, keep them in the coolest place you can find on the farm and ship them away as often as you can fill a case.

How You Pack Is Important

There is one other question that deserves a little attention and this is packing eggs. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST some time ago published an excellent article on this problem. The point I wish to stress is this: use the very best shipping cases available. Where second hand cases, flats, fillers, etc., are used and damage results, you cannot collect any money from the express company. A filler that has been used once tends to be weak on the ends; the chance of breakage, therefore, is increased. If there is any breakage in New York, the case is inspected by express authorities before its sale; you have no chance, therefore, of establishing a claim if you were in the wrong. Second-hand cases, that is, the outside part, can be used if the ends of the case are wired. At a reasonable price you can obtain new flats, fillers, and pads from poultry supply dealers and use these in your second-hand cases. It is a good form of insurance, because it will give you a chance to collect for reasonable damage. When eggs are unusually large, you can increase the depth of the case by nailing an inch strip on the ends and center. Also your poultry supply agent can procure

(Continued on Page 636)



L. H. HISCOCK

For a moment let us take a look at the specifications for New York eggs. That city wants fresh eggs of good size, uniformly or evenly graded, with a pale or almost invisible yolk under the candle, always clean but never washed, infertile, and with sound, strong shells. In addition, it likes to have these eggs packed neatly in clean flats, fillers and pads. Every case that reaches the commission man is gone over for the above mentioned points; that is, enough of the eggs are candled—put in front of a light to show their interior condition—to set the price. For every point they fail in, the price per dozen comes down accordingly. In other words, it is an impossibility to get the top price if these eggs were not right in the first place.

What Candling Reveals

To give you some illustrations. A fertile egg in hot summer weather will show some signs of germination in forty-eight hours. If eggs have been left in the nests all day during the hot weather and then shipped during more hot weather, the air cell in the end of the egg will be large and the color of the yolk will be dark. If your eggs have been washed, the size of the air cell will increase twice as fast as in the normal unwashed egg; washing destroys the bloom or natural covering on the shell so that air sweeps into the egg more rapidly. Dirty cases and fillers may taint an egg or cause mould.

Perhaps it may be argued that the New York market is the strictest market in the world on eggs. Very well. But, if eggs are packed along the specifications outlined above, it is also true that they would be sure of a good reception in any other market, for most of the trouble can be eliminated with satisfaction to any consumer, New York City or any other place. The main trouble is that a farmer does not have time or will not take the time with his hens. As a matter of fact, the time involved in checking your eggs would amount to less than ten minutes a day, and you would have a good chance of receiving more money for your eggs.

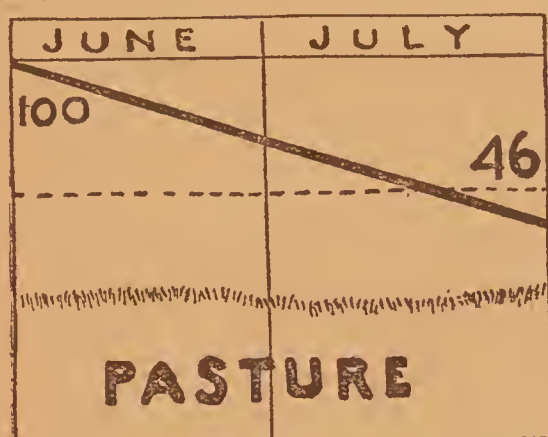
How to Candle at Home

If there is a flash light or bull's eye on the farm, take it after dark and sit down with your eggs. By placing the lighted end in your palm and closing your hand around it you have a good machine for candling. Close your thumb and finger over the glass or lighted end so that there will be left a hole about as large as a quarter. Place the big end of the egg in the cavity formed by your finger and

Shall We Feed With Pasture?

THERE is a very common feeling among dairymen that pasture grass is the one perfect balanced ration for dairy cows and to a certain extent this feeling is justified. In addition to its fine feeding value, grass has another valuable characteristic in that it is one of the cheapest feeds for the dairy herd. We all know how production jumps when the cows are turned out to pasture, but unfortunately when a dry spell comes, there is a gradual but sure drop in production. Flies irritate the cows, and the grass becomes tough and unpalatable as well as lacking quantity. Thereupon the dairyman is faced with the annual question, "Will it pay me to feed some grain this summer, or shall I take what I can get without feeding."

The answer depends on several facts and conditions, and to a large extent must be answered by each farmer in

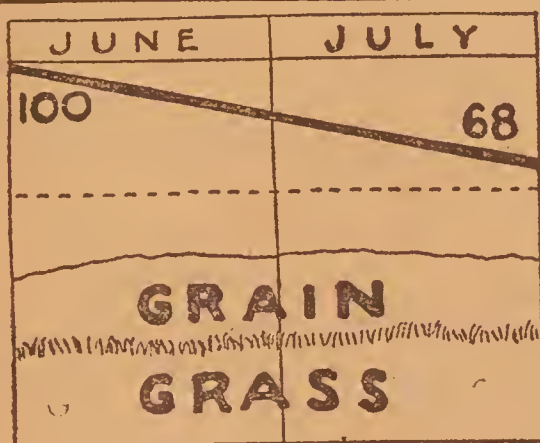


How cows shrunk that were fed pasture only. They gave 46 pounds of milk on August 1 for every 100 pounds produced on June 1.

terms of his own farm. It may pay one man, but not add to the profits of his neighbor. The relative prices of grain and milk must be considered. Through long years of experience, dairymen have concluded that little profit can be obtained by feeding grain to cows unless they can get at least as much for a hundred pounds of milk, as they are obliged to pay for a hundred pounds of feed.

Grain Reduces Rate of Shrinkage

There is the fact to consider that in addition to the immediate increase in milk flow, the cows will shrink in production more slowly if grain is fed, and will continue to produce longer than if they are compelled to depend entirely on pasture grass. There is some evidence



When cows were fed grain with grass they dropped to 68 pounds of milk on August for every 100 pounds produced on June 1.

to show that they will produce more milk the following year, if fed grain during the summer. To demonstrate this, the Cornell station divided a herd into two lots, feeding one grain but giving no grain to the other group. The ones getting grain produced a pound more milk for each pound of grain given them, which might lead to the conclusion that it did not pay. But in addition to the gain in milk, they also gained in body weight, and the following summer with the same care given to both groups, those that had received the grain the previous summer produced 16% more milk than the cows that had been given no grain.

The conclusion of several experiment stations is, that it does not pay to feed

(Continued on Page 641)

Arithmetic or Results?



Whenever you buy a bag of dairy feed, you must depend upon the integrity of its manufacturer. Upon him you must rely—no matter what you purchase. It is his responsibility to make the name on a sack of feed represent real feeding values, as well as high and uniform quality. He stakes his business success on every bag of feed he makes.

You Buy Feed, Not a Formula

It can make no difference to you whether a list of ingredients and proportions is printed on the tag or not. Names and quantities of feed stuffs do not insure quality. Arithmetic cannot guarantee results.

We recognize our responsibility to dairymen in the manufacture of Larro. All the experience, ability and facilities of this company are devoted to giving you the one thing in which you are interested—the largest possible profit from every dollar spent for feed.

To this end we developed the Larro formula on our own Research Farm. Years of experiment and

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With the same care we have perfected the manufacture of Larro. Our mills are equipped with laboratory facilities to safeguard you against inferior quality; with special blending, mixing and weighing machinery to insure uniformity; with electro-magnetic equipment to guarantee safety for your cows from dangerous particles of iron and steel.

More Value, Dollar for Dollar

The result is value in Larro—value that you can measure definitely by returns in dollars and cents; value that is constant no matter how markets vary.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the last half of June for milk testing 3% in the basic zone on 201 to 210 miles of New York City. It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.

These quotations are subject to change between time of publication and mailing due to conditions in the market.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	\$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder ...	1.80
Class 3C Hard-cheese other than	
American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

League Announces May Pool Price

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the pool prices and deductions for the month of May are as follows:

Gross Pool Price per cwt	1.95½
Less Expenses .....	.05½

Net Pool Price	1.89
Certificates of Indebtedness ....	.10

Net Cash Price to Farmers1.79

The net pool price for May 1924 was \$1.40 and the net cash price to farmers \$1.30.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	\$2.23
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.29.

BUTTER MARKET UNSTEADY

CREAMERY	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
SALTED			
Score higher than extras 43½-44	43	43¾	43 -43½
Extras (92 sc)	43	42¾	42 -42½
84-91 score	40 -42¾	40½-42½	36½-42
Lower G'd's 39	-39½	39	35 -36

Although the price of 92 score butter in this report is just a little better than it was a week ago, nevertheless the butter

market cannot be said to be steady and firm. Business is spotty. Some houses report a good turnover, others are complaining that there is not enough trading to effect satisfactory clearances. In some quarters there is an increase in accumulations and as a result the tone of the market there is barely steady. There are two reasons for this. In the first place the severe hot spell that New York experienced a week or so ago was responsible for a heavy falling off in consumptive demand. Since then the weather has improved but trade is recovering very slowly. The other factor that is holding the market unsteady is the lack of active speculative buying for storage, which is at the best, spasmodic. Speculators are afraid to take hold with any freedom on account of present cost prices. A number of receivers are putting butter away because the terms of shipment are such that sales cannot be effected at current rates without a loss. The chief buying is being done by distributors, confining their purchases to immediate needs which leaves a considerable surplus on the floors. Speculative buyers are holding off and waiting developments of the next week. Some buyers have given up the hope of getting June butter at a lower figure and are taking on a moderate supply. Storing is said to be more active in the West and other points than New York where operators are still following a very conservative course. This has been responsible for shipments being diverted to those sections and a slight loss of receipts in the Metropolitan districts.

The June 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives the total cold storage holdings in the United States, as 12,863,000 pounds as compared with 22,348,000 pounds on June 1, 1924, showing a decrease this year of 9,485,000 pounds.

CHEESE MARKET STEADY

STATE FLATS	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
Held fancy ..26½-27½	26½-27	24½-25½	
Held aver. ..25½-26½	25½-26	23 -24	
Fresh, fancy 22 -24	22 -23	19 -20	
Fresh, av'g'e -21½	-21½	18 -18½	

The market on fresh cheese is just about steady although there is not a great deal of business being done, especially in fancy marks. There is quite a demand for average run State flats and the offerings of this class of goods are light. Most of the fresh cheese arriving is of high grade. In spite of that there is enough business going on to maintain the price and a fairly firm tone. Wisconsin prices have eased off during the past week slightly. The receipts of Wisconsin cheese at primary markets are becoming heavier. In fact, they are much heavier than they were a year ago. This increase in production is offsetting some of the shrinkage here in New York State. High grade fancy New York State flats are increasing in supply but country costs are still high. The situation in the West and these high eastern costs have made local buyers somewhat reluctant to take hold.

The June 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the total cold storage holdings in the United States as 29,471,000 pounds as compared with 27,172,000 pounds on June 1, 1924, an increase this year of 2,299,000 pounds.

Held cheese is becoming relatively

scarce and prices are hardening. It is interesting to compare the prices this year with those of last year at the same time, showing an increase of anywhere from 2 to 4 cents a pound this year over last year, depending on the kind and quality of cheese.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	41-43	39-40	37-39
Av'ge extras	39-40	37-38	35-36
Extra firsts	37-38	35-36	33-34
Firsts	34-36	34-35	30-32
Gathered	32-37	32-36	28-33
BROWNS			
Fancy	38-41	37-39	33-35

The market has advances on nearby eggs of fancy quality. Lower grades are approximately the same as they were last year. There are two reasons for this. First, there are not as many fancy nearbys coming forward. Secondly, the hot spell that we have been experiencing has been responsible for shrunken yolks and other complaints that attend hot weather. Marks that ordinarily sell without inspection (on their reputation) are falling into lower classifications. Receipts are lighter all along the line and this fact is responsible for some slight improvement in the intermediate grades. Egg shippers should read the article by L. H. Hiscock on page 634 of this issue relative to the handling of eggs during hot weather.

Storage activities are still going on but the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that the increase over last year's figures is not particularly burdensome. On June 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives a total cold storage in the United States as 7,707,000 cases as compared with 6,875,000 cases on June 1, 1924, showing an excess this year over last year of 832,000 cases.

LIVE POULTRY SELLING WELL

FOWLS	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
Colored	31-32	29	27-29
Leghorn	28-30	28	26-27
BROILERS			
Colored	40-45	50	40-42
Leghorns	25-37	40-45	25-38

Although the market is not what it was on June 15, when both express fowls and express broilers were selling top notch, nevertheless the market at this writing is considered to be in a fairly steady condition. During the week ending June 13 there was an unusually heavy increase in the receipts of express broilers and this was responsible for a decided slump in values. Although the demand was very active, nevertheless the burdensome offerings during the middle of the week resulted in a sharp decline in prices. They recovered some of the last ground by the end of the week. The express receipts were heavy enough to react upon the freight market. Colored broilers, particularly Plymouth Rocks, are still meeting a good market. Fancy Rocks will still bring 45c a pound, although the average market on colored stock is from 40 to 42c. Leghorns have been spilling the beans, so to speak. The supplies of this line of goods being extremely heavy. The demand at the present time is very selective, being chiefly for the large fancy colored stock which leaves the White Leghorns to go begging, especially the smaller size. Unusually large Leghorns are meeting some buyers but the small birds, averaging a pound or under, are going begging. Express fowls have been selling fairly well. During the week ending

June 13 they closed out as high as 34c for fancy colored stock. Leghorn fowls have not been doing as well. Since then the edge has turned off the market and values are a little lower. On June 13, Long Island ducks went to 24c a pound and at that figure had only a fair sale.

GRAINS AND FEED

July futures on wheat have suffered a decline due primarily from favorable crop reports from American and Canadian northwest. However, some early threshing returns from Kansas are disappointing and these have been responsible for local upward turns.

FUTURES	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
(Chicago quotations)			
Wheat	1.49½	1.66¾	1.145½
Corn	1.08	1.17	.82½
Oats .....	.48	.56	.465½

CASH GRAINS	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
(New York Quotations)			
Wheat No. 2			
Red	1.94¼	2.03¼	1.32¼
Corn, No. 2			
Yel.	1.28¼	1.36	1.02¾
Oats, No. 2 .....	.60½	.67	.61

FEEDS	June 16	June 9	A Year Ago
Grd. Oats	41.00	40.00	
Sp'g Bran	32.50	31.50	
H'd Bran	35.00	33.00	
Stand'd Mids	35.00	33.00	
Soft W. Mids	41.50	40.00	
Flour Mids	40.50	39.00	
Red Dog	45.00	45.50	
Wh. Hominy	43.50	42.75	
Yel. Hominy	43.50	43.00	
Corn Meal	50.00	50.00	
Gluten Feed	42.25		
Gluten Meal		42.25	
36% C. S. Meal	42.50	42.00	
41% C. S. Meal	45.50	44.50	
43% C. S. Meal	47.50	46.50	
34% O. P. Linseed			
Oil Meal	46.00	44.00	

As reported by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

HAY MARKET EASIER

The hay market has turned considerably easier since last week, due primarily to the fact that more supplies are on hand. It only takes one barge to put the market in this condition. At the moment only the very finest hay will bring \$25 delivered in the New York City sheds, while No. 2 is worth from \$22 to \$24. Fancy light clover mixed is worth about the same as No. 2 timothy. Second cutting alfalfa will bring \$28 to \$30 for No. 1, \$25 to \$26 for No. 2 and \$23 to \$24 for No. 3. The market is steady on high grades only.

NEW POTATOES WORK NORTHWARD

The new potato crop is gradually working northward. States and Maines are still arriving but they are of no consequence in the market. The heaviest supplies are coming from the Eastern Shore and Norfolk sections of Virginia. These are selling up to \$5 a barrel for the best stock, most of the business going on however, from \$4.00 to \$4.50. These potatoes from the Eastern Shore known as the Red Star brand, are taking precedent over the other marks due to the high quality in the grading. Because of their excellent appearance, of this Southern stock, old potatoes are absolutely ignored and there is an accumulation of stock in the absence of active trading.

Long Island potato prospects took a boom during the early part of the week of June 20th, when heavy showers broke the prolonged dry spell. East End growers had been much worried as many potatoes began to show quite decidedly the effects of the dry weather.

When You Sell Eggs.

(Continued from Page 634)

fillers for you which are two and seven sixteenth inches deep as compared with the standard filler which has a depth of two and a quarter inches. Clean flats and fillers are a big asset in showing to advantage a case of well graded eggs.

The egg is the most perishable product in existence. The best reward for careful handling and good quality is the price received. The chance is yours, if you want to take it.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE Chester White and Yorkshire shire crossed, Berkshires barrows and sows, 8 weeks old. Price \$6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY
Lexington, Massachusetts.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

SHIP to the right house

M. ROTH & CO.

321 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
Write for Shipping Tags

EGGS

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, Paducah, Ky.

WOOL-HIDES, ETC. Best prices. Ship to S. H. Livingston, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa. Write for prices.

LEGAL AND HEBREW HOLIDAYS FOR THE YEAR 1925

With List of Foodstuffs in Demand and the Best Market Days Preceding the Holidays as compiled by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

HOLIDAYS	DATE	MARKET DAYS	COMMODITIES IN DEMAND
Independence Day	July 4	June 29-July 2	Live broilers especially.
Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashonah)	Sept. 19	Sept. 15-17	Live fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.
Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Sept. 28	Sept. 24-25	All prime stock of live poultry especially White Leghorn chickens and roosters.
Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth)	Oct. 3	Sept. 30-Oct. 2	Live ducks, fowls and fat geese.
Feast of Law (Hannukah)	Oct. 10	Oct. 6-8	Prime quality of all kinds of live poultry.
Columbus Day	Oct. 12	Oct. 8-9	Live chickens, fowls and rabbits.
Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 26	Nov. 20-24	Live and dressed turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, rabbits and dressed roasting pigs.
Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Dec. 19-23	Live and dressed turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, dressed suckling pigs, live rabbits, and live goats.

Shippers are advised to have their consignments on the market on the first of the market days.



On the floor is shown Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug No. 323. The 6x9-foot size costs only \$9.40.

The sewing room of your dreams—

What a charming sewing room! And so practical! Note, for instance, the Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug. Would you ever dream that this rich, colorful floor-covering could be kept dust-free and new-looking simply by an occasional light mopping?

Easily and Quickly Cleaned

Lint, broken threads, scraps of material—all the odds and ends of sewing—can be removed in a jiffy from Congoleum's smooth surface. No tedious, time-taking sweeping as is necessary with dust-collecting woven floor-coverings. Every busy woman will appreciate the freedom from drudgery that Congoleum Gold-Seal Rugs afford.

Patterns for Every Room

So varied and appropriate are Congoleum patterns that it's easy to find a design which will harmonize with any room in the home. There are fascinating Oriental motifs, dainty and charming floral effects and extremely neat tile and wood-block patterns.

Congoleum Rugs are laid without any kind of fastening. Tacking or cementing is never necessary. Just unroll them—and in a few hours they hug the floor. They never kick up at the corners or edges to trip unwary feet or interfere with swinging doors.

And though unqualifiedly guaranteed for service, they are amazingly low in price.

Note These Very Low Prices

6 x 9 ft.	\$ 9.40	The patterns illustrated are made only in the five large sizes. The smaller rugs are made in designs to harmonize with them.	1½ x 3 ft.	\$.60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.70		3 x 3 ft.	1.30
9 x 9 ft.	14.05		3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	16.40		3 x 6 ft.	2.60
9 x 12 ft.	18.75			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

"Things Every Woman Should Know About Congoleum Rugs," an interesting booklet by Anne Lewis Pierce, shows all the patterns in their actual full colors. It will gladly be sent to you free upon request to our nearest office.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Dallas
Kansas City Minneapolis Atlanta Pittsburgh New Orleans
Cleveland London Paris Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

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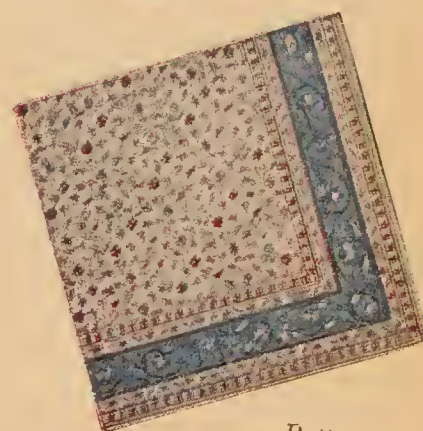
There is only one "Congoleum." It is made by Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and identified by a Gold Seal pasted on the surface of every pattern. All "Seconds" bear a red label.

As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay \$100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the name "Congoleum" and look for the gold seal.



Pattern No. 546



Pattern No. 379



Pattern No. 518

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GOLD-SEAL ART-RUGS



The Hood Flat Tread principle is one more demonstration!

This tread was developed in the Hood laboratory to minimize the side-wall flexure so dangerous to balloon tire life. It is another demonstration of Hood's intent to build more miles into any tire bearing the Hood White Arrow mark.

The Hood Flat Tread puts more rubber on the road—distributes the load over the greatest number of square inches—and gives the utmost protection against skidding. It provides an easier handling car, with greater traction in every kind of weather and on every type of road.

The Hood Dealer will be glad to demonstrate these facts to you. It will pay you to 'Look for the Hood White Arrow' on the tires you buy.



Look for the Hood White Arrow

The Hood White Arrow is a time tested guarantee of design, materials, and workmanship. Look for this identifying mark—for safety, economy and dependability.

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Pneumatic and Solid Tires • Rubber Footwear • Canvas Footwear • Rubber Heels and Soles • Rubber Specialties

One Way to Keep School Taxes Down

Neighbors Hold "Bee" to Paint Their Own Schoolhouse---Other Farm News

THE week of June 8 in western New York saw the long hot spell broken and by a strange freak of nature, a cold spell of two days following it. The contrast was strong. The first two days of the week thunder showers brought some relief locally. Just here we had a fine two hour rain which helped everything wonderfully. In some parts of Western New York it is becoming very dry and everywhere there is need of more rain. If rain does not come within a week it will be too late to help the hay and wheat crops.

Practically all of the remaining bean planting has been done this week. Generally the seed went into seed beds in wonderfully fine condition although a bit dry. It has been a fine season to kill quack grass and weeds and with early plowing and working over the ground is clean and has fairly good moisture underneath. I should say that the bean acreage is about normal for the last two or three years.

Corn Looks Good—Canning Crops Backward

Corn is up and has nearly all been cultivated during the week. It is for the most part a good stand and because of dry conditions and early cultivation is clean and off to a good start ahead of the weeds. The moisture conditions were generally fine when corn was planted and it had a good rain just after planting.

Canning factory crops are only in fair condition. The hot spell of week before last seriously injured early peas which were just coming into bloom and which needed cool weather. They will be short and likely not well filled. The stand of tomatoes is none too good because they were mostly set during the hot week. Grubs have taken their toll too. Sweet corn is perhaps in the best condition.

Hot Weather Hits Wheat and Clover

Wheat has come on very fast during the last two weeks. It is heading out and the fields show a very good stand but the straw will be short and without very favorable weather from now on is not likely to fill well. The wonderfully fine bottoms of clover in the meadows will not give yields in proportion to the

early promise because of lack of moisture. Clover is in bloom now. The crop is certain to be short and will have to be cut early. Alfalfa is a splendid crop and is ready to harvest on June 13th. It is tall, thick and shows 15 to 20 percent of bloom now. I have seen three or four fields cut already.

The set of fruit appears to be somewhat variable and on the whole only fairly good. There was evidently considerable frost injury and none too good pollination. The set of Bartlett pears is poor. Kieffers are set fairly well. In general the set of fall varieties of apples is not as good as Baldwins. Reports at the annual meeting of our local packing association last week resulted in estimates varying from less than last year's crop to three times last year's yield. On the whole the pack of 34 men is estimated at this time at somewhat less than double last year's production. The quality promises to be considerably better.

We Paint the Schoolhouse and Save Money

This past week we had another worthwhile piece of neighborhood cooperation in this school district. At the annual school meeting we decided to paint the schoolhouse. The cost of professional

painters is so high that we planned to do it ourselves. So yesterday trustee Wilber Chase called nine of us together with ladders, pails and brushes and we put on the first coat in half a day. Next week it will be up to the other half of the taxpayers to put on a second coat. Since we purchased the paint at wholesale the saving in cash is considerable—probably more than a half mill increase in the tax rate. Moreover we all had a good time doing the job, and it meant very little sacrifice to anyone.

In the present period of high prices of labor and materials most farmers would be glad to effect such cash savings as this. For example we are discussing the building of an electric transmission line in a part of this district. Some of us have offered to haul and set the poles and otherwise assist the company with labor. But the company seems averse to our doing so and demands a cash contribution of about \$200 apiece to build the line. This condition is likely to preclude the building of the line at present, when half the amount plus donated labor might be forthcoming. Perhaps the Farm Organization Conference Board could help the electric companies to see this problem a little differently.—M. C. Burritt.

League Delegates Meet in New York City

THE first big business convention of farmers ever staged in New York city was held Thursday, June 18, when the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., held its annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

F. H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company was the main speaker of the day. In his address, he stressed the importance of recent developments in producers' cooperative marketing associations in the United States, and held out this system of marketing as the great hope of the dairy business of the future.

The business session in the morning was taken up with the election of the directors that had been nominated by each district, and the reports of President Sloeum and Chester Young, Treasurer of the Association. President Sloeum stressed the benefits which have

come to the dairymen through organization, emphasizing the matter of prices, higher quality of milk, and the elimination of uncertain and uneconomic factors in the dairy industry. He pointed out the need for economy and sound financial policies, if producers hope to achieve success through their cooperative marketing associations.

John D. Miller, vice president of the association, and President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, spoke to the convention in his usual convincing manner. "Hal Eppes" of Accord, led the delegates in community singing at both morning and afternoon sessions. Mrs. Ruby Green Smith of Ithaca gave an address at the morning session.

Approximately fifteen hundred delegates from local associations attended the meeting as well as many visitors. Many members arrived in the city Wednesday to take advantage of a sight seeing and entertainment program provided for them by the organization.

Indictment of Cortland Cattle Dealers Expected

ACCORDING to Attorney General Ottinger, charges of conspiracy are to be brought against a ring of cattle dealers in Cortland County. The investigation which has been conducted by Deputy Attorney Generals Maurice Kaman and Almon W. Burrell has revealed the fact that at least sixteen animals with a T brand were killed and buried after the investigation had started. The discovery of the burial places and the affidavits of witnesses to the slaughter and burial has furnished evidence sufficient to warrant its submission to the Grand Jury. The investigation will be continued, but the evidence already secured has been turned over to District Attorney Haskell and is sufficient to warrant submission to the grand jury. There has been some talk that the investigation would end in a general "whitewash party" but from the evidence thus far available, it appears that the guilty parties will be brought to justice.

Charge Dealers adulterate New York City Milk

AN investigation in New York City has revealed the fact that the milk which is delivered to patrons in the city, does not have the same amount of butterfat which it had when it left the farms. Milk from Orange, Broome, Delaware, and Chenango Counties in New York State and from Sussex County, New Jersey, was tested and found to contain about four per cent of butter fat, with some dairies testing nearly five per cent. Tests made of a large number of samples taken in the city revealed the fact that few samples contained over three per cent of fat and a number of samples had less than three per cent, which is the minimum legal requirement.

The charge that adulterated milk is being sold in New York City is made by Harold G. Aron, Chairman of the Republican publicity committee, who has been conducting the investigation. "The people of New York City do not get milk as it comes from the farm," he says "but buy the same milk twice, the first time buying the whole milk, and paying a second time for the cream which is skimmed off".

The New York State Department of Farms and Market Law defines adulterated milk as any milk containing less than three per cent of butter fat any milk which has had anything added to or anything removed from it.

County Notes from Among the Farmers

Nassau County—We had a terrifically hot dry spell during the first week of the month which threatened to do a lot of damage to crops. Rain came just in time to save potatoes but some early peas are an entire loss. Potatoes that are on good ground are looking excellent and the dusters have started work. We have been having ideal weather for dusting, having a heavy dew in the morning and little or no breeze—just enough to carry the dust across the field very slowly. Reports from Suffolk County say they are also spraying and that the potato season down there is about 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of last year.—D. F.

Erie County—Farmers have their crops mostly all in. Grass looks good. We are having very dry weather. Not as many potatoes will be put in this year as last. The same holds true for corn. Wheat looks good.—A. C.

Fruit Growers Endorse Reorganization

THE entire membership of the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Association is solidly behind the plan and policies of reorganization as suggested by the directors of the association. This was emphatically brought out at the large and exceptionally well attended meeting of the fruit growers which was held at Hilton on June 16. The plans of reorganizations are discussed by M. C. Burritt on page 631 of this issue.

If this meeting may be used as a barometer, the fruit growers are in a very confident mood relative to the future outlook.

T. E. Milliman Introduced

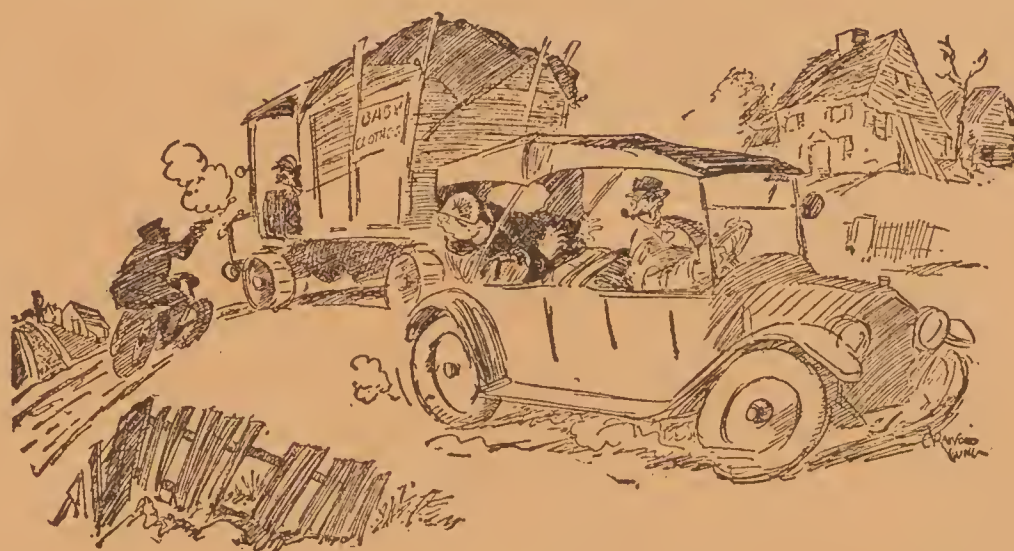
In the election of officers, Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, N. Y., was made a director and Charles S. Wilson was elected to succeed himself. The annual reports were read as usual, the auditor's report being looked upon with especial interest. It showed the association is in a sound financial position. During the meeting T. E. Milliman, the new general manager of the association, was introduced. Mr. Milliman recently resigned as head of the Membership Service Department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association to accept the managership of the Fruit Growers Cooperative.

It was requested that the address given by E. R. Eastman on "Common Sense Principles of Cooperation" be printed in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and a copy sent to all of the members. We

will be glad to print this in our next week's issue.

Horticultural Society Announces Summer Meeting

The New York State Horticultural Society through its secretary Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, N. Y., announces that the annual summer meeting will be held at the New York State Horticultural Experiment Station at Geneva, Wednesday, July 29. The association has issued a welcome to members of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association who will visit the New York Experiment Station on the same day.



WIFE—John! A cop just shot a bootlegger!
Gosh, you scared me. I thought it was a blowout.—JUDGE.



A Modern Bathroom, \$60
Consists of Enamel Bathtub and Basin, Syphon Action Vitreous Toilet and Tank with Nickel Faucets, Trap and Supply Pipes. Guaranteed and manufactured by J. L. Mott Co. Complete line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies described in our new Free Catalogue 20.

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MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS

Lightest market ever known. Breeds shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. All other breeds. Send stamp for catalogue and prices.



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Allston Squab Co. ALLSTON, MASS.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI., Paducah, Ky.

The Valley of Voices—By George Marsh

THAT evening, three men, heads together, smoked on the beach. Slowly that evening, three men, heads together, smoked on the beach. Slowly and in detail Michel and David told Steele of their search and discovery of the strange footprints. While making a wide circle, a mile back from the river, they had run upon them.

"What were they like, Michel?"

"Dey een des contree mak' dem so big."

"Queer t'ing de bear wa't mak' de track," broke in David, "was starv', for dey not seenk far een de mud. An' he have seex-seven toe on fore feet."

"Just like the ones I'll show you in the morning!" exclaimed Steele. "And you found no trail of the men with the canoe?"

"No sign but 'round de camp—no trail in muskeg."

"Well Michel, what do you think? Could the brute that made the track you saw, howl like the one on the ridge here?"

The Iroquois' small eyes narrowed to slits. He puffed hard for a space before answering. "De howl on de ridge was no bear—bear onlee yell w'en he get hurt. Michel not know w'at howl on de ridge but he fin' out before de long snow melt."

"What do you think made the trail David?" Steele grinned into the set face of his friend.

David shook his head. "I nevaire see so beeg bear track."

Then Steele told of his search of the ridge for signs of the night wailer, and of the tracks he had seen that afternoon. But cudgel their brains as they would, the three men were at a total loss for a solution of the riddle of their origin.

The night shut down but the three men on the river shore still sat smoking, hard at their council of war. From his brooding in the trade-house, St. Onge emerged to call a good-night and continued to his house without joining them. Before the shadows swallowed them up, the figure of a woman appeared for an instant at the factor's door. Shortly the wailing of a violin floated out over the silent post. Soon the flickering light of candles, begged of the factor, marked where the post people, distraught by the tale Charlotte had brought home with her, had turned into a night of fear and sleepless waiting for the coming of the prowler. On the beach the striking of a match momentarily lighted the set faces of two half-breeds and a white man.

In the middle of a sentence, David suddenly stopped, raising his head as though listening. Then, silently rising, he plunged into a clump of alders close by! A low curse—the sound of a scuffle.

"By gar! W'at you got, Davced?" demanded Michel as he and Steel followed to the brush.

"I show you somet'ing!" was the muttered reply, as the dark shape of the Ojibway dragged an indistinguishable, struggling mass from the alders.

"Tete-Boule!" gasped Michel, peering into the face of David's prisoner. "W'at you do dere?"

"So you t'ink to hear somet'ing, Tete-Boule?" growled the angry voice of the Ojibway shaking the man he held in the vise of his two hands as a husky dog shakes a rabbit. "You crawl lak' de mink, but I smell you lak' de wolf smell de wood mouse," and the man from Nepigon shifted a hand to Tete-Boule's throat. The mouth of the trembling eavesdropper gaped for air.

"Now I geeve you somet'ing to lceson to, Wabeno! Shaman! Maker ov de Beeg Medicine! Eef you don' be ver' careful, David, de Nepigon Wolf, will tear de devil out ov your t'roat." And with a wrench he sent Tete-Boule sprawling on the beach.

"Guess he won't eavesdrop again in a hurry!" laughed Steele, as the cowed

Indian disappeared in the shadows. But Michel seemed so strangely silent that the American asked:

"What's the matter, Michel, don't you like to see him handled so roughly?"

The Iroquois made no reply.

"Wake up, Michel and tell us what you think?"

"I t'ink," said the head-man slowly, "dat de long snows will be red in dees valley."

"What, you think that fool Tete-Boule will make trouble?"

"Tete-Boule ees no fool." He would say no more.

The house was silent when Steele, filled with the events of the day went to his room. Late into the night his thoughts were busy with the hours on the ridge with Denise St. Onge, with memories of her flushed response to his emotion, of her abandon to the feeling which had swept her when she played her "Farewell," of her reticence and yet her desire to make clear the situation which her father seemingly feared to reveal to Steele. Then the matter of the tracks in the mud; what manner of beast could be loose in the "bush?" A bear never before seen in this section of the north, and just at the time

At this palpable dissimulation Steele demurred.

"Come now, this is no joking matter; what have you got in that square head of yours?"

David barred a set of strong teeth in a characteristic smile.

"W'en we start up river for de Nepigon, I tell you. You laugh at me eef I say w'at I t'ink now."

Michel took up the trail forward while David and Steele followed it back only to lose it shortly in the dry birch leaves. On their return they found Michel waiting.

"She don' run far," he announced. "I don' followed eet far in de dry bush."

Then the three made a wide circle, but failed to pick up the elusive tracks. Disappointed, they were returning to the post by another route than the trail to the ridge overlooking the "Vale of Tempe," when Michel, who was leading, suddenly stopped in his tracks, raising his hand in warning.

Stiff as the spruce around them, the three stood listening. Faintly to their straining ears came a low chanting, accompanied by the rhythmic beating of what sounded like a drum. Steele turned

trouble all winter with his sorcery."

As they talked, the low droning continued, accented by the beating of the drum.

"Let's see what he is about," suggested Steele, and they crept forward.

Within a hundred yards they made out a small, round skin tipi from which the sing-song emanated.

"Naske awass, Windigo!" moaned the voice inside. "Ahuah! ahuah!"

"He tell de Windigo to go away," whispered David to Steele.

Then Michael wormed his way to some small balsam near the tent, while the others watched.

Presently a low mewling from the Iroquois stopped short the wailing in the tent. Then from the balsam rose the caterwauling of a lynx in the mating season.

The drumming started furiously, accompanied by vociferous shouting. The scream of the lynx rose to a maniacal shriek. The drumming ceased, and the maulin cries of a creature frenzied with fear filled the tent. Presently the flap was thrust aside, and a grey-faced Indian scrambled out and fled like a deer in the direction of the post, leaving behind him a white man and an Ojibway doubled with laughter, and beside them, his face set like stone, a tall half-breed deep in thought.

"Why do you do that, Michel? He will only make things worse at the post."

"I try eef he scare ov de Windigo, heseff."

"Well, are you satisfied?"

"Ycs. Eet ees ver' strange he ees so scare." And the head man shook his head doubtfully. "He talk to de Windigo, an' we'n he cum, he run."

In the tent was the complete paraphernalia of the Ojibway shaman or conjuror. The otter skin pouch, the medicine drum of untanned caribou hide, the rattle and mystic shells, familiar to Steele from his knowledge of the medicine rites of the Salteaux nation.

"He must be a member of the Mide-wiwin; he's got the tools," said Steele, examining the crude passports by means of which the Indian sorcerer enters into communication with the supernatural world. "He's a Wabeno, too. Puts the devils into people. I'm inclined to think he's an outlaw from the conjuror's union, as you say, for he kept it quiet here for some time after he arrived."

Back at the post Steele related to St. Onge the events of the morning.

"This Tete-Boule, Colonel, is only a source of trouble here. He is filling the minds of the Indians with the Windigo, and then makes medicine to drive him away, doubtless for a consideration."

St. Onge smiled wearily. "You may remember when I told you of Tete-Boule reporting cries in the muskeg and tracks, you scoffed, monsieur. Now you admit he may have told the truth?"

"True, but he is only stirring up your people—making matters worse, and will drive them away before winter at this rate."

St. Onge shrugged with indifference. "It will not matter. I am expecting a packet from Albany any day ordering me to abandon the post."

Steele stared at his host in surprise. Where was the old fighting blood in this veteran? What hidden cause had paralyzed his nerve? And his love for his daughter—that at least should drive him to fight through to the bitter end.

They were on the river shore and alone, so Steele grasped the opportunity for which he had waited. The matter between them had to be cleared up if he were to give his best efforts and those of David in the days to come.

"Colonel St. Onge," he began, "I am deeply interested in your situation here. I have offered the services of David and myself, in an attempt to aid you in your

(Continued on opposite page)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist, is traveling through the Canadian wilds studying Indian life for the American Museum of Natural History. He arrives at the fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge, a former French army man. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. The country is considered by native Indian hunters, to be spirit-ridden and bewitched. An unseen monster has been traveling through the nearby forest, screeching and howling in a most terrifying manner. The Indians, panic stricken, are preparing to desert the country, believing the weird noises are made by the Windigo, a vicious, fiendish beast of Indian fables. A villainous free trader, LaFlamme, who is buying furs from the Indians for whiskey, contrary to Canadian law is also working against St. Onge. St. Onge is kept at his post by his superior Lascelles who wishes to marry Denise and hopes to force St. Onge's consent by ruining him. Her father vows that Denise shall not be sacrificed. Steele determines to hunt the Windigo and solve the mystery of the noises. He is assisted by the two Indian guides, David and Michel who immediately leave the post to search for tracks of the beast in the section where it was last heard. While Steele is out walking with Denise in the forest back of the post, he sees strange tracks in the soft forest floor, unlike any animal tracks he had ever seen.. He thinks immediately of the Windigo. Steele's curiosity is also aroused by an Indian medicine man at the post, Tete Boule, whose actions and murmurings aggravate the terror and superstitions of the Indians.

the post Indians would make the most of it. The Windigo epidemic was surely launched in earnest. There was work to be done at Wailing River before the snow flew. In the morning they would take up that trail and follow it, but when they lost it in the dry going, what next? Well, they had a plan for the next month, but the Frenchman would first have to show his cards. If he refused, there was nothing to do but get on to Nepigon. On the way there was Ogoké and Monsieur LaFlamme. That ought to be interesting. But little did Steele realize as his drowsy brain dwelt for an instant on the call on Monsieur LaFlamme, free-trader, just how interesting that visit was to be.

CHAPTER X

AT daylight three men were bending over tracks which ran through a wet hollow less than a mile from Wailing River.

"Well, Michel, did you ever see a black bear that would leave these behind him?" asked Steele as David and the head man carefully inspected the peculiar trail.

"Ver' beeg track but ver' strange bear," laconically vouchsafed the kneeling hunter.

"How about it, David?"

David turned a blank face to his chief. Then sitting on his moccasined heels, scratched his head. "Seven toe in dat track, also. Windigo starv'. He cum to de pos' soon and eat Tete-Boule. Den he be ver' seek."

a questioning face to David, who grinned broadly, nodding his head in time to the far drum beats.

"What in thunder!" queried the curious scientist.

"You hear dat down on de Nepigon, one tam," dryly returned the Ojibway.

"It sounds like it. Somebody doing some conjuring, eh?"

"Tete-Boule, de beeg shaman, mak' heseff some medecine dees morning."

"Is he driving away the Windigo, or is he trying to get you bewitched for shaking him up last night?"

"I t'ink he try to call de Windigo for to mak' de beeg medecine togedder," laughed David.

"Do the post people know that Tete-Boule is a Wabeno, Michel?" Steele asked of the silent man who had vouchsafed no comment.

"Tete-Boule mak' medicine for long tam, to drive away de Windigo. De people t'ink he ees beeg shaman, for sure."

"Well, the first thing for St. Onge to do is to get rid of this nuisance, Tete-Boule. He keeps the post Indians stirred up with his mumbo-jumbo, and ought to be kicked out. What do you think, Michel?"

For answer, the tall Iroquois drew an ugly skinning knife from its sheath in his belt. Then he said, "It be good t'ing eef I put dees een hees back?"

"No, not without orders from your chief," replied Steele, amused at the literal interpretation given to his suggestion. "But this Tete-Boule will make



Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE are all fond of wearing uniforms. There is something about a uniform that is magnetic. Lone Scouts have asked where they may buy Scout uniforms, and I am glad to know that they are intending

to get them. It is one way to let folks know that you belong to the organization. However, it is a good thing to remember that the uniform does not make a Lone Scout. Many of the boys do not own one, and yet are doing good work.

In all towns where there are Boy Scout troops, there is a clothing dealer known as an official Boy Scout outfitter. Perhaps some of you have already tried to buy a uniform and have been told that they can sell them only to Boy Scouts. Since the Boy Scouts and Lone Scouts have merged, the uniform is the same for both of them. You will be able to buy a uniform by taking your membership card along to show that you are entitled to wear it.

Perhaps you will want to buy part of it now and the rest later, which is a good way to do, as it will give you a chance to earn money for it.

If your town does not have an Official Boy Scout outfitter, you may write to the Boy Scouts of America, 200 5th Ave., New York City and ask them for a catalogue of Boy Scout material.

New Members of the Lone Scouts

NEW YORK STATE

Bristol County—George Wilcox
 Chautauqua County—Albert Bulger
 Chenango County—Leslie McNitt
 Columbia County—Donald Kline
 Erie County—Edwin Henry
 Monroe County—Wesley Brew
 Montgomery County—Walter Cranston, Wesley Rood, Donald Steady
 Niagara County—Franklin Stein, Wilbur Stein
 Orange County—Lyle Miller
 Oswego County—Warren Cobb, Avin Denny, Ralph Pomeroy, Eland Scriber
 Saratoga County—Lloyd Kenyon
 St. Lawrence County—Noyes Carney, Everett Mandiga, Keith Talcott
 Suffolk County—Phillip Bakelooar
 Sullivan County—Clifford Harden
 Tompkins County—Archie Harvet
 Ulster County—Herman Fairbairn
 Wayne County—Charles Hall, Myron Petty
 Washington County—Aaron Loomis
 Wyoming County—Earl Barber
 Yates County—George Bossard

NEW JERSEY

Somerset County—Bud Ranger
 Sussex County—Edwin Little

CONNECTICUT

Litchfield County—Errol Fenn

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford County—Francis Brown, Eugene Payne, Rex Heller
 Clarion County—Clarence Williams
 Jefferson County—James Straitwell
 Lehigh County—Paul Reimer
 McKean County—Edgar Roleman

Schuylkill County—James Kilpatrick
 Warren County—Warren Wilcox
 Wayne County—Frederick Genther

"My Lone Scout Experience"

I FIRST heard of the Lone Scouts through the magazine "Lone Scout." When I was sick I found an old copy in some papers which we had tied up to sell. I read it all through, advertisements and all except the long stories which I didn't care for. The membership badge and Mail Tribes attracted my attention most. So I decided to sell "Lone Scout" as I didn't feel like looking up the money for a subscription, so I sent for a sample order. The first week a slip came which said that agents who sold Boyce papers could join free after they had sold them so many weeks, so I joined on February 23, 1923. I finished my degrees on January 23, 1925. I have some points toward the Booster title and am in hopes to have enough to get it by fall. I have had five "contributions" published in tribe papers. I take about ten of them. I belong to the National mail tribe, W. L. S. Radio Tribe, and Wallace's Farmer tribe. Some of the scouts and I

The Pledge of a Lone Scout

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."



are forming a local tribe of about twenty members. I have passed seven national degree tests toward the National Degree title. Any one who would like to join the National mail tribe send me ten cents and I will send your name in. You will receive a membership badge, card and official instructions. In the National Mail Tribe you can earn tribe badges for boosting and passing degrees. You will surely get your money's worth if you join. I am also a Boy Scout.

MAURICE BLACKMAN, L. S. D.
 Holmesville, N. Y.

Shall We Feed With Pasture?

(Continued from Page 635)

concentrates when pastures are good, unless the cow is a very high producer. The cow that produces over forty pounds a day on pasture must take some materials from her body as it is impossible for her to consume enough grass to make the milk. She may draw upon her body for a time, but there is a limit to this, and a longer time will be required by the cow between lactation periods to regain this weight.

Savage and Maynard draw the following conclusions in their book, "Better Dairy Farming":

"The cow that falls off in milk does not easily come back. Thus under-feeding her on pasture means less milk not only then but for the rest of the lactation period. She may dry off a month or two earlier than she would have with a little more feed. Further, starving her at this time means less milk in the next lactation also. A little extra feed means more milk at the time, more milk for the rest of the lactation period, a stronger calf, and better condition for the next lactation period."

"It is not economical to supplement the pasture with grain alone. The cow should get some succulent feed, and perhaps some hay, also. Many dairy-men have a small silo that they use for summer feeding. The amount of feed needed will depend on the condition of the pasture and the milk flow of the cow. Where the pasture is still good, feed one pound of grain for every six or eight pounds of milk. Feed about five times as much silage or green feed as grain. As the pasture gets poorer the amount of grain must be increased."

Professor C. E. Eckles, Chief of the Division of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Minnesota made a study

of the question of feeding concentrates in summer with the following results.

The herds of sixty dairymen delivering milk to one creamery, and who were feeding no concentrates delivered 46 pounds of milk on August 1 for each 100 pounds delivered on June 1. Professor Eckles says that these figures represent typical conditions where no grain is fed.

At the same time the College herd, where concentrates were fed, produced 68 pounds of milk on August 1 for each 100 pounds produced on June 1. This herd shrunk 32% as compared with 54% where no grain was fed.

These figures are interesting. Of course every dairyman knows that the cows will give more milk if fed grain, but he also wants to know if he will make a profit from feeding it. Figures compiled from a thousand cows in Minnesota cow testing associations show that the dairies getting grain averaged sixty-four pounds of butter fat above those that had no grain, and that the extra feed cost was \$7.48 per cow. In other words the cows getting grain produced the extra butter fat at a cost of 11.6 cents a pound.

Another fact that indicates the profitability of summer feeding is that so many dairymen are following summer feeding. If there were nothing to be gained by the practice you would not see clear-thinking men, and successful men, doing the same thing over, year after year. If it did not pay to invest money in feed with a reasonable assurance they would get their money back and some profit besides, you would see these men putting their money elsewhere.

The Valley of Voices

(Continued from opposite page)

trouble; but I must say, candidly that you are not meeting me half way. If I am to put in the next three weeks in an effort to run this thing down, I must first have your full and complete confidence. I must know—what you know—and think. This is due me. It is evident that you and Michel have certain suspicions which you have withheld from David and myself—that your daughter is laboring under a great strain. If you cannot take me into your confidence, I shall be compelled to thank you for your hospitality and bid you good-bye, deeply as I shall regret it."

St. Onge listened patiently, as the speaker thought, hopelessly, to the ultimatum.

"Let us sit down and talk it over, Monsieur," he replied.

The two men moved to a rock and lighted their pipes.

(Continued Next Week)



For

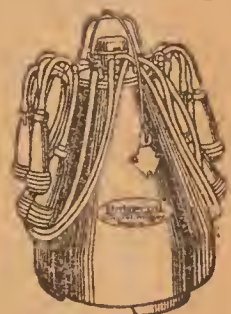
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 "I pledge my allegiance to my flag and the nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will 'Do a Useful Thing Each Day' and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Enclosed find 30 cents to cover the cost of enrolling me as a member. This membership fee entitles me to a membership card, the badge, a handbook, and all the privileges of the order.

Name

Nationality and color Age

St. No. P. O. Box or R. F. D. No.

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The Delicious Cherry

May Be Used for Many Good Things

IN the summer time the appetite natu-
rally asks for the things that are best
for health; too often, however, the nat-
ural appetite has become perverted by
its owner and foods are demanded which
would be better for winter.

Fresh fruit and fruit sauces, melons
and fresh crisp vegetables have the cool-
ing and appetizing effect which is need-
ed when the atmosphere is oppressive
with heat and moisture. These foods
should not be considered luxuries but as
necessities on the farm.

Here in the East where cherries can
be grown so well they go far toward
meeting the demands of the season for
appetizing dishes.

Cherry pies are so delightful to the
palate that we are usually content not to
seek further for ways of using that de-
licious fruit. The pleasing tartness of
the cherry is especially welcome on
warm days and it therefore lends itself
well to combinations for fruit drinks.

In canning fruits I always sterilize
left-over juice and have it ready for use
summer or winter. It gives a very com-
fortable feeling to know that on a mo-
ment's notice I can have a glass of cool
fruit juice for an unexpected occasion.
It has saved situations for me more than
once.

When there is not enough juice left to
can I use it in the form of pudding
sauces. Almost every woman has a pud-
ding sauce recipe which calls for boiling
water. Fruit juice can be substituted
for the water, with perhaps more sugar
added if the juice is very tart.

Cherry Punch

Combine 1 part of sweetened cherry
juice with 3 parts of a foundation fruit
drink made as follows: (This foundation
is good used alone or combined with
juice from raspberry, pineapple, or
grape).

Fruit Foundation Drink

2 oranges	6 tablespoonfuls
1 lemon	sugar
	3 cupfuls water.

Squeeze the juice from the fruit and
strain. Make a syrup by cooking the
sugar with 1 cupful of the water 5 min-
utes. Cool, add the fruit juice and the
rest of the water.

Cherry Ice

A delicious dessert may be made
by freezing the mixture as given for
Cherry Punch. The ice will be much
smoother after freezing if 1 tablespoon
granulated gelatin softened in ¼ cup
cold water is added to the hot syrup.

Good for Picnics

We are especially fond of all the fruit
ices for picnic lunches. We have a
vacuum freezer which requires no turn-
ing. By mixing the juices the night be-
fore the picnic and keeping cold over
night, the packing is not such a task in
the morning. Of course, the freezer
with the handle will make a good pro-
duct, only it takes time to do it when
everybody is in a hurry.

Candied Cherries

Stone the cherries, saving any juice
that is extracted. Place 2 cupfuls of
sugar and 2 cupfuls of water in a kettle
and stir until the sugar is dissolved.
Then add a pinch of cream of tartar and
boil until a thick syrup is made. Skim
thoroughly, add the stoned cherries and
cook gently until the fruit is tender.
Drain the cherries and place on platters
to dry. When thoroughly dry, pack in
boxes lining them with oiled paper, plac-
ing this paper between every layer of
fruit and sprinkling liberally with sugar.
Put cover on box, wrap with paper and
store in a dry place.

Cherry Pie

2½ cups cherries	1 cup sugar
2½ tablespoons flour	1 teaspoon butter

Line a pie plate with paste; fill with
the berries, add sugar and flour mixed,
and dot butter over the top. Moisten
edge of paste with water; roll out paste
for top crust, lay in position, cut out

¼ inch larger than plate. Turn edge
under lower crust and press firmly. Cut
a few small gashes in the center. Brush
with milk, or beaten egg diluted with
milk or water, and bake about 40 min-
utes. The oven should be hot the first
fifteen minutes and then the heat should
be reduced.

Cherry Muffins

2 cups flour	½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 egg
1 cup cherries	2 tablespoons melted butter
½ cup sugar	1 cup milk (scant)

Mix and sift dry ingredients; pour the
liquids slowly into the dish, beat thor-
oughly; add melted butter, and the cher-
ries which have been stoned and drained.
Bake in rather quick oven.

Steamed Cherry Pudding

2 cups flour	1 egg beaten light
½ cup sugar	3 tablespoons melted butter
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk (scant)
½ teaspoon salt	

Mix and sift the flour, baking powder,
sugar and salt. Mix the beaten egg,
milk and melted butter; pour it into the
dry materials and beat it well. Add
cherries which have been stoned and
drained. Turn it into a greased can or
pail, cover it, and steam about two
hours. Serve with a suitable sauce.

Cherry Sauce for Puddings

1 cup sugar	¼ cup hot cherry juice
1 tablespoon corn starch	1 tablespoon butter

Mix sugar and corn starch thorough-
ly, pour on boiling juice; boil 10 min-
utes, stirring constantly. Add the but-
ter. Serve it hot.

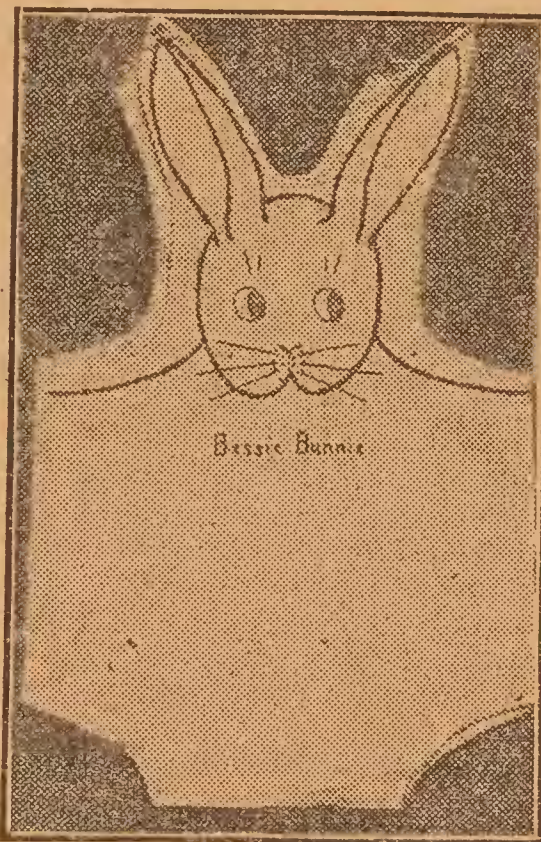
Cherry Blanc Mange

Cook and strain cherries, add one cup
of sugar to each pint of juice. Heat in
a double boiler. When boiling hot, add
for each pint, two tablespoonfuls of
cornstarch, which has been wet with
cold water. Boil three minutes and turn
into molds. Serve ice cold with sugar
and cream.

Canada Replies to Aunt Janet About Spring Cleaning

Dear Aunt Janet:

You tell us we are inclined to place
the housecleaning business in too prom-
inent a place but when you are on the
job all the year round you can't help
but be interested in your work and



No. E370-6—A bunny romper for play
wear that will delight the little folks.
The long ears forming the shoulder straps,
should have a snap fastener sewed on, so
that the ears are snapped together to hold
the garment on. The material is pink or
blue cloth slightly heavier than gingham,
especially designed for children's garments.
The embroidery is black and white. Head
and ears are outlined in black while the
other parts, including the buttonholing
around the edge is done with white. The
garment is supplied stitched up and
stamped for embroidery. Sizes 1 and 2
years. Stamped to embroider and floss to
work with, 75c.

ordinary women wouldn't be happy un-
less they could talk about it. There is
little doubt that this spring cleaning
business satisfies us women folks, what-
ever the men may say or think.

Is it the trace of wandering gypsy
blood in all of us? We farm women are
tied down to one place more or less all
our lives. Are we not partly cheating
ourselves into the belief that we are
moving to some fresh unknown country?
We turn things out doors, rip off old
wall paper, put on something entirely
different, change the color of the paint,
re-arrange the polished furniture and
pictures, as much as we possibly can
and feel just as satisfied after it is all
over as if we had moved a hundred miles
and into a new house.

The rest of the family don't suffer as
much as the funny man would have us
believe. In fact, I think they rather en-
joy it; that is, if Mother manages to
keep calm through it all and doesn't
become a nervous wreck.

For that sort of women it is best to
postpone housecleaning rather late in
the year so that things are dried up and
clean out of doors. What is more har-
rowing to the nerves than a pair of
muddy boots on a polished floor when
one of the family in a fit of absentmind-
edness marches in?

For myself I like to get the cleaning
over in April, then I have May to get
the flower garden started, the chickens
out on the tender grass and everything
going smoothly for the beautiful sum-
mer weather. There is time to get rest-
ed too before the berries are ready for
picking and preserving begins once
more.

Make Every Telephone-Post A Home for Wild Birds

FELIX J. KOCH.

FROM Hazelwood, in southern Ohio,
there comes this suggestion, which
every boy or man, able to whittle at
all, can carry into effect most easily,—
of a 'roost' on every telephone, or tele-
graph-post for wild birds!

In the case of this originator—a game-
warden named Kuertz there, this roost
consists of a small box, with a sharp-
pointed roof, and a hole cut through the
one, broader side, for the birds to enter
and build their nests. A bit of a pole
beneath the hole gives the birds a perch
for feeding; a bit of branchwork below
conceals barbed-wire, to keep out prow-
ling cats. Upper edges of the box pro-
trude and form a roof against the rain,
for the birds here.

While the telephone and telegraph
interests may be made the debtors of
the birds very soon cancel those lease-
holds, and this in an obvious wise:

Not a bird choosing such a place as
that for nest but is, by nature, an insect-
eater, and will destroy far and away
enough worms and borers otherwise
destructive to the poles, to repay his
keep.

On the roads around Hazelwood, Mr.
Kuertz has adorned any number of the
posts with such bird-houses of various
sizes and all of his own whittling to at-
tract various sorts of birds. The result is
that the countryside about his farm
fairly echo and re-echo with bird-songs,
not only in the nesting-period, but, be-
cause of 'stayers-on,' through all the
warm months of the year!

Old Stocking Legs.

SAVE some of the good stocking legs.
They are good for long wristlets when
making the "snowmen." They are good
for berrying in the summer, and are good
to pull on over stockings for extra leg-
gings. The leg of a thick woolen stock-
ing will make a warm cap for the baby.
Just pull it on and see how nicely it fits.
It can be sewed together at one end.—E.
M. F.

June Brings Weddings

And so Does the Fall---to an Ever-Increasing Number

ALTHOUGH June is the traditional month for weddings, recent figures seem to indicate that the young people themselves are changing that practice more and more. Whatever may be the reason for this, whether economic or otherwise, often the occasion for collecting the hope chest and for planning details of the wedding itself, occurs in the fall.

In that case, spare moments of summer offer opportunity for making the dainty things which most girls adore having, either for the home-to-be or for herself. It seems a poor time to obtrude such practical ideas when all is supposed to be romance, but the romance may last longer if the practical aspect is not too much ignored! In fact, when young men are deferring marriage more and more it does not seem amiss that the young maiden be soundly advised about how to reduce the High Cost of Weddings!

There are many things which may be made ready in advance, and it is well to do them if possible before the actual setting up of new establishment begins—that usually provides enough to do at one time! There are some articles, however, which are far more satisfactory if made to fit the furniture which they are to grace: chiffonier scarfs, dressing-table covers, and especially cloths for the dining-table. This usually means waiting until the home is actually started. In most families there is not an unlimited amount of money to be spent for these purposes, and the less money there is, the more carefully should things be chosen. Then it is that a girl should know whether to buy linen or a cotton substitute for linen, whether silk or linen underwear must take precedence over such prosaic everyday things as bath towels or cotton pillow-cases; whether the cost of the wedding itself shall be given preference over the needs of the new nest.

These must be settled by the girl herself since it means more to her than to anyone else. Memories of her wedding day are sacred to a woman, and it means

Spring and Summer

When my year was at its Springtime,
Blossom-studded, pulsing, gay,
I joyed to hear the lusty birds,
That lilt the songs of May.

Their music stirs my heart beats yet;
But—the notes I love the best,
Are the wee, sweet, wistful twitters of
Their nestlings in the nest.
—Mrs. K. S. Oakes.

much to her to have it unmarred by anything unpleasant. Every detail should be as beautiful as time and thought can make it; some of the most charming weddings I have seen have been the simplest in arrangement.

For a home wedding an altar may be improvised easily with the mantel as a background, banking it with ferns and flowers, and the effect is heightened by using lighted candles. If the room has no mantel, a long mirror may be hung on the wall, with pedestals for cut flowers or plants placed on each side. If the bride and groom kneel during the ceremony cushions should be placed ready for them in front of the place reserved for the minister.

The bride's dress for a home wedding is often her "going away" dress or suit. If she wishes to have a veil, however, the conventional dainty white dress should be used. Few or no attendants are customary for home weddings.

An air of easy hospitality and sincere welcome to guests provides the right atmosphere for such an affair. Too much formality is apt to make everyone stiff

and awkward. Refreshments should be simple, but delicious and daintily served.

If anyone wishes more information about what the hope chest should contain, the details of the wedding itself, and the wedding reception, write to the Household Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C. State time of day and month when the wedding is planned if you wish information to be most helpful. Any details about how you plan to live helps in planning the trousseau and hope chest.—G. W. H.

Clothes hooks and hangers are not to be found in many a camp and small hotel. The nails that are furnished for clothes are sometimes rusty and in any case are not satisfactory for dresses. An empty spool slipped over the nail will protect the clothing from the sharp edge, and prevent rust discoloring. A few empty spools should always be a part of the traveler's equipment.

Do You Want More Crosswords?

Before starting another series we would like to have you write telling us whether or not you have enjoyed them, and if you want more of them.

Extra help of Fels-Naptha means easier washing! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Clothes safely clean! Less work! Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week? Costs less in the end!

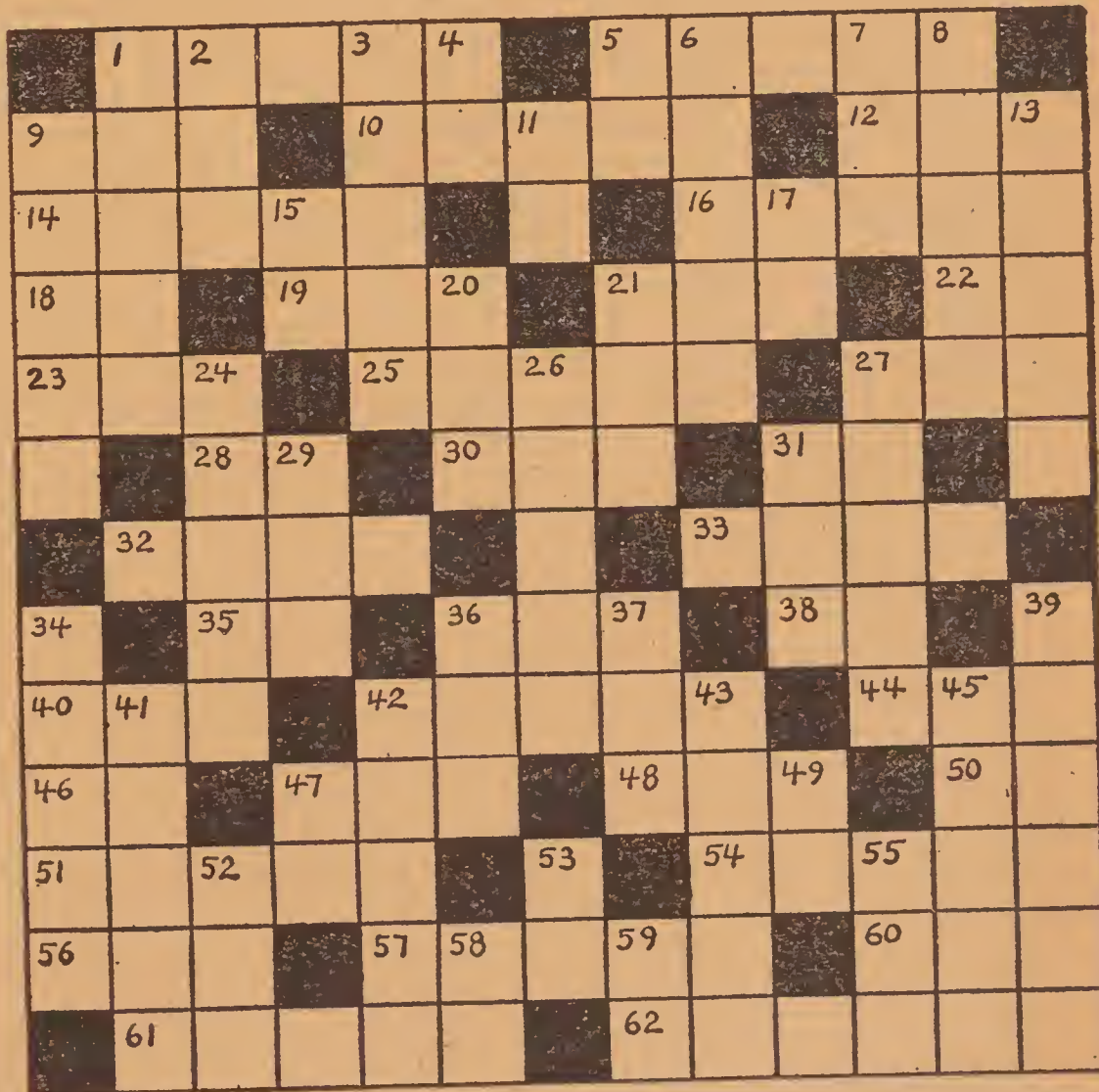
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D. F. FORWARD, 366 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 3, Number 6



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HORIZONTAL

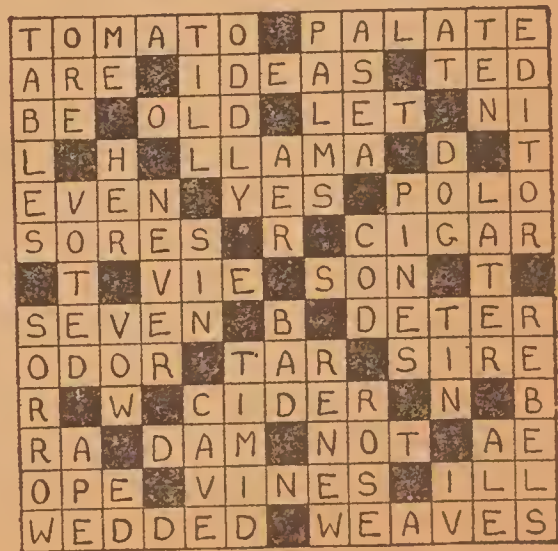
- 1—Ground sub- stance of wheat
- 5—Military-school pupil
- 9—Afternoon beverage
- 10—Talons
- 12—Grassy plain
- 14—Swift
- 16—Domesticated
- 18—Eastern Railway (Abbr)
- 19—Clear profit
- 21—Lair
- 22—1,500 (Roman numerals)
- 23—Request
- 25—Allude
- 27—Make use of
- 28—Negative reply
- 30—Of recent origin
- 31—Right (Abbr)
- 32—Point of view
- 33—Municipality
- 35—Topographical engineer (Abbr)
- 36—Not many
- 38—Exist
- 40—Beast of burden
- 42—Pierced with a horn
- 44—Fled
- 46—Behold
- 47—Wrath
- 48—Father
- 50—British America (Abbr)
- 51—Rub out
- 54—Wanderer
- 56—Make with needle and thread
- 57—Devoured
- 60—Sick
- 61—Chairs
- 62—Remains of a fire

VERTICAL

- 1—Is afraid
- 2—Lick up
- 3—Beneath
- 4—Rear-admiral (Abbr)
- 5—150 (Roman numerals)
- 6—Flower
- 7—Shade-tree
- 8—Abounds
- 9—Pay for another's pleasure
- 11—That thing
- 13—Found the sum of
- 15—Within
- 17—Indefinite article
- 20—Numeral
- 21—Molsture
- 24—Forms by a series of loops
- 26—Sickness
- 27—Say publicly
- 29—Brief poem
- 31—Bone of the

- 34—Strong winds
- 36—Enemy
- 37—Marry
- 39—Sharp, angry growl
- 41—Bruised skin surfaces
- 42—Meet and salute
- 43—Mended places
- 45—Belonging to Abel
- 47—Exists
- 49—Perform
- 52—Reverential fear
- 53—Point in space
- 55—Strive for superiority
- 56—Like
- 59—Each (Abbr)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



Charming Summer Styles

Easy to make and easy to look at describes the patterns shown below. For hot days, the voiles, wash silks, gingham and other cool material are best. Those showing gathers should be made of the softer materials: the tailored effects call for goods of greater weight.



Pattern 2447 is, especially attractive with its drop shouldered bodice and new expression in full skirts which cuts in six sections. Crepe or crepe de chine would work well in this pattern. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measures. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

Pattern 2077 by the accompanying diagram. There is one piece for the back of the dress and one for the front. All you have to do is hem the skirt, sew up the side seams, gather the slashed edges at the waistline, bind the neck and armholes add the ribbon sash, and the dress is completed. The pattern 2077 cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1 1/4 yards 36-inch material with 3 3/4 yards of ribbon. Price 13c.

Pattern 2442 Every mother wants her little girl to be well-dressed and with pattern 2442 which cuts entirely in one piece, a number of pretty dresses could be made—a gay

Pattern 2389 A dress made by this cut on the bias for using different blouses; ham, with the striped pattern can be varied by trimming, a yellow tailored waist made by a linen trimmed with pattern shown, or a green, and a dainty peasant blouse looks shell pink voile with well with this stylish trimming of crepe and easily made jumper de chine and ribbon, dress.

Pattern 2389 would be nice. Dress pattern 2389 Pattern comes in cuts in sizes 16 years, sizes 6, 8, 19, 12 3/4, 38, 40 and 42 inches and 14 years. Size bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 3/4 yards 36-inch material for the dress and 2 1/4 yards 36-inch contrasting of 40-inch plain material for the blouse. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes, clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTs are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

A SON OF Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th—\$10 down buys this fine Holstein bull calf. His granddam is Jenny Linn Colantha, (30.95 lbs. butter in seven days at four years of age). Dairymen's League certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value. Write for price. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine Holstein Bull Calf, 10 weeks. From splendid cow. Sires dam as three year old gave over 90 lbs. in a day; made 26 lbs. butter four successive weeks. Dam sires pedigree shows 4 world records. Herd T. B. tested. \$40 registered and transferred. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Remsen, N. Y.

ABERDEEN—ANGUS the great beef breed. Calves of choice breeding \$50.00 each also older animals. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt. INVEST IN AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD pup or young dog that will soon get the cows, grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

"FOR YOUR PROTECTION"—I vaccinate my English and Welsh Shepherds. Never before have I offered such splendid value. Handsome, strong, healthy pups and workers. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

CHOW CHOW PUPPIES—Sire, Windswept Chow Ching 384432, beautiful dark reds, two males, one female, price \$75. Also Toy Poms and Boston Bulls. H. J. GARROOD, Sunshine Kennels, 1370 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups and grown stock, splendid cowdogs, farm raised, watch dogs and companions, \$15 up. MRS. J. A. LEACH, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Scotch Collies, Welsh Shepherd & English Shepherd pups, all sizes & ages, \$5.00 up. Spayed Females \$10.00. Ship C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

TEN DAY OFFER—Brown Spaniels, \$25; Painter puppies, \$20; Collies, \$10; Scotch Shepherds, \$6; 5 broke rabbit hounds, \$25. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

LOOK—WHITE COLLIES, midsummer sale, beauties, fond of kiddies, from heel driving parents, \$15 up. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

LONG-EARED RABBIT HOUND puppies, six weeks old, males, \$7, females, \$5. GERHARD H. JUNG, Colden, Erie Co., N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TOM BARRON single comb White Leghorns, the world's best layers, baby chicks, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$3.25—25; \$6—50; \$11—100; Rocks, \$3, \$5.50, \$10; W. Leghorns, \$2.75, \$5, \$9; Heavy Mixed, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$8; Light Mixed, \$2.25, \$4, \$7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS: Rich, dark color; hens from breeding pens, each one Vermont certified and tested, free from white diarrhea, \$2.50. Baby Chix, after June 15, 20c; 300, \$50; 600, \$90. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, AA 10, Hartland, Vt.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS EGGS, 12—\$1.75; ducklings, 35c; White Wyandotte eggs, 15—\$1.50. Postpaid. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

CHICKS—7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAllisterville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Price reasonable. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS, EGGS, Mammoth Pekin Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.

COCKERELS, yearling hens, bred for heavy egg production. All stock guaranteed or money back. Write me, I can please you. NICHOLS WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Erin, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiostats powder to chicks drinking water or milk. Two sizes; 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Married man for small modern dairy, milking machine used and milk retailed; man with grown son preferred. Salary \$75 with house and usual privileges. Steady work for good man and chance for advancement. S. K. LASLOCKY, Riverside, Burlington Co., N. J.

WANTED—Young married couple for general farm work with large dairy and to board men. Address THE GLEN SPRINGS, Watkins, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten pounds, \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY FARMERS' ASSN., Paducah, Ky.

NATIONAL ANA LIQUID ROOFING is a real product. Let us quote you prices on cost for reroofing your barn. Write us stating kind of roof, size and width. NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO., Dept C-61, 163 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; cigars \$4.00 per 100. Pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

DELCO LIGHT AND PUMPING PLANT for sale, used only one year, in first-class condition, originally cost \$1200, oversized batteries. Am putting in public service current, so will sacrifice at \$350, F. O. B. The opportunity of a life-time for a man who wants a lighting plant on his farm. Inspection invited. WM. RYDER, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

ROLL ROOFING \$1.00 PER ROLL. Slate surfaced \$2.00 per roll. C. A. RANSOM, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

BIG DELCO PLANT, cost \$1600, first class condition. Price \$450. W. HILLPOT, Frenchtown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-27, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 115 acres, stock, tools, concrete road. 12 room house, Broome Co., New York. R. J. WHEATON, Killawog, N. Y.

FARM LAND FOR SALE. Sunny Alberta, Canada. 160 acres wheat land, with lake 2 acres, rich black loam soil, surrounded by prosperous grain, dairy, cattle, farms, near 3 stations, \$20 acre with \$500 down, balance easy, taxes \$28, crop failures unknown, 1 crop will pay for place. MRS. NUTMAN, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, California.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, \$1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, \$1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, \$3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, \$4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions Extra Fine Field Grown Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield Special for June only—5,000, \$5; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40.00. Tomato Plants 10,000, \$15.00 Cash. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

SPECIALS—\$1 each prepaid; 125 Asters, 3 colors; 50 Asters transplanted, 3 colors; 200 selected Cabbage plants; 200 selected Tomato plants. Send for catalog, special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa. Dept. A.

FOUR SOLID ACRES EARLY GLORY. Copenhagen Market, Red Rock and Danish Ballhead Cabbage plants now ready, \$2 per thousand. F.O.B. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Lessons Learned in Marketing Fruit

(Continued from page 631)

superintendent's business to know the condition of each member's fruit when packed. Crops that are in condition to keep will be piled together in storage. Other lots which should be sold early will be kept by themselves.

Personal Contact with Buyers an Asset

Preferential demand for any product or brand rests on belief in the honesty, uniformity and reliability of the product or brand and on the reputation of the seller for business fairness. This confidence can best be secured, the directors believe, by the establishment and maintenance of personal contact with the buyer.

It is for this reason that the Association now proposes to employ a general manager or a general and sales manager, one of whose first and most important duties will be to visit prospective buyers in nearby markets to make personal contacts with the buyer, tell him of the Association's pack and brand and of the ideals behind them. Perhaps this personal contact between a man who knows intimately what the Association

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE—CAULIFLOWER—TOMATO—BRUSSEL SPROUTS and CELERY plants—5,000,000 cabbage plants (ready now) (Danish Ballhead), (Copenhagen Market), Enkhuizen Glory, Allhead Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. (All re-rooted) \$2.00 per 1000—5000—\$9.00; 500—\$1.25. 1,000,000 cauliflower. (All re-rooted) Same strain as last year, \$4.50 per 1000; 5000—\$20.00; 500—\$2.50. 500,000 Tomato plants, Bonny Best, Stone, Newel and Matchless, Field Grown plants \$3.00 per 1000, Transplanted plants \$8.00 per 1000. 2,000,000 Celery plants, (Ready June 20th). Golden Self-Blanching (French Seed), Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal and White Plume \$3.00 per 1000; re-rooted \$3.50 per 1000. 200,000 Brussels Sprout plants, Long Island Improved, \$2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with all orders please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND BERRY PLANTS. Best varieties Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Onion, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Spinach, Parsley, Leek plants; Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Anchusa, Canterbury Bells, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy, Phlox, Hardy Chrysanthemum, and 65 other kinds of perennial flower plants, ready to bloom this summer, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter; Aster, Salvia, Zinnia, Calendula, Pansy, Verbena, Portulaca, Strawflower and 15 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Privet, Barberry; Dahlia, Gladiolus, Canna bulbs; Pot-grown and runner strawberry plants; Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, \$4.50; 5,000, \$20; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, \$2; 500, \$1.40; 200, \$1.10, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Flat, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock, Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

CELERY PLANTS—White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascal, Easy Blanching, Winter Quenn, strong plants for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 for \$10. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

TOMATO PLANTS. For late planting. Field Grown Matchless, Stone, and Bonny Best. \$3.00 per 1,000; 5,000, \$13.00. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

LOOK, good, sound re-cleaned Georgia peanuts, \$7.25 hundred pound bag. Order a bag. Peanuts Shelled. FULGHUM SEED CO., Lorain, Ohio.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Six weeks old sows and boars for sale, out of large litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. and Chester White pigs for sale, best strains, prices right. E. P. ROGERS, Wayville, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

American Agriculturist, June 27, 1925 has to sell, just how it was grown and packed, and a man who buys it, cannot be had in all cases but the directors intend that much more of it shall be done in the future than in the past.

One of the most frequent criticisms of members has been the slowness of making final returns. This is due to the fact that the final pool price could not be determined under old rules until all the fruit was sold and paid for. The directors have now recommended and the Board of Representatives have approved closing and estimating the value of the balance of a given variety when approximately 90 per cent of the funds have been received, and to make returns to the locals accordingly. Since the selling and collecting for the last straggling ten per cent or less usually holds up the pools for from ten days to a month, this action ought to materially speed up the getting of returns to the growers. Balances of the ten per cent which may be under or over estimated will be put into an underage and overage account ought eventually to come out about even. The December first advance on packed barrels is to be continued as it is an effective and equitable means of getting a large percentage of this money for his fruit in the grower's hands at an early date and when he is likely to need it. Picking or pre-season advances by the central are to be discontinued.

Change in Charges and Reserves

The Central's charge which has hitherto been on a percentage of the net sale basis is to be changed to a flat per barrel or barrel equivalent basis. This will tend to relieve the grower of good f. it from excessive charges and to increase the charge on poor fruit, which is not only fairer, since it usually costs more to handle and sell poor fruit than good fruit, but which ought to stimulate the production of better fruit.

Few cooperatives have accumulated substantial reserves. Many of them are still in debt. This is poor business. While the Association operated on its ten per cent commission even with a small tonnage and has paid all its bills, it still has a small debt for its 1924 expansion campaign. A definite plan of amortizing this debt in three years was voted by the Board of Representatives. What will help even more to put the Association on a sound basis is the resolution passed by the Board to deduct one cent per barrel or barrel equivalent on all future packs of fruit to be put into a reserve fund, which, when large enough, is to become a revolving fund.

More Local Responsibility Needed

None of these changes alone nor in fact all of them together can make the Association a successful marketing organization unless the local is efficiently and economically operated. No possible sales price can overcome extravagant and careless local operation. The biggest single items of cost to be deducted from the gross sale price are the package and the packing charges. The latter in particular is almost entirely controlled by the local grower members, through their local directors and their local manager. The efficiency and economy, or inefficiency and extravagance with which the local business is conducted goes far towards determining the returns they will receive. The building and proper functioning of strong locals is therefore absolutely essential and their importance cannot be overemphasized.

Summarizing, the Western New York Cooperative Fruit Packing Association started out on an impracticable program, made some costly mistakes, and lost some of its membership. The majority who stood by the Association have learned their lessons, paid for them, courageously taking their medicine. They have made an intelligent and vigorous effort to locate their troubles, analyze the causes and have corrected mistaken policies and laid out for themselves what seem now to be a sound and constructive program.

Service Department

More Legal Problems Unscrambled

I am writing for information regarding a foreclosure action on a farm which I sold to a Polish fellow six years ago. This man paid so much down and as security for balance gave me a bond and mortgage which he and his wife signed. Since that time the farm has changed hands twice. Now if this farm when sold by referee does not bring the price of the mortgage who do I look to for the balance and also there are four years taxes both land and school. Who will have to pay them? When this farm is sold would it be necessary for me to make a bid on it?—H. B. C. New York.

WHEN the farm referred to is sold, the proceeds will be used in paying whatever liens exist against it. Such liens will be paid in the following order: First, taxes; Second, the first mortgage; Third, second mortgages if they exist.

Our suggestion is that you attend the sale and buy in the farm at as low a bid as possible. If there are other bidders, however, and you do not want the farm, you might bid until the price is sufficient to pay taxes and first mortgage and then let the opposing bidder have it.

* * *

Can Lumber Be Taxed?

Is there a law which justifies a tax on lumber. I am on a lumber job, bought the lumber standing and I am cutting it off. This year I was taxed over \$41 school tax and common tax on this lumber that I have stacked. Have they any right to tax it?—L. B., New York.

We are sorry to advise you that under Sections 4 and 6 of the Tax Law, the lumber referred to in your letter is subject to tax.

* * *

Who Votes at School Meeting?

I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years and now I turn to you for advice. Will you please publish as soon as convenient, if a person who sends no children to school and doesn't own any property can hold an office or has a right to vote at school meetings? And also how many hours are they supposed to hold school? Are we required to pay a teacher at least twenty dollars a week? Is that the school law?—P. E., New York.

In the first place, always sign your name to communications sent us. Otherwise we must guess whether you are Miss, Mrs. or Mr., and it is much more interesting to correspond with an identified person. It was only through our subscription list that we were able to identify your initials and we are therefore, able to make a personal reply to your inquiry. Ordinarily letters not signed in full go into the waste basket.

Now, as to your inquiry. To vote at a school meeting, a man need only be a resident of the school district. His vote is not conditioned upon possessing children or owning property. The same is true as to his right to hold office.

School should be in session from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, and teachers' salaries should not be less than twenty dollars per week.

* * *

Can A Wife Get More Than Her One-Third?

What I wish to know is if a wife having an income of her own and pays debts for a husband that has a farm in his own name, should he be taken away could the wife in addition to her one third of the estate, could she also collect what she has paid in?—E. A. H., New York.

It is our opinion that if a wife has a valid claim against the estate of her deceased husband, she can assert and collect such claim in addition to her right of dower (1/3 interest in realty).

However, it will be well to keep detailed evidence of all loans made to the husband. Payment should be made to or for him by check, and each check should bear a short statement as to the object of its payment. Thereafter, checks should be preserved.

* * *

Inheritance Tax Law In Pennsylvania

Is the Inheritance Tax Law the same in Cambria County, Pa., as it is in New York? What percentage are they allowed to take?

The inheritance taxes in Pennsylvania amount to 2% for close relatives (father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter),

and 10% for all others. In New York, the taxes run from 1% to 5%, 5% being the highest rate.

* * *

Woman Votes Where Residence Is

A man and wife living in Maine, the man votes there and the wife votes in New York State. Is that awful or must she vote where her husband votes in the State in which they live.—E. P., New York.

A woman can vote in any place where she has her legal residence. Residence of her husband is immaterial.

* * *

A Family Row

Could you tell what a young man can do who married a girl in Philadelphia, Pa. and lived with her 15 months and during that time she would not go with him to a home of their own which he wanted to do. But would not leave her mother, forcing him to live with her and mother. She was always finding fault with the work he was doing and he changed jobs to try to find one that would suit her, but didn't succeed. He stood it 15 months or as long as he could so he left her. She called up his mother, calling her vile names on the telephone also the son. So he left the State of Pennsylvania over two years ago and has not been back or heard from her since then. He would like to get a divorce from her. Can you tell what he would have to do, where he will have to go to get it and how long it would take?—W. T., New York.

Ordinarily we do not give divorce advice, but if the facts stated in your letter are uncolored, your son should certainly not be compelled to remain the husband of such a woman.

He cannot, however, get a divorce in New York, and will either have to get it in Pennsylvania or in a State such as Nevada. It will be necessary for him to secure the services of an attorney in either State.

* * *

Had Right To Kill Eagle

I shot within 30 rods of my house what I thought was a big hawk as it was killing turkeys nearly half grown and large hens that were laying. The game warden tells it was an American Eagle. It was the first time one ever was seen around here if that was one. Please advise if one is liable to a fine when it was destroying property and they shot it thinking it was a large hawk. The color was about like a brown leghorn hen or have we got to stand the loss of poultry and also pay a fine for shooting it?—P. R., New York.

It is our opinion that under the circumstances of your case you are subject to no liability for shooting the eagle. A person always has the privilege of using reasonable force to protect his property from destruction, and we can see no infringement of this rule in your case.

Incidentally, we commend you on being such a good shot.

* * *

Location Determines Taxes

Would you be kind enough to give me the following information? Fifty acres of my farm extends over the Town line in another Township. Can this land be taxed for school purposes, no buildings on it, simply pasture land. I pay school taxes in Town where I reside, on 178 acres and farm buildings.—B. H. B., New York.

Replying to your recent letter, it is our opinion that the land referred to as being located in the adjoining township is subject to school-tax in that township.

It is not, however, subject to such tax in the township in which you reside. The theory behind taxes on land is that the land itself and not the owner is responsible for the tax. Hence, it is the location of the land that determines who has power to tax it.

* * *

Questions About Investments

What do you think about the proposition offered by the First National Alliance, Inc., of 104 University Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.? I am attaching their statement which I should like returned.—R. L. B., New York.

Financing institutions conservatively managed perform a needed public service but we do not regard their stock as suitable investments for people of small means.

I received my check from the mail order company today O. K., and am absolutely satisfied. Wishing you success and thanking you for your kind services, I am G. T., Livingston Co., N. Y.



ALPHA CEMENT

A good order to give your building-material dealer is:

"Send me as much sand, gravel, or crushed stone, and ALPHA CEMENT as I need for this job."

Such an order means that you are building in the most economical, substantial and permanent way.

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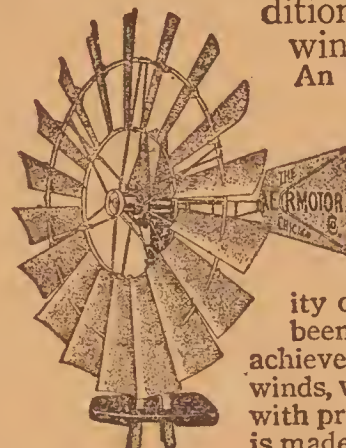
Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

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"Cheap" red clover seed and dangerous lubricating oils have all the "looks" of the prize-winning varieties.

Don't let "Looks" cheat you out of Farm Profits

Pick up a handful of Italian red clover seed and examine it as closely as you like.

It can't be told from the finest Michigan variety.

The two *look* alike and *feel* alike—but right there the likeness ends. They certainly don't *grow* alike.

Thousands of acres of winter-killed Italian red clover explain why farmers this year insist on knowing the source of their clover seed and are not picking by "looks" alone.

It is just as expensive to pick oil by "looks."

The *best* and the *worst* can look identical. Your eye can't detect the difference.

But your motor can. It may not protest at first. But your engine knows when it is being cheated, and a wear-crop of repair bills is as certain as death and taxes.

*Make sure of the source
of your oil*

Just as farmers today are going to dealers who handle certified seed, so farmers everywhere are making certain of the source of their oil. More motorists are driving up to dealers and

asking for Gargoyle Mobiloil than for all other brands combined. They don't buy oil of unknown quality and uncertain origin, just because it is peddled around at the back door and offered for a few cents less. Experience has shown that cheap oil seldom means cheap lubrication, and that low-cost-per-quart usually travels with high-cost-per-mile.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is made by the foremost lubrication specialists in the world. It is sold near your farm by a dealer who wants to show you a cash-saving in your operating costs. He wants you for a steady customer. He knows that in actual performance Mobiloil will save you real money over other oils.

The Mobiloil dealer sells more than just oil. He gives advisory lubrication service which assures the grade, or grades, of Mobiloil best suited to your car, tractor and truck. He bases his advisory service on the Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which hangs on his wall. Those recommendations are the work of a group of 38 engineers who spend their entire time analyzing motors under every conceivable operating condition. Their recommendations for low-cost lubrication have received the okay of practically every automotive manufacturer in America.

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

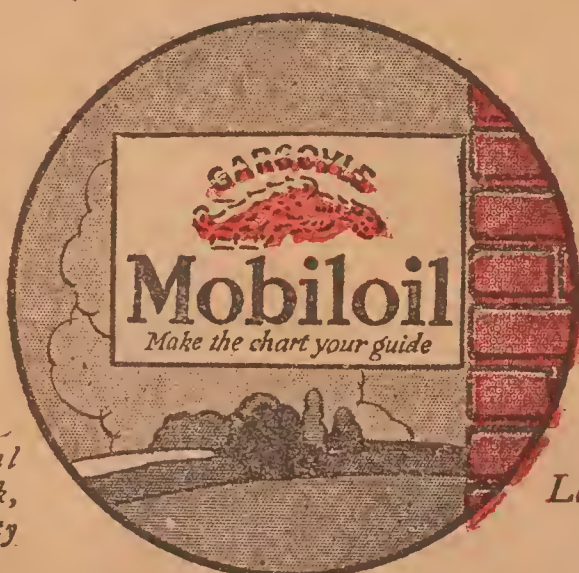
MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other mod's.).....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Durant 4.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



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